

Team Based in West Africa

## Program Boosts Women's Goals

A program to help women increase their autonomy, augment their incomes, acquire organizing skills and reduce drudgery in their everyday lives has been started by the AFSC in West Africa.

Coordinated by Susan Caughman and Gerry Goodrich—a wife-husband team—the Women and Development Program is based in Dakar, Senegal, but is mainly active in Mali, The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. Responding to requests from Africans, the program has begun by identifying small, women-related projects the AFSC can help facilitate and support, and has organized visits between women of different countries who wish to learn new skills and share their own. One such visit brought nine Malian village women to The Gambia for a 10-day training course in cloth-dyeing techniques and cooperative management offered by a Gambian women's cooperative.

"My own knowledge of this [dyeing] technique is only superficial," said a Gambian woman, "but I decided that I had to do something to help my family even though my knowledge wasn't complete. . . . That's where I was when these women arrived from another country."

The program has also provided small grants for projects such as a chicken coop for women residents of a community in Dakar, and a cart and mule for a community development center in a village in Mali. In addition, staff provide liaison and consulting services for a number of women's organizations seeking grants or technical advice.

Possible future projects include installation of a cooperatively-run grain-grinding mill and creation of a cooperative bakery in Mali, and assistance for soap production in Guinea-Bissau.



Village women preparing cloth for tie-dyeing

## Ex-Offenders Receive Crucial Job Help

By CHARLES UPHOFF  
Project Coordinator, Madison Justice Center  
Madison, Wisconsin

For a man or woman just released from jail, being able to find a job can well make the difference between giving up crime or going back to it. The Madison (Wisconsin) Justice Center of the American Friends Service Committee concentrates on the unique employment problems of ex-offenders. How can we

*continued on page 7*

AFSC Tour Group Visits Southern Africa

## African Heads Ask U.S. Action

By PAUL BRINK  
AFSC Information Director  
National Office

"I left Washington convinced that Carter and his senior colleagues are completely genuine about ending white minority rule and racism in Southern Africa," said a relaxed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to a 16-person AFSC Study Tour group at his beach home in Dar Es Salaam. "I left Washington feeling the new Administration is quite sincere and determined to do what it can to end colonialism and to help introduce the concept of one-person, one-vote." Nyerere visited the United States in August.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda told the AFSC group at a State House tea in Lusaka—at which Kaunda poured—that "the day the Western countries decide to stop support of South Africa and Rhodesia, peace with justice will be possible in Namibia (Southwest Africa), Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa, but until that time the conflicts will continue. The Western countries carry a very heavy responsibility."

The two Presidents, other African government officials, representatives of liberation movements including Robert Mugabe, a head of the Zimbabwean Patri-

*continued on page 8*



President Nyerere greets Ann Stever, vice chairperson of the AFSC Board, during group's visit to his beach home in Dar es Salaam.

## Safety Pin Factory Helps Street Boys

At the request of Vietnamese authorities, machines for manufacturing safety pins are being contributed by the AFSC to Vietnam. The Vietnamese will utilize an already existing factory to house the equipment, or build a new one. The AFSC, as co-sponsor, is handling administrative details in the United States and receiving the necessary funds from the Shoeshine Boys' Foundation, an agency that provided shelter for homeless Vietnamese boys during the war.

Capable of producing at least 30 million safety pins a year, the factory will use semi-automatic machines as well as tools for manual production and will offer vocational training to the ex-shoeshine boys of Saigon.

Both Vietnam and Laos lack basic materials of all kinds; the most serious is a severe shortage of food. People have been unable to plow and to plant as many crops as needed because a lot of fields are littered with unexploded mines and grenades, and Vietnam lacks sophisticated mine-detectors. Most agricultural equipment, factories and draft animals were destroyed in

the war. In addition, Indochina is suffering a major drought, after a record cold winter.

Widespread hunger is likely to be a fact of life in Vietnam and Laos this fall unless a large-scale humanitarian effort is undertaken quickly. It is AFSC's view that the responsibility for such an effort lies most heavily with the U.S. Government. Only a fraction of the \$130 billion spent to wage war on Indochina would go a long way towards rebuilding the devastated countries, and would help avert hunger. Service Committee staff throughout the United States are calling on the government to provide this assistance.

See page 3 for new AFSC program in Israel, report on recent trip to Middle East, and an historical account of AFSC's work with Jews during World War II.

# Conflict Resolution Taught in N.Y. Schools

From Upper New York State Area Office  
Syracuse, New York

I was riding my bike last Thursday," reported Chris, a third grader, "when a big kid grabbed me and knocked me over. He started laughing. I got up and said: 'Hey, that's great. Really neat. I always wanted to do things like that but don't know how. Can you teach me?' And he looked at me like I'm crazy, so I asked him again, but he started shaking his head and walked away. So I picked up my bike and rode some more."

Chris is one of the increasing number of children in upstate New York whose teachers are conducting Program in Assertive Conflict Resolution sessions (ACR). As a program of AFSC's Upper New York State Area Office, ACR trains teachers to use their classrooms to help children develop the ability to resolve conflicts assertively. The third grader, attacked by a bigger boy while bicycling, had learned to respond affirmatively to the kind of situation that usually erupts into a fist fight or a beating of one boy by the other.

"Traditionally, human behavior has been seen as either aggressive or passive," states project director Edward Myers Hayes. "Aggressive behavior says, 'I see what I want and I'll step on you to get it.' Passive behavior says, 'Go ahead, step on me.' Knowledge of only these two responses traps us into either hitting back in conflicts or getting hit. Assertive behavior



Edward Myers Hayes explains how to role play at ACR teacher training course.

breaks this either/or trap and says, 'I can stand up for my feelings, needs and rights, while respecting and affirming your humanity.'

"So often," Hayes says, "we get caught up in shouting or figuratively backing people into corners, which make tense situations worse without our realizing it. ACR sessions try to help children understand their actions and the effect they may have on conflict situations. Then we can begin to explore new, creative ways of response."

Among the methods utilized in this approach are: role playing in a simulation of conflict situations; puppet shows for introducing new ways to respond to conflicts; and the designing of games to develop listening, articulation, imagination and cooperation.

