

## AFSC Challenges Govt. Spying

By THELMA SEGAL, Director, Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights, National Office, Philadelphia

In October 1975, the AFSC began a new program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights. Based in the national office in Philadelphia, the program will operate for an initial six-month period, pending further funding.

**Why a program on surveillance?** How has government activity in relation to citizens' rights become a concern of AFSC?

**In our view**, each person has dignity and value and certain inalienable rights which must be preserved if those qualities are to be respected. To preserve these rights, all levels of government must refrain from activity that either destroys or undermines them. Surveillance and investigation have become broadly institutionalized in the police, the military, and within branches of the government. The combination of these activities with the use of government propaganda and public relations constitutes one of the most massive assaults on the liberty of Americans in our history.

**As a subject** of surveillance, the AFSC is in a position to understand firsthand what other groups and citizens have experienced. There has been a growth over the past few years of government surveillance of lawful citizen activity related to our testimonies on peace and racial equality. A look at AFSC's past experience with federal, state and local police and other officials shows the clear emergence of a pattern of repressive actions and tendencies. For example:

- A member of the Steering Committee of the New Mobilization was a house guest of an AFSC staff member. The guest later "surfaced" at the Chicago conspiracy trial as a member of the Chicago police department.
- NBC televised a report on Philadelphia police intelligence work and showed a file card with an AFSC staff member's name on it.
- The Justice Department kept watch on an AFSC program in Alabama concerned with equal rights for black students and reported to the Mobile school administration on the AFSC's work.
- Chicago detectives detained an AFSC staff member and friend who had visited the office of the Latin

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Vigil participants in Washington, D.C. call on government to reverse its aid-to-Vietnam policy.

## Sweaters, Yarn, Milk Sent to Vietnam

Sixteen and a half tons of acrylic yarn arrived in Haiphong, North Vietnam, on November 2, 1975.

Two hundred and twenty tons of powdered milk left Singapore for Saigon, South Vietnam, on Novem-



Bales of acrylic yarn purchased by AFSC for sweater-making in Vietnam about to leave Hong Kong for Haiphong, North Vietnam.

ber 8. Both shipments were gifts of the AFSC.

**Previously**, the U.S. Treasury Department had denied AFSC a shipping license for the yarn, characterizing yarn as economic rather than humanitarian aid, and citing the prohibitions of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Representatives of the Service Committee met on several occasions with government officials in Washington to urge that the act no longer be applied to North Vietnam now that the war is over. In the meantime, AFSC proceeded with shipping yarn to North Vietnam, as well as other items of humanitarian aid for which licenses had been denied.

**A silent vigil** of 200 people, calling on the government to stop applying the Trading With the Enemy Act, was held in front of the White House on November 10, 1975. Several thousand people in some 40 cities across the U.S. also protested the government's license denial. Petitions containing 2,053 signatures of people associating themselves with the Service Committee's unauthorized shipment were delivered to the White House. At the same time, AFSC officials informed the White House that the AFSC had delivered a first shipment of yarn to Haiphong, North Vietnam.

**On November 14**, AFSC received word from the State Department that the government had reversed its position and licenses would now be granted for all items of humanitarian aid for North Vietnam. Several newspaper editorials had opposed the denial of licenses to the AFSC. When the licenses were granted, several more editorials welcomed the step as a move toward more normal U.S. relations with Vietnam.

**On November 18, 1975**, Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam sent greetings to the American people via AFSC and Mennonite staff in Hanoi. The message read in part: "I send to the American people our greetings of peace and friendship," and went on to urge the American people to "contribute to healing the wounds of war." The provision of reconstruction aid, said the Premier, is seen as a "work of great significance which requires a strong conviction." He added, "You are religious and adhere to religious ideals. Your faith will strengthen you."

**On December 22**, the AFSC sent approximately 3,000 children's sweaters from New York to Hanoi, North Vietnam, thanks to the warm and generous response of many Americans. More shipments are planned.

## Indian Rights Upheld in AFSC Program

By ELIZABETH FURSE  
Native American Program Staff,  
Seattle Regional Office

Public Law 280, enacted by Congress in 1953, is a 22-year-old effort on the government's part to reduce its responsibility to Indian tribes. The federal government, along with Indian tribes, has had legal jurisdiction—both criminal and civil—over Indian reservations. PL 280 handed that federal jurisdiction over to the states. (Under the aegis of the states, Indian tribes historically have had even less justice than under federal jurisdiction.) This action was undertaken without consultation with or consent of the tribes in question.

**Since 1953**, 14 states have extended their jurisdiction. With civil and criminal law enforcement in the

hands of both the states and the tribes, the situation is a confusing one for Native Americans on reservations. One result has been a breakdown of tribal structure and tribal authority on the reservation, particularly among juveniles. There are other problems. In the State of Washington, for instance, the state assumed jurisdiction over compulsory school attendance, adoption, juvenile delinquency, dependent children, domestic relations. Many tribal people think that the high crime rate is a result of the erosion of tribal authority. Indian children are placed in foster homes, which are non-Indian, with no concern for the loss of the children's cultural heritage. A child adopted out of his tribe loses all rights to tribal benefits such as

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# Justice Program Calls For Prison Moratorium

By JIM MCGAHA  
*Criminal Justice Program  
Pasadena Regional Office*

Under the creative leadership of Patricia Pendleton, Criminal Justice Secretary, the Southern California AFSC launched a Moratorium on Prison Construction Project last spring, paralleling the Northern California project started several months earlier.

The moratorium is viewed as a step toward justice in the fullest sense—social, legal, economic and human. Essentially, the moratorium is a nonviolent technique for effecting social change through organizing concerned constituencies in the criminal justice system, and stimulating creative thinking about methods of coping with crime without reliance on the destructive system of incarceration.

There are a number of possible alternative ways of dealing with offenders, many of which are already in operation in some parts of the country. Diversionary programs for juvenile offenders, some of which are residential, afford counseling and guidance for the young person. Such a program is run by the Pasadena police department. Children who do poorly in school, both academically and socially, have often already had contact with the juvenile justice system. Help is needed for these young people while they are still in the education system, thus avoiding that person's involvement with the justice system.

Restitution is a way of dealing with offenders who destroy or damage property, as they can repair or restore what has been damaged, instead of going to prison. Inside some prisons there are prisoner self-help groups. Organized by inmates themselves along ethnic, cultural or racial lines (so that the inmate achieves a greater sense of unity and self-worth in the dehumanizing atmosphere of a prison), such groups assist and support each other, offer help with language problems, and invite outside community people in for talks and group discussion.

To decriminalize the law pertaining to those who commit victimless crimes, such as runaway violations and petty thefts, so that the penalties do not involve incarceration would also be a step in the right direction.

Citizens' committees are being organized to challenge local and national decision-makers about prison and jail construction plans. AFSC staff serve as facilitators and resource persons to these committees, which are composed of ex-offenders, minority people, and other concerned people from civic, religious and community organizations.