At present, ACR is swamped by requests for training courses from schools and universities in upstate New York. In October it will release Hayes' *A Teachers' Workbook: Assertive Conflict Resolution Through the Classroom* and a three-part self-training videotape series, *Assertive Conflict Resolution Through the Classroom*. In the words of one school administrator, "This is the most exciting and effective program we've seen in a long time."



In a mile march, people protest nuclear power station at Seabrook. Photo: Eric Roth

## AFSC Staff Provide Nonviolence Training in Seabrook

When the Clamshell Alliance, a coalition of local New Hampshire groups opposed to construction of nuclear power reactors in Seabrook, began organizing in 1976, they asked Elizabeth Boardman and Sukie Rice of AFSC's New England Regional Office to help them develop a nonviolent campaign against the reactors. Elizabeth Boardman was asked to sit on the coordinating committee, which met bi-weekly, to give Clamshell Alliance participants an understanding of what nonviolent direct action was all about. Sukie Rice provided the nonviolence training for the first 200 participants in civil disobedience, and later coordinated the training of 3,000 people to occupy the Seabrook site.

Clamshell participants report that the commitment to the implementation of nonviolence in their public protests have engendered a deep sense of community and an exceptionally good relationship with the authorities. It has also meant a greatly increased focus on the issue of nuclear power, which is Clamshell's purpose.

## Portland Citizens Organize Own Day Care Group

By MICHAEL WELLS, Vice chairperson,  
Pacific Northwest Regional Office  
Executive Committee

Mention "day care" to the average American and he or she conjures up images of a center, probably in a church basement, with 30 or 40 toddlers and a couple of harassed adults. But recent studies show that 80 to 90 per cent of the preschool children of working parents are cared for in someone else's home. In some areas of the country, day care providers, parents and interested professionals are organizing themselves on a local basis to deal with child care needs. One such group is the AFSC's Neighborhood Options in Child Care (NOCC) project in Portland, Oregon.

Started in 1975, NOCC is in the Piedmont area in North Portland—a racially mixed, working class district with no day care facilities. With two paid staff persons, the neighborhood people and AFSC volunteers set to work. Meetings were held in the day care mothers' homes. Outside experts came to lecture on tax deductions, safety in the home, certifications, nutrition and other items of interest.

In less than two years, NOCC has organized a Day Care Mothers Association; a USDA food program; set up an equipment-lending exchange for cribs, high chairs and the like; and started a cooperative preschool run entirely by parents. NOCC also serves as a clearinghouse for neighborhood people with child care needs by providing a list of teenage babysitters in the neighborhood and a child care newsletter.

This helps day care providers and parents organize around issues that affect them and their children. Increasingly, people from other parts of town are coming to NOCC for advice on starting their own programs.

"We got the idea when federal day care money was cut," says Pat Sposito, AFSC Committee member who helped found NOCC. "Lots of centers were threatened and suddenly people were left without child care. The ones worst hit were the day care mothers; unrecognized, unorganized, they had no place to turn. AFSC decided to fund a program in a neighborhood, to help parents determine their needs and find ways to fill them."

As home day care becomes a recognized "cottage industry" in this country, the NOCC project in Portland provides parents and other community people with a good, working model.

## New Publications

"Taking Charge" is a paperback book produced by the Simple Living Collective of the AFSC in San Francisco. Written by members of the collective, the chapters discuss issues such as food consumption, attitudes about work and how these can be changed, alternative work styles, creative simplicity, clothing, health care and others. Published by Bantam Books, the book is in its second printing. It costs \$1.95.



When a student was asked whether girls and boys were treated on an equal basis in his school, he replied that "girls are treated almost as fairly." In the book by the same name, *Almost As Fairly* reports on Title IX (sex discrimination) non-compliance in public schools in the southeast. Prepared by the Southeastern Public Education Program (SEPEP) of the AFSC, the book is designed as a model for future monitoring projects on sex discrimination in schools throughout the nation. It is available for \$3.50 from SEPEP, Box 22652, Jackson, Mississippi 39201.

*Southern Africa Must be Free*, a flyer produced by AFSC's Peace Education Division in Philadelphia, asks: "Is there any chance left for a peaceful resolution of the vexing problems of Southern Africa? How, if at all, can self-determination and freedom for the masses of people now be achieved without resort to violence? What must we in America be doing? What must we stop doing?" The brochure furnishes information and insights that will at least suggest answers to these questions. Copies may be ordered from: Peace Education Resources, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. They cost 75¢ each. Quantity rates are available.

Packet of information about the Panama Canal treaties, compiled by AFSC, is also available from Peace Education Program Resources in Philadelphia. A background paper and an article on issues surrounding the canal debate will be included. The packet is free of charge.



### Quaker Service Bulletin

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## New Program in Capital To Support Indian Rights

The paradox that Native American gains in pursuing their land and fishing rights have created new threats to their efforts at self-determination and self-development has led the AFSC to initiate a special program in Washington, D.C., aimed at reducing the impact of anti-Indian backlash movements.

"We are clear that the urgency of the moment for Native Americans makes this venture in Washington, D.C. a very important one for our Indian work," says Ed Nakawatase, AFSC's Indian Affairs Representative.

Nakawatase notes that the long and shameful history of U.S.-Native American relations has recently taken a turn for the better through major victories in the federal courts, especially the treaty fishing rights victory in 1974 in Washington State and the 1975 verdict upholding the Indian Non-Intercourse Act of 1790, which raises questions about all non-Indian land transfers in Maine since the end of the 18th century. Other struggles have not been as successful but all of them, Nakawatase notes, are indicative of an assertiveness and militant spirit in pressing forward Native American self-determination, expansion of tribal sovereignty and maintenance of tradition and custom.

But, he notes, non-Indians who often stand to lose in economic and political terms from Native American successes have mounted resistance to Native American claims at all levels of government. "The blatant assertion of anti-treaty rights sentiments at the national level, specifically Congress, is another ominous development," he says. The numerically small and comparatively isolated Native Americans are feeling the backlash.

AFSC, Nakawatase notes, therefore is establishing a program in Washington to support Native American rights. The new staff, which AFSC hopes to appoint soon, will work closely with the Friends Committee on National Legislation and with AFSC's Washington Public Affairs Program, which aids AFSC program work with Washington dimensions.

One of the most important activities of the new office will be to provide AFSC field staff working on Native American programs throughout the country with significant information from Washington sources so that Native Americans with whom AFSC is in contact may be promptly notified of developments affecting them and their plans.

A parallel effort will be to bring significant field experience and knowledge from around the country to the attention of government officials and others in Washington. The staff will seek to work supportively and cooperatively with Native Americans in building support among individuals and organizations in the national capital.

## Nuclear Weapons Plant Challenged by Coloradans

By PAM SOLO, Field Secretary  
Colorado Area Office

The AFSC in Colorado is deeply involved in addressing issues raised by the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Denver, Colorado, and in building support for disarmament and peace conversion. Through the Rocky Flats Action Group, a coalition of staff from AFSC and other concerned groups, testimony against the nuclear installation was presented to the federal and state governments.

The coalition also encouraged governmental establishment of a citizens' investigating committee of the plant, which resulted in formation of a permanent monitoring committee. Members of the coalition have been appointed to both these bodies. A peace conversion task force, made up of local citizens and AFSC committee people, plans for economic conversion of military installations and defense-related industries, in hopeful anticipation of worldwide disarmament agreements. Members of the AFSC staff and of the Boulder Friends Meeting are participating in the task force work.

### Nuclear Hazards

Primary emphasis has been placed by the coalition on efforts to inform the public about nuclear hazards and to give people the opportunity to express their opinions about nuclear dangers to policy and opinion-makers and to plant managers. Such an opportunity was afforded local citizens last spring at two town meetings facilitated by the Action Group.

### Potential Dangers Detailed

In a 1969 article in the *Los Angeles Times*, and last May in a television program, the potential dangers of nuclear accidents at Rocky Flats were detailed. Responding to these and other reports on Rocky Flats, the Action Group plans nonviolent acts that demonstrate people's concern about local health and safety and about the larger threat of nuclear weapons proliferation. Symbolic acts have included balloon releases at the plant site to illustrate how wind patterns carry plutonium into the air to be inhaled by unsuspecting nearby residents.

AFSC plans for the next year to focus on building support for the Special United Nations Session on Disarmament to be held at the U.N. in June of 1978. Action Group participants hope that the United States, as well as other nations, will come to the conference with concrete proposals for stopping the arms race.

As a former Placement Associate in the Personnel Department of AFSC's national office in Philadelphia, where he worked for 4 years, Lee Thornton has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office in Pasadena, California. He began his new assignment last August.



Lee Thornton



Fred Mallak

Frederick J. Mallak, who served for some 12 years as Assistant Comptroller at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, has been appointed Controller of the AFSC. "The AFSC is like the American University in many ways," said Fred Mallak, "the committee system, the international makeup of staff, the friendliness. I am glad to be here, and am both optimistic and enthusiastic about my job despite the many work pressures."

## Ex-Offenders... continued from page 1

tell if we're really succeeding? After four months the numbers look good—about one third of our clients have found employment. And Madison, Wisconsin, is a tough town in which to find work.

The kinds of jobs available to most of our clients seem to have high turnover rates. Already a few of our placements are unplaced, back on the street and, in one instance, back in jail. But we're working on a system whereby volunteers will continue with support after placement, to help clients resolve personal problems that might interfere with the job.

Most of our gratifying "successes" are not readily reflected in the numbers. One example: Tom, a 64-year-old prisoner with lung cancer, was scheduled for a medical parole the first week in May if we could find him a residence with some medical supervision. We succeeded, yet were caught in a vicious circle. The residence wouldn't accept Tom until he was granted Supplemental Security Income (SSI), but he couldn't qualify for it while in prison, and he couldn't get released until the residence accepted him. Finally, Tom's parole officer agreed to guarantee payment of room and board until the SSI came through. Success—after days of effort on Tom's behalf.

In addition to the job placement service, and help with housing and education, the justice program offers in-jail services. A series of three workshops in job-hunting skills was held during June in the Dane County Jail, and covered assessment of interests and job skills, resumé preparation, filling out applications, job-hunting and interviewing techniques, and how to keep a job.

We at the Madison Justice Center have our work cut out for us. Not only must we provide placement and supportive services and try to reduce the debilitating effects of repeated rejection, but we must also work to get employment recognized as a right for ex-offenders and others alike.

## 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:

- prosthetic supplies for a rehabilitation center in Vietnam for treating the war-injured
- a nutritious hot meal daily for more than 5,000 children in shantytowns in Chile
- assistance to parents of minority children in search of equal education in public schools



This year's card features a black and white drawing of "The Peaceable Kingdom" on white stock with a red border. The text reads:

Each season is holy as the heart makes a journey into another's life and offers a gift of friendship and material aid, food, shelter, knowledge, a gift of understanding, the hope of peace.

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

## Program in Israel Aids Retarded Children

A program to develop new community resources in working with mentally retarded children in Israel has been started by the AFSC. Located in the Negev, the work is being carried on in cooperation with Ben Gurion University at Beersheba.

As coordinators of the program, Rosalind and Philip Reiss, of Brooklyn, New York—both graduates in special education—are concentrating initially on promoting, helping, and evaluating programs for mentally retarded children. One possible project is to help develop a farm where about 20 of the children could live and be educated; another, to assist in workshops for vocational training and special education. The Reisses may also work with a large nearby institution for the mentally retarded.

## U.S. is Focus of Mideast Deliberations

By EVERETT MENDELSON  
Professor of the History of Science  
Harvard University,  
Chairperson of AFSC's Mideast Panel

AFSC representatives have recently talked with Yasir Arafat, members of the Israeli Cabinet and with other officials on all sides of the Mideast conflict. Everett Mendelson's most recent visit to the Mideast was last August.

A visitor to the Middle East these past few months encounters a sense of both anticipation and anxiety. At no time since the 1967 war has there been as much attention focused on potential peace—its terms, its supports, its obstructions. Discussions are centered on many crucial questions about the Palestinians, the relationship between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., the Arab states' unity, the relationship between the U.S. and Israel. Each of these questions indicates some of the new elements that create the feeling that peace agreements may be possible in the near future.