Working through a coalition, Richard Vega, Program Associate with responsibility for the Los Angeles area, has enlisted the enthusiastic involvement of some 30 local civic, religious, professional, and community organizations and individuals in opposing plans to rebuild the Los Angeles Juvenile Hall at Sylmar, California. Construction has been slowed.

Currently, an effort is underway to persuade county supervisors to vote against the 411-bed juvenile hall at Sylmar when a final decision is made in March 1976. Endorsements of AFSC's and the coalition's position by municipalities, professional and civic groups and by individuals are being secured. Citizens will be asked to join in a "phone-in" to supervisors expressing opposition to the Sylmar project, and calling for alternatives.

Plans for construction of the Federal Youth Prison at Tierrasanta, California, were cancelled in October 1975, due to the opposition of many local community groups. The moratorium effort was organized by Kae Hensey, AFSC Program Associate with responsibility for San Diego County. The San Diego staff also participated in defeating plans to build a 160-bed county youth detention facility, and the closing of two rural detention camps for status offenders (juveniles).

Future work includes development of local concern to stop the proposed erection of a 2,400-inmate prison for the "emotionally disturbed", by the State of California. Another community group has been organized in Ventura County to oppose a planned federal prison at Camarillo.



Sophie Quinn-Judge, ex-South Vietnam staff, describes AFSC's recent work in South Vietnam, and post-liberation conditions in that country.



AFSC Annual Meeting audience hears presentation on domestic and international AFSC programs.

## Annual Meeting Hears About Worldwide AFSC Work

From the National Office  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The developing countries are impressed that the U.S. is at last trying to come to grips with the reality of the worldwide economic situation," said S.K. De, staff member of the Quaker United Nations Office, at AFSC's annual meeting in Philadelphia on November 8. He was referring to the developing countries' reaction to U.S. Ambassador Moynihan's speech at the Seventh Special Session of the UN, based on Henry Kissinger's new policy of negotiation with Third World countries instead of confrontation. "The realization has dawned on both the developing and the developed world that we cannot stand in isolation in an interdependent world. There is a mutuality of interests." The subject of the discussion was the new international economic order, one of the annual meeting's 18 presentations on current domestic and international issues.

### S.1 Bill

Other sessions were on the S. 1, the proposed criminal code revision bill now before Congress, which contains many repressive provisions of which Americans should be aware. "Will America Miss the School Bus?" and "Chile and Vietnam: Repression and Renewal" comprised the afternoon sessions. AFSC staff and committee people from several regional offices discussed AFSC's work in public education, staff from Boston making the point that "education is the issue, not busing." AFSC staff recently returned from Chile and Vietnam were speakers at the latter session. Approximately 600 people attended the annual meeting.

## Peace Studies Offer Alternative to ROTC

By BILL RAMSEY  
*Peace Education Program,  
Southeastern Regional Office*

"In the classroom they call me 'boy'. Out on the marching field they call me 'sir'." That statement of a black cadet in the Atlanta City School system aptly describes the attitude many youngsters have about the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps program in high schools. The program provides a glamorous and exciting image of military service to 14 and 15-year-olds. It offers, as school administrators and board members believe, "self-discipline for the students, a constructive outlet for their aggressiveness, a decent set of clothing, and a sense of self-worth." Junior ROTC is one of the all-volunteer army's most effective methods of recruitment.

In Atlanta, Georgia, if a student is male and in the tenth grade, he is almost without exception a cadet in the Junior ROTC program. A student may opt out of the program, but it must be at his own initiative, with his parents' permission, and he must have an alternative plan of service. In the Atlanta City School system, it is popular to be a cadet. The program is also popular among school administrators and board members, who have invited it into the schools.

In the face of all this popularity of Junior ROTC, the AFSC's challenge to the program is a difficult one. The first few weeks of the AFSC project were spent in interviewing students and administrators about their reactions to Junior ROTC. Now AFSC staff are meeting with community groups and parents to share with them concrete examples of school curricula from other cities which include studies in nonviolence and conflict resolution. These are the kinds of alternative studies which could be offered to students in place of military training. Such studies, with some imagination and creativity—and these are areas being explored with parents and teachers—could give students that sense of self-worth and self-discipline now being sought through the Junior ROTC.

# Indian Traditionalists Must be Heard

By ED NAKAWATASE  
National Representative, Native American Affairs

Last fall, a delegation of traditional Sioux leaders from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota went to Washington, D.C. There, after pressure from supportive groups throughout the country had been exerted on the government, President Ford met with them to discuss violations of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868.

The delegation called themselves members of the Oglala Lakota Nation. As such, the traditionalists saw themselves as an independent sovereign nation dealing with fundamental treaty issues as equals of the United States of America. To some supporters of Native American causes, this assertion may seem quixotic if not alarming. But this very point of Native American sovereignty has been at the heart of the clash between the first people on this continent and the whites who came to it.

Native American traditionalism is a comprehensive world view, too full and varied to detail here. That world view is not the same for all Native Americans

in all parts of this country nor is it predominant (after all these years of white influence) among all Indians. But traditionalism is obviously a significant force in Indian country and is increasing as the demands for self-determination become more insistent in Native America.

At its root, traditionalism differs in basic particulars from what has been called Western civilization. Traditionalism sees harmony between human beings and nature, not conflict and victory. The traditionalist views land not as something that can be "owned," but as a source of sustenance and spiritual support. As their name implies, the traditionalists believe in the old ways of governance based on historic continuity and consensus. The various white reform measures (the most notable being the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 which set up parliamentary style tribal councils with federal government support) are seen as usurpations of Native American sovereignty.

The AFSC in its Native American field programs does not support or oppose traditionalism as such. But we do clearly see that traditionalism represents one of the cutting edges of Native American self-determination. As such, it must be heard and heeded.

## Demonstrations Help Cause B-1 Budget Cut

"Obsolete ten years before it was built, the Rockwell International B-1 Advanced Manned Strategic Bomber will cost the American people \$92 billion over the next thirty years. This cold war relic is being kept alive today by a lethal combination of powerful corporate oligarchs and aging Strategic Air Command generals."

So state the authors of a new booklet, "Rockwell International . . . Where Business Gets Down to the Science of War," written by the Pacific Northwest Research Center and published by AFSC as part of the Stop the B-1 Bomber: National Peace Conversion Campaign. The booklet is available at \$1.00 from AFSC national and regional offices. Also recently published is an updated version of the Stop the B-1 Bomber Campaign brochure, available from AFSC at 10 cents each or \$1.00 for 500.

Demonstrations and public education work con-

tinue across the country in anticipation of the final decision on the B-1 in spring 1976. A major demonstration will be held at the Rockwell shareholders meeting in Beverly Hills, California, on February 12, 1976, and simultaneously at Rockwell sites throughout the U.S.