At the focus of all discussions is the U.S., its plans and actions. The Carter administration breathed new life into Mideast peace deliberations, both with its active diplomatic engagement and its clearly new perspectives. Whether one likes the concept or not, President Carter's explicit call for a homeland for the Palestinians placed a new focus on the need to resolve the Palestine problem if peace is to be achieved. The new administration's return to the concept of a comprehensive peace rather than separate bi-national agreements (e.g. Israel's and Egypt's Sinai pact) has also forced rethinking and realignment. To both the Arab states and Israel it has seemed that the U.S. has weakened an almost unilateral link with Israel and has sought to strengthen its ties to the Arab states and perhaps even to open relations with the PLO. The U.S. has also shifted its position from claiming to be an impartial intermediary in the peace negotiations to becoming an explicit party to the talks, acknowledging a real interest and stake in the outcome. It is fair to say that there is an almost unrealistic expectation that somehow the U.S. will find a formula.

Another element that leads to a cautious optimism is the unity and moderation that the Arab states have achieved. They have established clear lines of internal communication and have enunciated realistic and almost conciliatory goals. Most particularly, they have indicated their willingness to recognize the legitimacy of Israel (although they have not yet resolved the issue of accepting normal, diplomatic and trade relations) and to enter into serious peace negotiations in return for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied during the 1967 war. They have been receptive to the U.S. peace initiatives and have moved to seek realistic terms for settlement. The element which keeps them furthest from Israel is their insistence on a negotiating role for the PLO and their support for the establishment of a Palestinian state on the territory of the West Bank and Gaza strip.

The wealth from oil is, of course, another factor that has added confidence to the Arab negotiating position and has also given it a new leverage with Europe and the U.S. This is particularly true for Saudi Arabia, a country not directly involved in the disputes with Israel, but which has a very deep stake in stability in the area. The Saudi Arabians have

## New Book Describes Desperate Journey

### Quaker Role in Aiding Wartime Jews Recalled

By MARGARET HOPE BACON  
National Office, Philadelphia

On May 13, 1939 the S.S. St. Louis left Hamburg bound for Cuba. On board were 937 German Jews, fleeing Hitler's Nazi persecution. Some had already tasted life in concentration camp; all feared it.

On arrival in Cuba, the refugees were told their visas were invalid. There followed a week of tense negotiation. Could the Cuban decision be revoked? Would the United States let them in? But there was no solution to be found, and the steamer set sail again for Europe, its passengers in such a state of despair that the captain had to create a special suicide squad to patrol the decks, and prevent men and women from throwing themselves into the sea. The German captain, a strong opponent of Nazism him-

self, attempted to intervene, and finally made arrangements for the passengers to be discharged in England, Belgium, France and Amsterdam, rather than returned to Germany. Neither he nor they could know how soon the rest of Europe was to be overrun.

self, attempted to intervene, and finally made arrangements for the passengers to be discharged in England, Belgium, France and Amsterdam, rather than returned to Germany. Neither he nor they could know how soon the rest of Europe was to be overrun.

This sad story was recently brought back to life when two authors wrote a book, *Voyage of the Damned*, and the book in turn was made into a movie. When the new Israeli Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, visited Washington in July he referred to this story in a White House press conference. Covering the story, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* made glancing reference to the Quaker role.

But the Quaker role was more than glancing. In the archives of the AFSC is a folder devoted to Quaker efforts on behalf of the passengers of the S.S. St. Louis, which brings the story to life:

"We, the relatives of the victims of the St. Louis take the liberty to appeal to you whose great kindness toward human suffering is proverbial all over the world to please use your influence not to have deported these poor people," a cablegram dated July 12 from Havana reads.

New York Monthly Meeting writes to Secretary Cordell Hull to ask his intervention. Clarence Pickett of AFSC says he is following the situation each day, but leaving the negotiations with the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The relatives appeal again, "for mercy's sake." Then comes the sad news that the ship has been ordered back to Germany.

In Europe, meanwhile, Quaker relief workers have been alerted by the Joint Distribution Committee to the problem. In France, Robert Balderston is asked by Morris Troper of the Joint Distribution Committee to come aboard the ship when it docks off Antwerp and help make arrangements for the passengers.

"We arose at 4:30 a.m.—crossed the border into Holland when it opened at 6:30—in three autos—and were ready to be taken in a tug to the steamer by 8. But the formalities took time and we were not actually in operation until 10 a.m. The Belgian contingent had to be entrained by 5 p.m. All lists were finished by 9 p.m. when we adjourned. The final disposition was very satisfactory in spite of the extreme haste necessary," Balderston writes in a report back to Philadelphia.

"The passengers had the highest praise for Captain Schroeder. His handling of the situation at Havana, and until a safe harbor was assured, seemed to have been unusually human and intelligent. He was indefatigable in his efforts to get the Cuban Government to relent or to find another Latin American refuge. To be sent out by his company under such circumstances was quite a test and he met it in a way to renew our faith in the fine qualities of . . . people.

"I had a chance . . . to back our Jewish friends. Quakers meant something quite definite to the Hamburg American officials. I reminded them of our enjoyment of their hospitality in 1920 (when many Quaker relief workers sailed to Germany to do child-feeding). I am privileged to have represented Friends; and I hope I was able to do so in the right spirit."

The final entry in the file is a letter from Morris Troper to Robert Balderston, thanking him for his help. "I am sure you derived the same moral satisfaction as I did in having had the privilege to be of help in this tragic situation," Troper writes.

Neither he nor Robert Balderston could know how soon Europe itself was to come under the control of the Nazis, or how certain it was that the passengers of the S.S. St. Louis . . . all except for those who went to England . . . were to end up after all in Hitler's gas chambers.

*Voyage of the Damned*, published by Fawcett World, available in paperback at \$1.75. The authors are Gordon Thomas and Max M. Witts.

emerged as financial supporters of Arab activities, but also as strong moderators in negotiation.

The key parties—the Palestinians and the Israelis—still remain something of an enigma. The need for peace may be great, but the enmity of a generation of war has not easily dissipated. Conversations with Palestinian leaders have suggested a marked moderation in goals—no longer the destruction of the state of Israel, but rather the establishment of a Palestinian mini-state on the territories of the West Bank and Gaza. The overtures to Israeli doves, the abortive attempt to establish an office in Washington, the numerous conciliatory interviews granted by PLO leader Yasir Arafat, have suggested a new tone of moderation. But the contradictory voices and actions of "rejection" have also been present, leaving confusion as to what are the true policies of the Palestinians. That the PLO still receives wide support from Palestinians living under occupation and in diaspora seems clear. The widely recognized "free elections" conducted under Israeli supervision on the West Bank returned a group of new and younger mayors almost unanimous in their support for the PLO. Recent conversations indicate continued strength of this support. But whether the PLO has the will to enter the arena of international discussions in a serious manner has still to be determined. Acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242, with its implied recognition of Israel (already accepted by the other Arab states) was the clear indication asked for by the U.S. But there may well be other forms which will emerge.