Of the proposed \$945 million for fiscal year 1976, \$160 million has already been cut from the B-1 budget by the Senate, although \$101 million was restored by the House-Senate Conference. "Such cuts are in large part due to protests Americans are making to the government about the weapons system," says Terry Provance, AFSC's B-1 coordinator. "While AFSC and other organizations continue working to make the issue public, letters to Congress make it more and more difficult for B-1 proponents to produce their bomber." Further information on the B-1 campaign may be obtained from Terry Provance, AFSC national office, Philadelphia.

Report From Pine Ridge

## Harassment Continues On Reservation

By NICK MEINHARDT  
Minnesota Area Office

On June 26, 1975, two FBI agents and one native American were killed on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. On the same day, one-eighth of the reservation—100,000 acres—was handed over to the U.S. Parks and Recreation Department, by way of an agreement which apparently was illegal.

The first event was well publicized and drew the response of the FBI which sent in between 150 and 200 agents—something the Bureau had never done in response to the murders and beatings of Indians which have taken place since the 1973 Wounded Knee incident.

But respond now they did. According to the Oglala Legal Office on the reservation, many—including children—were threatened by aimed guns, homes were broken into without search warrants, several people were offered money for information while still others were illegally subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury by FBI agents who filled out the subpoena forms on the spot.

Much is unknown about what happened near the little town of Oglala on that day in June. However, there are wide discrepancies between official versions on the one hand and fact and reasoned opinion on the other.

The land agreement of June 26—which gives the Parks and Recreation Department the right to develop recreational areas on the land—was not well publicized. It was scarcely mentioned in the media, wasn't mentioned at all to most tribal members—not even to Frank Starr, a member of the reservation's tribal council—and was not made known to Senate Interior Committee member James Abourezk until after the fact. Tribal members with whom I talked said that not only is the land deal illegal by treaty, requiring ratification by three-fourths of the adult males, it is also illegal according to the present tribal constitution since Tribal Chairman Richard Wilson did not follow its provisions in this regard.

The traditional chiefs and headmen decided last summer to withdraw from Dick Wilson's government and create an independent Oglala Lakota Nation, an affirmation of something which should have been a reality all along as guaranteed by treaty. A second outcome has been the creation of the Oglala Legal Office in the White Clay District. Its purpose is to counter FBI and other harassment, to train local people to be tribal attorneys and to handle a wide variety of legal tasks both in and out of tribal court.

The stakes are high at Pine Ridge. Other reservations around the country today see it as an indication of what is likely to happen to them. It is in this context that the Service Committee is staying close to the situation.

## Indians' Rights . . . continued from page 1

educational benefits, treaty-guaranteed hunting, and fishing rights.

Perhaps no other single issue unites Indian people as does the desire for repeal or amendment of PL-280. In 1975, the National Tribal Chairman's Association drafted a bill called S. 2010, which asks for "local option repeal," which would allow tribes to choose the areas that they wish to retrocede to the federal government. This principle would allow for tribal self-determination and empowerment. At the request of the National Congress of American Indians, AFSC testified in Washington, D.C., in support of S. 2010.

The AFSC has begun a new program in the State of Washington which plans to gather data on the problems of Indians on reservations, on the states' violations of Indian rights, and on the contents of PL-280 and S. 2010. This data will be turned over to the tribes so they will have a comprehensive reservoir of information to draw on in the days of struggle ahead.



**THE WORLD OF AFSC**

A BRIEF SURVEY OF WORLDWIDE AFSC PROGRAMS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>AFRICA</b></li> <li><b>Mali</b> animal husbandry, agriculture, health education for drought victims</li> <li><b>Togo</b> seminars and conferences on current African issues</li> <li><b>Southern Africa</b> Information and perspectives gathered in Southern Africa are shared with American audiences as staff member travels through U.S. trying to stimulate interest in the issues.</li> <li><b>Zambia</b> upgrading of squatter communities outside Lusaka, training of community development workers</li> <li>● <b>ASIA</b></li> <li><b>Bangladesh</b> program explorations</li> <li><b>Hong Kong</b> purchasing and shipping point for humanitarian aid to Vietnam</li> <li><b>Japan</b> conferences and seminars on regional issues</li> <li><b>Laos</b> reconstruction aid projects and resident AFSC staff acting as political observers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>ASIA (cont'd)</b></li> <li><b>Singapore</b> international conference program on development issues</li> <li>● <b>LATIN AMERICA</b></li> <li><b>Chile</b> public health, nutrition, assistance to people in need.</li> <li><b>Guatemala</b> program exploration</li> <li><b>Mexico</b> rural community development, summer projects, exploration of border issues</li> <li><b>Puerto Rico</b> reciprocal youth project—personnel exchanges, research and education outreach</li> <li>● <b>MIDDLE EAST</b></li> <li><b>Cyprus</b> staff acting as political observer in Middle East</li> <li><b>Gaza</b> kindergartens and pre-school home education</li> <li><b>Israel (E. Jerusalem)</b> information and legal aid center</li> <li><b>Israel (W. Jerusalem)</b> resident staff acting as political observer</li> </ul>
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# AFSC AT WORK IN AFRICA

*"Oh the gentleness of black Africa. The light, the human warmth, the embrace of the heart meet one everywhere. If there is any one place in the world I have met a 'civilization of the heart', it is in rural Africa. I say, let us learn from Africa."*—Pierre Pradervand

## Mali Program Assists Drought Victims

The experimental community of Tin Aicha is welcoming its second group of 100 drought-stricken families. Now in its second year, Tin Aicha has been designated by the Mali government as a national priority project because it constitutes the pilot phase of a much larger drought prevention program and since it has offered immediate benefit for the nomad refugees in West Africa.

The program began in the fall of 1974 with 556 volunteers. A Malian team composed of two teachers, a nurse, and veterinary and agricultural technicians went with them to Tin Aicha to assist them in acquiring new skills and adapting to the changed conditions. AFSC provided a community development worker, Eva Mysliwiec, plus funds to buy livestock, seed, medicines, school materials and a Land Rover to transport them all.

Livestock raising is vital to the project because it allows the population to remain identified with its past life patterns, fills economic and nutritional needs, and offers the people tremendous social and personal gratification. Each family "pays" for the animals it receives by providing their calves and lambs to succeeding groups of families, according to the traditional nomad system.

Agriculture is an entirely new experience for the nomads, and they have encountered many problems—physical weakness caused by disease and malnutrition, lack of tools, and infestation by rats, birds and grasshoppers. However, due to their persistence and

determination, the families were able to become fully self-sufficient in grain and vegetables by early 1975.

An arts cooperative has been organized by the women for the production and sale of their intricately woven straw and leather goods. This is expected to provide additional income and help uphold the high, independent status to which nomad women are accustomed.

The school at Tin Aicha, built of wood, straw mats and grasses, has 73 students ranging in age from 5 to 15; most have never before attended school.