The irony, of course, is that Israel now says PLO recognition will make no difference and that Israelis will never negotiate with the "terrorists." Indeed, while the May 1977 elections in Israel brought change in a government which seemed unable to reach resolution, it also brought a perceptible hardening of attitudes and increased reluctance to cede portions of the occupied territories in return for peace. The new Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, has revived serious discussions of Israel's biblical rights on the West Bank and has given added legitimacy to the movement to create an Israeli presence in the area through numerous settlements. But Israel has real fears bred of the years of violence and counter-violence. Many in the country doubt that they can ever trust the Palestinians and they thus provide vigorous support for a policy that appears stubborn and uncompromising. While indicating a willingness to make special arrangement with the several Arab states about the return of lands in the Sinai and Golan Heights, Israel has refused to give any credence to the idea of an independent Palestinian state. Israeli leaders express the fear that current PLO moderation is a temporary cover for an irredentist commitment to destroy Israel. They talk of "pacifying" the residents of Gaza and the West Bank and seek formulas which while lightening the hand of occupation, will still maintain territorial control over the West Bank. The fact that opposition to negotiating with the PLO and the idea of a Palestinian state could gain almost total support from members of the Knesset in a recent vote strengthens the hand of the government as they enter a critical period of international discussions.

The pressures for reconvening the Peace Conference in Geneva are great and the need is obvious. Whether diplomatic skills and internal needs will be strong enough to bring the parties together for serious talks

is still an open question. But the unanswered question is what will happen if the conference fails? The Mideast is no stranger to wars, and just beyond the cautious optimism that peace may be achievable is the real fear that another round of war is in the offing.

# AFSC Programs, Summer Work Camps Involve Young People

## Summer Projects Focus On Hunger, House Repair

Since 1934 AFSC summer projects have involved young people from all over the United States and from abroad in house repairs, community organizing, educational services and recreation projects for children, neighborhood planning and other endeavors in low-income communities. In 1977, seven projects were carried out in the U.S., two in Mexico, and one in Honduras.

Young people also work with AFSC in year-round programs.

Walking door to door, volunteers in the Interns in Community Service program last summer brought vital information to the attention of low-income and elderly residents in a section of Dayton, Ohio. Sponsored by the AFSC and Neighborhood Youth Corps and with some federal funds, the program included eight young people representing five area schools, who spent 20 hours a week for nine weeks preparing hundreds of packets of information about food stamp eligibility, where good quality food could be found at lowest prices, and general nutrition information. The interns also visited area grocery stores comparing prices and quality.

In Salinas, California, 18 AFSC workcampers spent seven weeks at the San Jerardo Self-Help Cooperative Housing Project turning a former army barracks installation into homes for farm workers. Work began by stripping the existing buildings; this fall row houses are being built out of them. Now there are two houses on the old Camp McCallum 32.6 acres, and 58 more to come. After being evicted from their trailer site and having to live in tents and cars on Salinas streets, the farm worker families are happy to have real homes at last.

In Springfield, Ohio, 10 teenagers spent seven weeks constructing a solar greenhouse, thermal window

boxes, and a solar drum wall on a house for reflecting the sun's rays inside.

To help work towards desegregation of schools in Seattle, Washington, an AFSC summer project involving 18 young people laid the groundwork for a desegregation hotline in Seattle and focused on students' rights issues. The work was funded partly by AFSC and partly by the federal government. Several youth workers presented their views at a school board meeting that students should be actively involved in planning for desegregation, and wrote and submitted a proposal to this effect to the district's desegregation advisory committee. The young people testified that students should be allowed to review proposed new textbooks, and they published a weekly newsletter on their activities and on desegregation issues. A brochure and resource notebooks were also published. Plans were underway in September for the hotline to answer questions about school desegregation in Seattle, expected to operate throughout the 1977-78 school year.

Iran Belt and Melodie Donaldson, two young people employed by the Seattle Youth Employment Project of AFSC, along with two AFSC staff from the Seattle region, spent their summer from June 27 to September 16 speaking to civic and other community groups, to the resident committee of the Washington State Reformatory and to churches about the minority-ruled countries of Africa. They discussed the economic, social and political aspects of conditions in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, and how forces for change are operating. They presented slide shows and handed out literature. "It is hoped," said AFSC staff member Armina, "that through this summer's educational effort the Seattle Southern Africa Program can embark on an action-oriented campaign designed to best utilize the power of Americans at home to influence the situation over there." A five-week lecture-sound series, in conjunction with the University of Washington, is planned for November. It will present current issues in Southern Africa and offer analyses of them.

## Young Woman Designs Day

From the Des Moines Regional Office

She is an outspoken and soft-spoken feminist. She's a local radio commentator, a law student with political experience in home day care problems, and a pragmatist with a deep appreciation for taking the long view when approaching solutions to poverty problems. Paula Baker is a 25-year-old woman who works in AFSC's day care home program in Des Moines, Iowa.

As a first assignment in January 1977, when she joined AFSC's staff, Paula Baker designed an expanded AFSC Hunger and Human Needs Program, which included organizing and supporting a day care home operators project in the city and in the state, and helping the operators apply for federal government food program funds. She also organized school breakfast programs in Iowa. Last summer four new people were added to the AFSC staff, funded by the government's Community Employment Training Act. Baker helped train and advise them, and organized community groups around the day care issue.

"I think the most important consideration in this kind of work is the proper political base. By 'proper' I mean something other than expediency. The problems of the poor certainly need immediate attention and relief, but real solutions require long-range outlooks," Baker said.