Health care and a nutrition and child care education program have greatly reduced the incidence of disease.

Tin Aicha has already provided useful lessons and has led other regions to begin similar programs. But the greatest gain is still on the part of the participants themselves. Those who return to their nomadic lifestyle can carry with them new knowledge about health in animal husbandry. Those who remain as farmers will have a more secure income. Now all are getting back on their feet, due to their own desire, courage, and initiative, and visibly regaining the values that to them are essential to life.

The AFSC is concerned that we learn from the experience of the drought and act now to ensure that similar occurrences of such human, material and spiritual cost do not happen again. The responsibility lies very heavily with us in the developed world to assist now rather than just wait to pick up the pieces.

*As this paper goes to press, the AFSC is considering how to respond to the civil war in newly independent Angola. Outside military intervention is escalating the fighting, dislocating villagers from their land and causing widespread suffering. The AFSC has already joined other concerned organizations in an educational and action program targeting U.S. government involvement.*

## Zambia Project Involves Local People

The AFSC, at the invitation of the government of Zambia, is cooperating in a three-year squatter upgrading project in the capital city of Lusaka. Lusaka has one of the severest squatter problems in Africa, despite government measures to slow rural migration by improving village living standards. The population, which has tripled in 10 years, now totals 381,000. Over 40 per cent live in squatter areas, unauthorized dwellers on land that does not belong to them and for which they pay no rent.

Aware of the human and financial resources in these unauthorized settlements, the Lusaka City Council is engaged in a "site and service" program which, if successful, may point a way for others to deal with the thorny problem of shantytowns, not only in Africa but in other parts of the world.

The project, costing \$40 million for a three-year period, is financed by the government of Zambia assisted by a loan of \$20 million from the World Bank. It is designed to provide water standpipes for each 25 families, health centers, primary schools, security lighting, refuse removal, markets, clinics and a multi-purpose community center. In addition, the project will improve housing standards for about 30,500 households in the four major squatter settlements.

An important aspect of the work is the provision of services and location of roads according to the wishes and needs of the residents. To ensure this, the tech-

nical and community development staff work hand in hand with residents.

Self-help participation is another important feature. If people contribute their own labor to construction of community facilities, such as roads, the equivalent of their wages will be spent on other facilities within the community.

David Benson, AFSC staff person in Zambia, wrote recently: "Can development be achieved on the basis of free choice? I do not think that successful development can be fostered from the top down. For example, the process which we set up for laying out roads gives the planning initiative to the people, with enough guidelines and technical assistance so they can rationally develop their own road plan. Implementation of this idea has gone surprisingly well. Every Sunday for the last four weeks we have walked over the areas using a rough map of the proposed roads. The people seem pleased to be included in the planning, and many alterations to the proposal have been made."

The first class of 20 community development trainees will spend five months in classrooms under UNICEF auspices, and seven months in field work under AFSC supervision. In the three-year plan of the current project, 60 community development officers will be trained. Successful graduates will be employed by the government as community development officers.



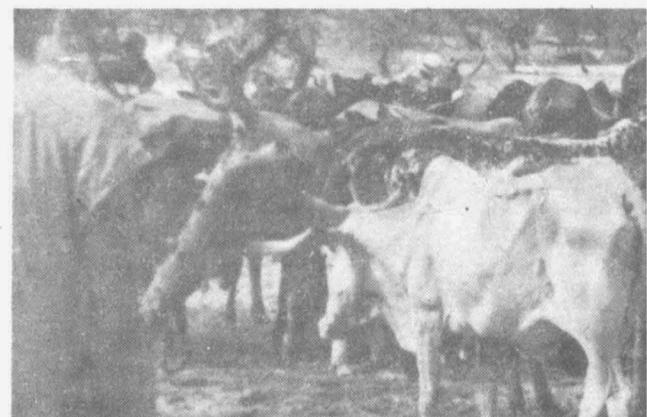
House being built as part of Zambia project



AFSC project staff surveying land as part of the squatter upgrading project



The school and clinic at Tin Aicha, Mali



Cattle being distributed to the people in Mali project

## AFSC Monitors Southern Africa, Reports to U.S.

The Southern Africa program resumes a long-standing concern of the AFSC about freedom and justice on the African continent. The first AFSC representatives performed a valuable service by interpreting to the American public the strides towards independence by African people during the late 50's and early 60's. They established relations with African leaders which are still remembered as creative and positive. Today, when there is so much turmoil and possibility for creation as well as destruction in the 10 countries included in the Southern Africa program, the AFSC joins with all those attempting to reduce support of the structural violence of racist minority regimes and stands ready to assist in the discovery of creative solutions to the complex problems of Southern Africa.

**Bill Sutherland**, who has served as Southern Africa representative for AFSC during the past year, has found warm support for the program from President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia, both known for their work in nonviolence. Leaders of the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa have also been practitioners of nonviolent techniques in the past. Today they say they are compelled to adopt armed struggle in many situations. Part of their desperation leading to armed struggle has been the realization that the minorities who oppress the majority are maintained in power by economic and military support from the Western world, including the United States.

**A second duty** of the Southern Africa representative, therefore, has been to travel throughout the U.S., presenting the facts and sharing views on conditions in Southern Africa and on the U.S. involvement there. He discovered that a significant number of local groups in the black community—schools, universities and churches—have a serious commitment to ending American support of oppression in this part of the world. And there are potentially many more people who would give expression to such concerns if they had information and guidance.

**The Southern Africa** representative of AFSC has had the opportunity to discuss the program with other Friends' groups who have had a long-standing concern about African problems, among them the British Friends' committees on Africa, the Kenya Friends, and several Friends' groups from Southern Africa.