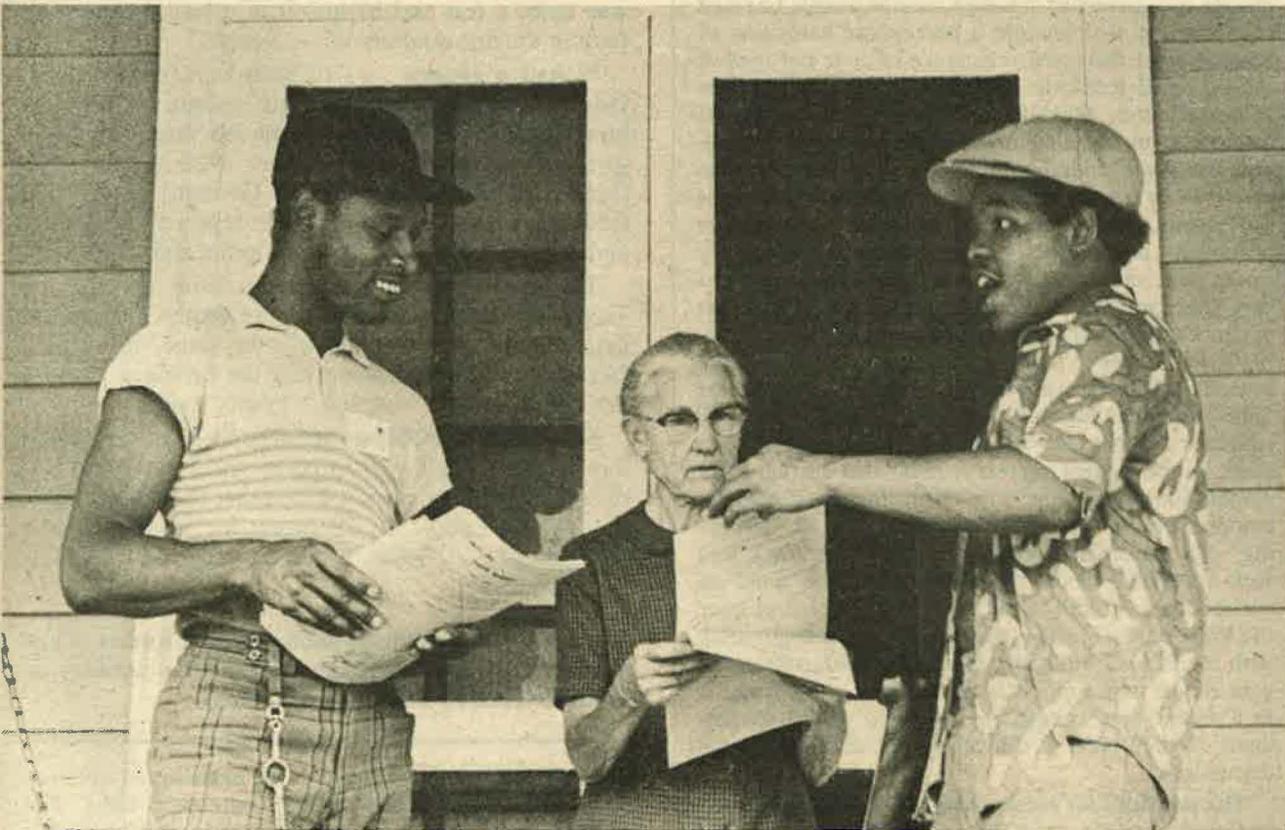
With support from AFSC, a Day Care Homes Asso-



Teenagers clear rubble from playground site on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Photo: Viola Hale



Workcampers construct solar greenhouse, in Springfield, Ohio



Ronald Peoples, left, and Kevin Jessup assist elderly resident with food and nutrition information. Photo: Marygrace Weckesser From the Black Press, Dayton, Ohio

## Child Care Program

ciation has been incorporated, a membership drive is underway, and a common resource center is being planned.

"To see these women and men caring so much for the children in their charge, how much they want to provide them with good, nutritious food but are sometimes unable to because of the cost; to see them actually subsidize food costs out of their own pockets because they don't want to ask the parents to pay higher fees . . . this makes you realize how important the AFSC program is, which has helped the day care home providers organize and make use of the federal government's day care food program," said Paula Baker. "It's exciting to witness the enthusiasm of the providers and the strength that organization gives them."

AFSC is also informing parents about the availability of the federal School Breakfast Program, helping them unite behind a demand for Iowa school participation.

Paula Baker is involved in all these programs, as both field worker and supervisor. Her plan, after leaving law school, is to become a legal advocate for poverty groups—maybe in Des Moines, maybe elsewhere. Working on behalf of the poor, she says, is an integral part of her political convictions, a necessary manifestation. She is confident those convictions will be with her for a lifetime.



Henrietta Wigglesworth, co-director of Ossining project (left) and Mary Nobles, a project participant Photo: Viola Hale



Constructing the greenhouse

## 'We Wanted to be a Part Of Neighborhood Change'

By LAURA BURROWS, Coordinator  
Gage Park Workcamp, Chicago  
Midwest Regional Office

This summer three AFSC workcampers served in Gage Park, a predominantly black and Latino community on Chicago's south side, with a program named FISH (Fun-in-Summer Helpers). FISH was a day camp program for children 5 to 11 years old, taking place at 13 different sites in neighborhood parks and back yards. At each site, 15 to 20 children were led by two or three block captains—high school-age young people from the neighborhood. Six slightly older neighborhood youths served as site coordinators who supervised the block captains, teaching them how to teach, how to work with children, and how to be leaders.

As originally anticipated, we workcampers were to function as resource people, bringing our special talents and contacts to specific program areas. However, the need arose for more direct participation in the program and with the block captains. So we became models and providers of ideas and energy.

### Pertinent Questions Asked

Our workcamp experience has been frustrating and difficult at times, and we've had to work through some basic philosophical dilemmas. What do I, a white, middle class person, have in common with the struggles of this community? What can I offer this community? What difference does a six-week day camp program make in the struggles of people in a low-income community?

The process of seeking answers to these and other questions strongly colored the tenor of the summer's work. Although our answers were only partial, we identified these feelings: (1) We do have things to offer the community—our time, our energy, our skills—but our offering must be sensitive to the people, working on their issues with no attempt to impose our own issues on them. (2) To struggle effectively, this community needs to develop leaders, and a positive experience as a block captain or site coordinator is a step in that direction. (3) We were there basically because we all see a need to struggle for change in this community and in the world—and we wanted to be a part of it.