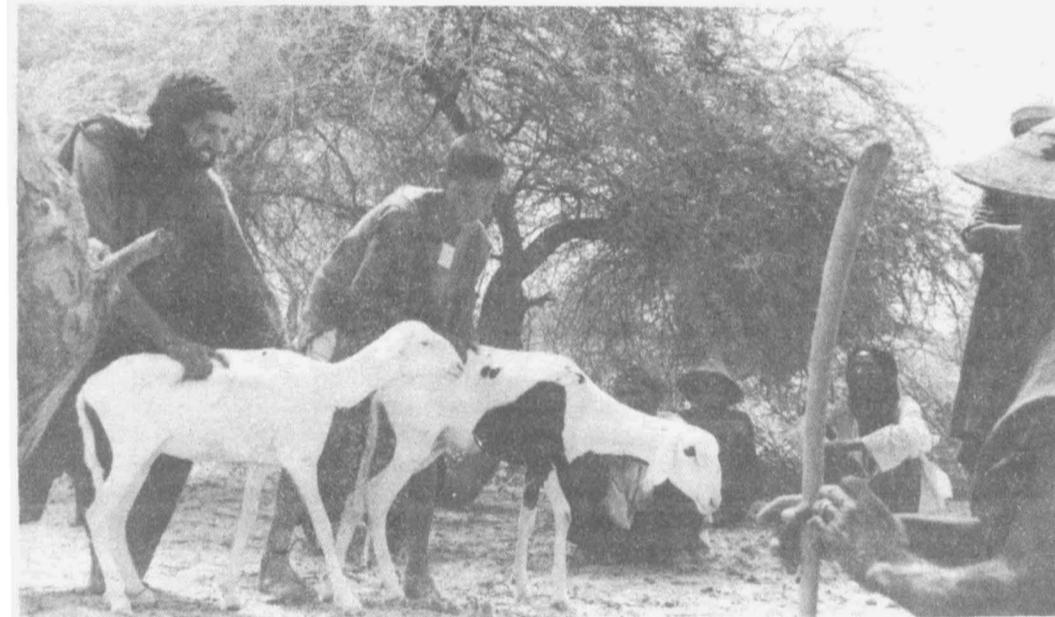
**Bill Sutherland** will soon be returning to Africa. He will be able to bring news of serious concerns and action on the part of an increasing number of Americans to African movements, both in the independent and the subjugated countries. As he travels in the area, he will continue to search for developmental projects and to report on political and social problems.

## Urgent Issues Discussed At Africa Seminars

"The fundamental concern of those who work for development of the Sahel should be the implementation of economic projects which benefit the majority of the people, and the people of the Sahel should participate in the preparation of development policies," said participants at AFSC's 23rd seminar of the International Dialogues program, held in Lomé, Togo, last summer. Twelve people—sociologists, social workers, educators, an economist, a lawyer, a doctor, a banker—met for one week to share their experiences. They came from Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Togo. "The frankness and willingness to allow for differences of opinion, and indeed to bring them out for more discussion and debate, clearly marked the seminar. We admired the mutual respect for one another's viewpoints and the courtesy that prevailed."

**"Man and His Environment—the Sahelian Areas"** was the title of a seminar held in Ayorou, Niger, last spring. Ten participants from varying backgrounds exchanged ideas and experiences in a small hotel on the edge of the Sahel. The final seminar of the Sahelian series will be held at the end of 1975, on the theme "Participation of Nomads in Development". Nomads and sedentary people will come together to evaluate consequences of the drought on pastoral life, the problems arising for continuation of a nomad lifestyle and a nomad economy, and the future of these people. Jean-Pierre and Annelies Allain and Tahirou Diao, the AFSC seminar organizers, are seeking a meeting site where nomads can bring their tents and their camels.

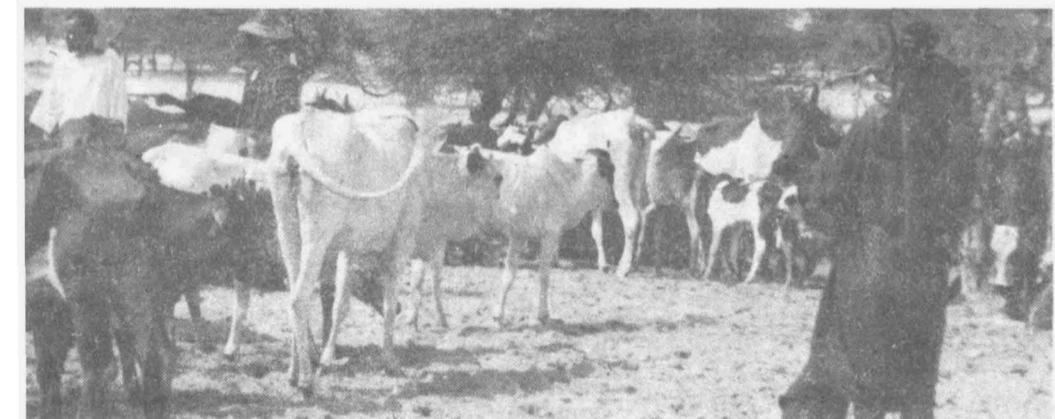
**In evaluating the** seminars, the participants have felt that the Dialogues are extremely useful. One of them, having initially had doubts about spending money to travel to the seminar site, said, "[at first I thought] another seminar . . . what for? My return ticket would buy a ton of millet for hungry people . . . But here I am and I think this seminar was worth more than any millet . . . Plenty of organizations are willing to chalk up such *visible* aid but too few are genuinely concerned with human relations, building bridges of understanding and friendship across borders, races, colors, languages and religions."



Sheep being distributed among people as part of the Mali project



Participants at AFSC seminar in Lomé, Togo, discuss development policies in the Sahel.



## Lessons From Vietnam

The President and other national leaders have encouraged the public to forget Vietnam and to "put the past behind us," but Vietnam is still a key issue for peace education.

AFSC's campaign to send humanitarian reconstruction assistance to Vietnam is not only an essential expression of our own moral responsibility and a form of pressure for government reconstruction aid and normalization of relations, but a way of keeping Vietnam before us as a touchstone for developing fundamentally new international policies for the future. AFSC's Act for Friendship which successfully encouraged the U.S. government to lift its post-war restrictions on private humanitarian aid to Vietnam is an example of what we can do.

We would hope that the terrible costs of the war to the Vietnamese and to Americans might lead the U.S. to develop different and positive responses to the challenges presented by developing countries, but so far the signs are at best mixed. On the one hand, in several statements at the UN this fall the U.S. softened the tone of its response to developing countries; on the other hand, U.S. policy makers threaten use of nuclear war to achieve "limited objectives," such as in Korea. The Continental Walk for Disarmament and Social Justice, 1976, co-sponsored by AFSC, is one project that will help alert public attention to these urgent issues. The Vietnam war demonstrates that it is possible for a popular peace movement within the U.S. to impose significant restraints on specific U.S. policies.

In the face of public restraints on direct intervention, the United States has developed methods of indirect intervention such as in Chile, the Philippines, South Korea, Southern Africa and particularly Angola. Public and Congressional response to U.S. intervention in Angola is an encouraging sign that many Americans have learned positive lessons from Vietnam. Combining personal firsthand accounts from AFSC's international staff with research and new resources by NARMIC (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex), AFSC can challenge indirect intervention by seeking to eliminate all military aid and arms sales and by cutting off economic aid where this aid is used to support repression rather than benefit people.

The Vietnam war revealed the importance of examining underlying economic motivations for war and demonstrated that there is a direct relationship between foreign and domestic policies. Interest in peace conversion, linked with a demand for full employment, is growing. At least two unions are now producing advertisements which condemn U.S. support of foreign dictatorships which enforce oppressive working conditions. Such oppressive conditions work to the benefit of the corporations and the detriment of U.S. workers, when corporations in the U.S. shift jobs to cheaper labor overseas, thus depriving Americans of jobs in this country. People are beginning to draw connections between harmful policies and practices of certain large corporations in their own areas of the U.S. and the policies of those corporations in other countries. AFSC is seeking ways to address these connections as well.