### Playroom for Children Organized

## House for Abused Women Site of Summer Project

By NINA BOGATY  
Coordinator, Transition House Summer Project  
New England Regional Office

A group of three AFSC volunteers spent last summer exploring the effects of violence upon the youngest members of our society. They had seen not only the hurt and confusion violence has wrought upon these children, but the unfortunate lessons they have learned as witnesses of violence. Co-sponsored by the Women's Issues Program of AFSC's New England Regional Office, and by Transition House, a shelter for abused women and their children in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the young women participated in a child care program at Transition House.

Our first project was to find a play space. After we found it we canvassed schools, stores, museums and factories in search of books, games and art materials. After several weeks, we had 15 boxes of donated goods, and we opened our play room.

### Physical Abuse Feared

It was there in the play room that the children, in their dramatic play, mirrored the physical abuse they themselves feared, witnessed or had actually been victims of. For those children, whose survival in the streets often depended on their fists, this was a new and unusual opportunity to be children without fear of being harmed.

The summer volunteers spent a good deal of time

discussing the effects of violence upon these children, and in teaching them to use and respect the power of their words. It was a pure act of faith on the children's part to believe anyone would take their verbal pronouncements seriously. Yet, when it did happen, their surprise and pleasure were evident.

### Visit to Prison

Using Transition House as a focal point, we explored the presence of violence in other areas, including utilizing the film library and reading material; having talks with AFSC criminal justice staff, and a visit to Medfield State Prison. We were left with a sense of the purpose and urgency of our work.

"Wife Battering" is an information packet containing articles examining different aspects of the problem of wife abuse, and articles exploring responses to it. Packets may be ordered from Susan Flint, AFSC, 2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140. Tentative Price: \$2.50 for single copies.

## Fifty-Three Teenagers "Green" Own Communities

By VIOLA HALE  
Coordinator, Information Services  
New York Metropolitan Regional Office

Fifty-three New York City area teenagers worked hard at "greening" their own communities this summer because of two AFSC projects carried out by the New York Metropolitan Regional Office Community Relations Program.

In Ossining, New York, a Hudson River town 35 miles north of New York City, 33 high school students last summer cleared brush, weeds, and garbage from the Aqueduct, a strip of land over the facilities of the New York City water supply that runs through that community. Like many Hudson River towns, Ossining is troubled. Racial tension erupted into a riot in its high school several years ago. Class and racial differences still divide the community. Unemployment is high, especially among the young and the poor.

The project teenagers were carefully selected to represent a cross section of the town. They were black and white, poor, near poor, middle and upper income, male and female. Almost all of the participants had seen one another at the Ossining High School, but none had formed friendships with those of different races and from different parts of town.

In an effort to bring together young people from all parts of the economic spectrum, AFSC decided actually to employ the teenagers in the project. This made it possible for high school students who needed summer jobs to take part. Half the workers were paid with federally funded Neighborhood Youth Corps monies, and the others, by the AFSC.

Continuing work done on Manhattan's Lower East Side in previous years with AFSC's help, 20 neighborhood teenagers cleared rubble as a first step toward construction of a playground behind a building that is being renovated. They also constructed a mound seven feet high and six feet across as part of the landscaping of the community's garden. The workers were paid with Neighborhood Youth Corps money.

One teenager summed up his experiences and possibly those of all the young people this way: "It's fun, not fun like jokes, but like having a good time doing the work. It's hard work. A lot of people think we're getting paid more for it than we are. But it's getting the best out of us because we're working for something good."

Eight per cent of AFSC paid employees, working in this country or overseas, are under 25 years of age. Twenty per cent are between 25 and 29 years old.

# "We Utterly Deny..."

By COLIN W. BELL  
Executive Secretary Emeritus

That word "utterly" admits of no compromise whatsoever. It is an absolute, betokening complete commitment. It was used in 1660 by Quakers in a declaration made to their king, which included this sentence: "We utterly deny all outward wars and strife, and fightings with outward weapons, for any end, or under any pretense whatsoever: this is our testimony to the whole world." Charles II, and every subsequent reader, doubtless got the message!

The rest of that declaration confirms the fact that the Friends wrote it out of their conviction that it lay at the heart of their religious beliefs—indeed, at the heart of the Christian message. In great measure, they lived up to their convictions, and suffered for them. More than three centuries have passed, and modern Friends would not dare to boast that we have upheld that testimony "utterly." Some few of us, yes, but most of us have compromised the "utterness" of our witness.

The AFSC was founded as a direct response to the Quaker Peace Testimony, but it has always needed, throughout its 60 years of life, the generous and steadfast support of tens of thousands of people of like-minded convictions but of many differing faiths.

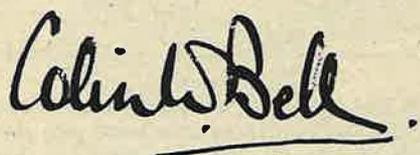
Peace is not the absence of war, and the Peace Testimony is much more than an anti-war stand, though war is the most crudely primitive of socially accepted violences. The Peace Testimony is for a new order of human relationships in which violences of many sorts—physical brutality, mental cruelty, greed, injustice, denial of rights, inaction in the face of wrong—are eliminated. It does not reject restraining force used with benign intent, and not in hate or anger. It is aiming at the sort of personal and societal security James Vail (a distinguished Friend who played an important role in AFSC's development) was speaking of when he wrote, "There is no security except in creating situations in which people do not want to harm you."

It is said that the Peace Testimony is "pie in the sky" stuff; that "you can't change human nature"; that war develops certain personal virtues; that the highest duty of the young citizen is to go to war at the behest of older people; and that the war industry is essential to a healthy economy. But if human nature is incorrigible, what is the purpose of our churches and temples and institutions for moral uplift?

However, the horrid fact is that humanity is prone to many violences, and real peace is very hard to come by. It will come eventually, if people care enough for it, and if we don't, humanity will come face to face with atomic extinction.

Many people are quick to point out the moral dilemmas which confront the person or institution seeking to reduce violences by nonviolent approaches and solutions. They are right—the moral dilemmas are great. What must the nonviolent do in the face of harsh dictatorships, tyrannies of many sorts, gross disregard for human wellbeing, persecution of minorities, and struggle of the underdogs to liberate themselves? The AFSC community is under impulsion to show deep concern about such situations and understanding of the pressures upon liberation movements to turn to violence. It must speak truth to power, use public opinion, and seek any nonviolent action itself which might ameliorate the situation. But it cannot join or aid violence, and implicit in all its endeavors lies a question: Does not meeting violence with violence increase the moral dilemmas for those involved?