In the years ahead we are committed positively to create a truly international U.S. policy which seeks peace with justice based on the real interests of the American people. By beginning with the lessons from the Vietnam war, we believe it is possible to make significant strides toward the goals we seek.

*Ron Young*

RON YOUNG, National Peace Education Secretary

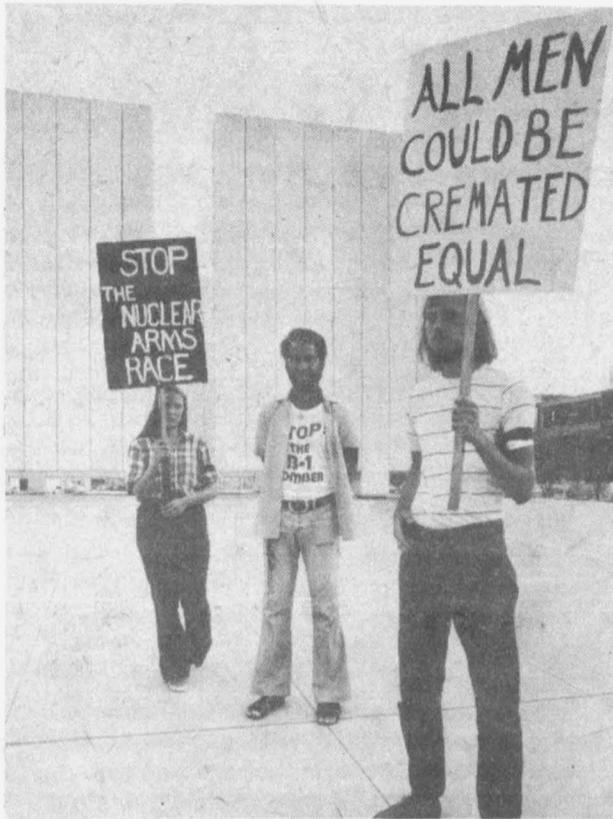


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In an all-night vigil on August 8, 1975—Nagasaki Day—in front of the John F. Kennedy Memorial in Dallas, Texas, seven members of the Fort Worth-Dallas Peace Committee called for a stop to the nuclear arms race. AFSC helped sponsor the demonstration. Photo credit: Wide World Photos

## Elderly Helped With Rights in Midwest

By PAT FLOERKE  
Midwest Regional Office

Martha Johnson is a senior citizen who lived in a deteriorating urban neighborhood, a neighborhood which frightened her. So she sold her house and moved. Like many seniors, Martha received social security and food stamps, but after the sale of her house, her savings exceeded the maximum allowable for food stamp recipients, and her food stamps were discontinued. Because she is now forced to live off her savings, Martha will run out of money in a few years and will then be totally dependent on public aid. Legal alternatives were available to her, but she did not know about them.

Sandy Heller and Sheryl Pitts Wolff of the Midwest Regional Office's new Senior Legal Rights Project (SLRP) are working to help the millions of senior citizens who, like Martha, face grave problems because they do not know their legal rights, and are not receiving the benefits due them. "The problems of seniors today are strikingly similar to those of young men confronted with Selective Service in the 1960's," explains Sandy Heller. "Both face a vast and complex legal bureaucracy which wields incredible power over their lives." So, using draft counseling as a model, AFSC is laying the groundwork for a network of senior legal rights counselors.

Sandy has already trained representatives of 16 Chicago senior citizens clubs to counsel other seniors on their rights and to act as advocates for them in the trying process of applying for benefits or appealing unjust denial of benefits. After completing preliminary research into Medicare, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, and food stamps, she conducted a training session for volunteer counselors in nearby Evanston, Illinois. In the months ahead, Sheryl will compile and continually update a detailed Senior Legal Rights Manual for use by counselors while Sandy reaches out into other Illinois and Wisconsin communities with training sessions.

Sandy has written a song about an activist senior heroine. One verse well exemplifies the spirit of SLRP: "After checkin' out the prices and then checkin' out her pension/ She says she can live just one week out of four/ So she'll spend the other three raisin' hell until they see/ That a human being deserves a whole lot more."

## Surveillance...

continued from page 1

American Defense Organization.

- FBI agents interrogated a Chicago AFSC staff member about anti-war activity planned for the Chicago Democratic convention.
- The Service Committee learned from news reports in February 1970 that the Army was maintaining intelligence files on numerous individuals and groups including the AFSC.
- Confidential papers were taken from one of our overseas program offices by a U.S.-AID staff person.
- FBI agents, in their search for evidence about the still unsolved theft of FBI files from Media, Pennsylvania, broke in the door of an AFSC staff member's apartment and confiscated office papers and personal correspondence, only to learn that they were wholly misdirected in their operation.

That government surveillance of peace and civil rights groups has been widespread and carried out on a massive scale throughout the country is a fact easily verified in the daily press. The Service Committee program plans an educational campaign in the U.S. to acquaint Americans with the alarming extent of domestic CIA, FBI and other government surveillance and to stir them to action at the local and national levels.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, the program is obtaining files which have been maintained on the AFSC by agencies such as the CIA, Air Force and Navy intelligence services, IRS, the Department of Defense and the Civil Service Commission. The files received indicate the use of agents and informers to provide some of the material, and we know of one case of electronic "bugging". The material received so far, even though censored, has shocked us with its scope and the fact that it began to accumulate in government files as early as the late 1940's. Some of it drew on reports of the late House UnAmerican Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee—much of which was discredited or disavowed when the AFSC and others protested.

The AFSC has joined other plaintiffs in two current law suits initiated by the ACLU. One names as defendants the National Security Agency and the CIA, and charges interception of overseas phone calls and cables and that the two agencies illegally opened mail. The other names as defendants the Attorney General, the director of the FBI, the Secretary of Defense, Army intelligence, Chicago's mayor, police officials and others, and charges that illegal acts were carried out including electronic eavesdropping, breaking and entering, theft, disruption of legal activities and the accumulation and dissemination of vast files on all the plaintiffs. Both suits seek an end to such practices and monetary damages.

We believe that such activity has progressed to a damaging point already and must be stemmed promptly. There is much to be done if all Americans are to live secure in the knowledge that all other Americans are mutually concerned about honoring the rights of each.

Members of the AFSC family who have evidence of government surveillance of their activities now or in the recent past are urged to send us this information so that the program may move forward as quickly as possible.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of December 12, 1975 reported that the FBI has agreed to discontinue harassment of the Philadelphia Resistance and American Friends Service Committee, and to pay \$1,600 in court costs in settlement of a four-year lawsuit in federal court at Philadelphia. The suit, filed in July 1971, charged harassment, physical violence, unjustified electronic and other surveillance and interference with political activity... all engaged in by the FBI after the FBI office in Media, Pa. had been broken into and its files stolen.

# Parole System Needs Reform Says AFSC

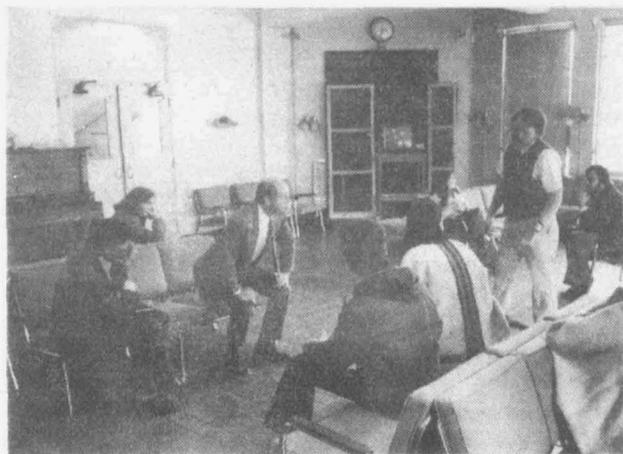
By DAVE COLLINS  
New England Regional Office

*The New England AFSC Justice program has been studying parole in New England and elsewhere and has made proposals for change. Ed.*

Recently in Maine, a good piece of justice legislation was presented to the Maine legislature. The proposed bill called for modest but definite sentences . . . an end, it would seem, to the great uncertainty of indeterminate sentences in Maine. Coupled with that proposed bill was the provision to phase out the Maine parole board. Parole would be anachronistic in a land where the policy-makers mandate sentencing parity (meting out the same length sentence to everyone convicted of the same type of crime) for convicted law-breakers. However, the progressive bill was amended just before final passage. The modest but definite sentences were lengthened and the provision to abolish parole was modified, giving the warden of the Maine State Prison discretionary authority to recommend parole for anyone having served a minimum of half of his sentence. The amended statute puts the parole-granting decision in the hands of the warden, thereby giving him absolute power over prisoners.

This comes at a time when the federal parole machinery is being improved and some states are adopting new procedures. Following a one-year trial in the northwest of the country, the federal parole board is implementing a point system throughout its jurisdiction. Recognizing the fallacy of predicting human behavior on the basis of a person's present behavior in prison or a prisoner's home situation to which he will return, the federal parole board has finally taken a new direction. Unfortunately, this system, although guaranteeing a definite parole date, is based on such factors as prior record, nature of conviction and even the original charges before the plea-bargaining process began. (Eighty per cent of federal convictions are plea-bargained.) The federal parole board is thus placing total faith in police records, FBI records and Justice Department records . . . record systems known to be lacking in both veracity and accuracy. Incorrect information from such records can seriously damage a person's chances for parole.

In addition, New York has just passed legislation which would make it mandatory for the New York Parole Board to provide specific denials when turning



Interfaith group visiting the San Bruno, California, jail to observe conditions there. On the far left is Jan Marinissen, Criminal Justice Secretary for the AFSC's Northern California region. Speaking to the group is the ombudsman.

down a prisoner's petition for parole. (Specific denials are denials of parole with the reason given, so that a prisoner is able to appeal the decision.) The Supreme Court in New Jersey ordered its parole authority to begin the practice of specific denials.

The Justice Program of the New England AFSC Regional Office has been researching and working on parole matters for three years. We designed improvements in the parole system which have been incorporated in legislation filed in the Massachusetts Senate and House on December 7, 1975. In a nutshell, this bill would place the Parole Department under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Procedure Act of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Parole Board would then be required to hold public hearings before implementing parole policy or policy changes. It would also be required to publicize intent to hold hearings and to notify interested citizens, groups or agencies as to the time and place of those hearings. All policies, procedures and practices would be filed with the Secretary of State, accessible to the public. The Department of Parole would then become accountable to the citizens it presumes to protect and to a small degree to the parolees it supervises.

Our country keeps upwards of 140,000 prisoners. Past record indicates that between 49,000 and 56,000 will be released on parole. It is essential to find out how parole is working, and to make it work better if it is not what it ought to be.

## Walk Protests Arms, Urges New Priorities

By GAIL PRESSBERG, National Office

The Continental Walk is an effort by the peace and social justice movement to cover 3600 miles in a community-to-community walk. The purpose is to urge demilitarization of the United States and the reordering of our national priorities.

Initiated by the War Resister's League and sponsored by the AFSC and ten other national organizations, the walk will take the case for disarmament to the people. The issues raised will be of two kinds: local, and national and international. The latter will include a call for disarmament, a simultaneous shift of economic priorities away from militarism and toward domestic and global human needs. Which local issues will be emphasized—prison moratorium, support for the United Farm Workers, unemployment, hunger, or sexism—will be determined by the people who organize the walk.

Walk organizers feel strongly that military spending priorities continue to rob our sisters and brothers on this planet of dignity and even of life itself while fueling the fires of inflation and unemployment. Foreign policies based on fear, mistrust and exploitation foster ever-increasing arms stockpiles. Nuclear arms continue to threaten total destruction, other weapons continue to be used to repress social change and preserve patterns of injustice, while carrying the risk of escalation from limited to total war.

Walkers will point to the fact that the UN World Food Program has an annual budget which the U.S. Department of Defense outspends every 14 hours. They will explain that in 1972 world expenditures for public education averaged \$168 per school-age child while world military expenditures averaged \$10,405 per soldier.

Response to the walk has been overwhelming. People from 46 states have agreed to organize in their area. The walk will begin in San Francisco, travel down through Southern California, across the Southwest, the south central area of the country and up through the north Midwest, and culminate in Washington, D.C. in October 1976 with a public event and a petition from millions of people who seek a new definition of U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

"Feeder routes" are being planned from several parts of the U.S., and regional AFSC offices are involved. If you would like to offer hospitality, sponsorship of a walker, organizing skills or ideas, please contact the AFSC office nearest you.

# UPDATE

AFSC Pasadena, California, committee member Meliss Keller recently visited the United Farm Workers' day care center at Delano, where she had a talk with Cesar Chavez. Cesar sent a message of thanks to the AFSC "for everything you have done for the UFW and their problems." Cesar considers that there is a conspiracy among the growers and the Teamsters to defeat and destroy the new California Agricultural Labor Relations Act. Everyone, Cesar said, is getting very tired but all are continuing to work for justice for all farm workers. The UFW are in need of people with administrative abilities to help them, especially at Union headquarters at La Paz.

"A Catalogue of Misery," a photographic report on bad rural housing in Florida, has been produced by AFSC's Florida Housing Program staff. It is available from the AFSC national office, the AFSC Sebring, Florida office, and the Rural Housing Alliance.

In October 1975, AFSC South Carolina staff person, Bobby Jolley, was involved in a crisis in Florence, South Carolina, where violence and extensive property damage came in the wake of the shooting of a black man by a white highway patrolman. When the unrest threatened to spill over into the schools, Bobby was called to the scene by school officials and law enforcement personnel to help mediate grievances and work with black students. According to independent sources in the community, Bobby was tireless in his efforts to keep the community calm, aid in the organization of a peaceful march by the black community, and convince students that violent expressions of protest would be counter-productive.

At the request of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, members of AFSC's Community Relations Division have completed work on a six-month project to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the problems faced by seasonal farm workers. Project staff visited farms, labor camps and local, state and federal agencies during the summer and fall. There they discovered workers' and others' viewpoints and needs, assessed current state programs and identified the need for new seasonal farm worker programs.

For the first time since the October 1973 war in the Middle East, a diplomat from the Arab world and one from the Israeli world attended a Quaker International Affairs Program-sponsored luncheon in Tokyo, in September 1975.

### MOVING?

#### PLEASE HELP AFSC SAVE MONEY

If you know that you are moving, please send the address label from this Quaker Service Bulletin along with your new address to AFSC so that we may change our file and keep it up to date. You will save the Service Committee 25¢, which is the new Postal Service fee for informing us of your new address.

# New York Program Assaults Hunger

From New York Metropolitan Regional Office

Joan Swann, New York AFSC Urban Affairs Secretary, is working on the needs of the poor and hungry in New York City. Her major effort has gone into organizing and guiding the work of the New York City School Breakfast Committee, a coalition of parents, students, school board members, and agency representatives from both public and private agencies.

The committee is seeking to reach out to schools to inform them of the availability of breakfast programs—federal programs that will not cost the city, or any city, its own tax dollars. Out of 200,000 children eligible for school breakfasts in New York City, only 55,000 receive them. Borough by borough, conferences were held in the fall, following a successful city-wide conference held last spring, which was attended by 400 persons and received major media coverage.

Joan Swann also represents the New York AFSC on the Community Council Task Force on Hunger. The Board of Directors of the council has called for this task force of community and agency representatives to investigate the availability and accessibility of food stamps, school feeding programs, and infant and pregnant women's nutrition programs. The task force meets with the administrators of these programs and investigates procedures with a view toward recommending how the programs can best meet the needs of the poor and hungry in New York City.

felt. They are speaking for themselves. They interpret the problems of the inner city in a way that outsiders find difficult, if not impossible. The performance of these 'pioneers' will do much to open the way for others like them in areas where their voices should be heard. The excuse has been that 'we can't get them involved' . . . 'none of them is qualified.' Surely such answers are less defensible now . . ."

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South Vietnamese on a fishing expedition. Many fishnets were damaged or destroyed during the war, seriously affecting one of South Vietnam's most important industries. The AFSC hopes to receive enough funds to buy \$100,000 worth of nets to replace those lost.

## Crime Victims Program Launched in Pittsburgh

From Pennsylvania Pretrial Justice Program, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"Criminal justice reformers have traditionally ignored the humanity and needs of victims," says Paul Wahrhaftig, program secretary of AFSC's Pennsylvania Pretrial Justice Program in Pittsburgh. "Victims of crime have been viewed primarily as law and order blocks to reform (victims who are hurt or frightened as a result of their experience are not likely to support criminal justice reform, until they understand its implications.) . . . now we are trying to offer them constructive nonviolent approaches to their problems."

A citywide series of workshops on community safety through developing a sense of community and support was held in Pittsburgh, co-sponsored by the statewide AFSC Pennsylvania Pretrial Justice Program and AFSC's citywide Pittsburgh Pretrial Justice Program. Pittsburgh residents learned about creative nonviolent techniques for dealing with crime, which have successfully reduced crime in Philadelphia. There, a local organization called Citizens' Local Alliance for a Safer Philadelphia (CLASP) helped bring about a 90 per cent reduction in crime on some city blocks. Neighbors got to know each other, their telephone numbers and usual patterns of behavior. People were then in a position to check on an unusual event, such as workmen unloading furniture from a house, as to whether it is legitimate or a burglary."

Nonviolent block patrols have enabled residents to return to the street in safety. Their only "weapon" is a hand-held freon horn, whose blast frightens potential criminals and summons the neighbors. Streets have become friendly places with people walking about even at night.

CLASP leaders from Philadelphia emphasized that results are achieved through rebuilding neighborhood communities of people who care for and look out for each other, not through vigilante tactics or spying for the police. Similar programs will be promoted in Pittsburgh, with the help of volunteer Marc Bonin, Gloria Patterson, Pittsburgh Program secretary, and Paul Wahrhaftig.

A set of Standards and Goals for Victim Programs was drawn up by Paul Wahrhaftig. The paper includes projects which provide crisis help for victims of crime. The paper also suggests a reduction in the number of visits to court that victims have to make.

The draft of this program proposal was adopted by Pennsylvania's Convention on Criminal Justice in Hershey, Pennsylvania, in December 1975, to which Paul Wahrhaftig was appointed a delegate by Governor Shapp.

## Program Trains Leaders For Public Service

By SIG GOODMAN  
Interpretation and Finance Secretary,  
Dayton Regional Office

Ask Fay Williams, chairperson of the Leadership Development for Public Service program in Indianapolis, Indiana, why the AFSC should be concerned with training of inner city residents in leadership skills, and the response is immediate: "Everybody agrees people who are beneficiaries of a service ought to participate in the decisions which affect their lives. However, when it comes to implementing that, we have found that most of our boards of directors in this community are a closed club. We are attempting to crack that. We are asking them to place people whom they don't know and who have limited leadership experience, and most significantly, have very little money . . ."

Breaking down the barriers which stand in the way of citizen participation in Indianapolis is no new experience for Ms. Williams, nor for the Dayton AFSC office. Early in its history the regional office sponsored self-help and sweat equity housing programs in the city. Throughout her career as an attorney, Fay Williams has been part of the movement for social change in the city. Today, both she and the Dayton Regional Office continue that involvement through Leadership Development for Public Service.

In the three and a half years since its inception, LDPS has been responsible for training more than 300 people in Indianapolis. But training is only the beginning. Placement and counseling consume major portions of staff and volunteer time.

About 25 per cent of those who participate in the training program have found placements on local boards of social service agencies in Indianapolis. More significant, however, is the list of agencies which now include graduates of the program. Among these are the Health and Welfare Agency for the city, the Community Service Council, the Comprehensive Health Plan Agency, the Family Service Association, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, the Indiana Center on Law and Poverty, the Juvenile Court Advisory Committee and the Mayor's Task Force on Aging.

Joseph T. Taylor, Dean of the School of Liberal Arts at Indiana University, evaluated the Leadership Development for Public Service program in a letter to Fay Williams: ". . . I am deeply impressed by evidence that, given an opportunity, many persons currently listed as unproductive, inept, or apathetic are willing and able to carry a larger share of the load in making this community a better place in which to live . . . I serve on the board of agencies where graduates of this program are now making their presence