The AFSC tries to keep faith with that awesome word "utterly" in its programs. Of course we fail, but we are encouraged to keep trying by the support of those across the land who believe with us that non-violence is not only right but, in the long run, full of power.



# Spirit of Hope Radiates From Mexico Work

By JEANNE S. NEWMAN  
Co-secretary International Division, National Office

- A Peruvian social worker and a young Mexican farmer experiment with techniques for curing rabbit fur as part of local cooperative efforts to increase food self-sufficiency and to develop new income-producing activities.
- A Colombian couple, experienced in community development, and a Mexican agricultural technician, work with members of a number of community groups in planting trees on a severely eroded hillside.
- Mexican volunteers work with school children in a crowded and poorly serviced community on the outskirts of Mexico City to help them maintain reading and other academic skills over the summer; hold literacy classes for women, open a community information center (primarily for women), and work with a women's sewing cooperative.

## Amazing Range of Projects

These activities—and many more—are sponsored cooperatively by the AFSC and the Mexican Friends Service Committee, in Mexico. In a whirlwind visit to that country, I saw an amazing range of projects and people, all working together to improve economic and social conditions in their communities. Rogelio Cova is the energetic and capable Mexican director; Uruguayan Roberto Kuster is the able and tireless coordinator. (In Philadelphia, Corinne Johnson, Richard Erstad and Lynn McGowan facilitate the involvement of young Americans.) Their optimism and enthusiasm are everywhere reflected by field programs and by the committee that guides their work.

## Staff From Many Countries

While there I visited the three long-term projects sponsored by the Committees, two in rural areas and one in Mexico City, and one of the several short-term volunteer projects which are held every summer. Both staff and volunteers come from many countries—Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, the United States, England, France, Holland—and bring a wide variety of skills to the programs.

All of the projects, whether short-term or long, rural or urban, have a common focus on community self-help and the development of cooperative income-producing activities. The Mexican Friends Service Committee is working closely with other Mexican organizations interested in what is variously called "intermediate," "appropriate," and currently "adequate" technology, and is already implementing a number of the more promising agricultural, building, and heating techniques in the long-term projects.

I was left at the end of the trip with a kaleidoscope of images . . . images of people working together on problems of food self-sufficiency, on community development, on local decision-making, on education, and on improvement in the quality of life among the poor, particularly in rural areas. From these efforts radiates a spirit of hope and confidence.

# UFW Meetings With Burciaga Marked With Respect, Humor

By PAUL BURKS, Finance Secretary,  
San Francisco Regional Office

(Adapted from an article in San Francisco's *Quaker Service*)

David Burciaga hasn't had a vacation in six years. As AFSC staff person working with the United Farm Workers since 1970 (at the request of Cesar Chavez), he is on the road more than he is home—and he feels there is nothing more important he could be doing.

I caught up with David last spring in Salinas, California. He was meeting with 25 farm laborers from winegrape-growing ranches in California's Central Valley and with five management representatives of wine producers. David was well known by everyone in the room as the UFW's chief negotiator and staff member of the AFSC who is working with the UFW to help ensure the union's commitment to nonviolence in its struggle for justice. David was there to understand concerns of laborers and of managers, and to help communicate these to both groups, as they talked about establishing a master contract.

The negotiations were uniquely shaped by the warm regard and respect of both workers and managers for David Burciaga as a facilitator and as a human being. There was frequent laughter as David worked with the 25 ranch committee members to help them clarify their concerns.

To help the workers assess the ability of the companies to accept their wage demands, David asked the management representatives if he could study the companies' books to learn about their financial status. They agreed. This balanced approach by David seemed to be deeply appreciated by both sides. One company representative said to me at a break that such a candid, open relationship in negotiations was never possible with other unions and their negotiators. He spoke of his warm personal relationship with David in negotiations for the three years he had represented the company.

It is in this way, through his personal style, that David communicates and undergirds UFW's commitment to nonviolence in the difficult process of social change. This kind of staff person and work style is, I would suggest, what AFSC is all about.



David Burciaga



Zoharah Simmons

Zoharah Simmons, former Associate Director of AFSC's Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights, in Philadelphia, has been appointed fund raiser in the national office. With wide experience in community organizing in both the South and the North, Zoharah Simmons also worked for SNCC in New York in 1966.

## New Program in Capital To Support Indian Rights

The paradox that Native American gains in pursuing their land and fishing rights have created new threats to their efforts at self-determination and self-development has led the AFSC to initiate a special program in Washington, D.C., aimed at reducing the impact of anti-Indian backlash movements.

"We are clear that the urgency of the moment for Native Americans makes this venture in Washington, D.C. a very important one for our Indian work," says Ed Nakawatase, AFSC's Indian Affairs Representative.

Nakawatase notes that the long and shameful history of U.S.-Native American relations has recently taken a turn for the better through major victories in the federal courts, especially the treaty fishing rights victory in 1974 in Washington State and the 1975 verdict upholding the Indian Non-Intercourse Act of 1790, which raises questions about all non-Indian land transfers in Maine since the end of the 18th century. Other struggles have not been as successful but all of them, Nakawatase notes, are indicative of an assertiveness and militant spirit in pressing forward Native American self-determination, expansion of tribal sovereignty and maintenance of tradition and custom.

But, he notes, non-Indians who often stand to lose in economic and political terms from Native American successes have mounted resistance to Native American claims at all levels of government. "The blatant assertion of anti-treaty rights sentiments at the national level, specifically Congress, is another ominous development," he says. The numerically small and comparatively isolated Native Americans are feeling the backlash.

AFSC, Nakawatase notes, therefore is establishing a program in Washington to support Native American rights. The new staff, which AFSC hopes to appoint soon, will work closely with the Friends Committee on National Legislation and with AFSC's Washington Public Affairs Program, which aids AFSC program work with Washington dimensions.

One of the most important activities of the new office will be to provide AFSC field staff working on Native American programs throughout the country with significant information from Washington sources so that Native Americans with whom AFSC is in contact may be promptly notified of developments affecting them and their plans.

A parallel effort will be to bring significant field experience and knowledge from around the country to the attention of government officials and others in Washington. The staff will seek to work supportively and cooperatively with Native Americans in building support among individuals and organizations in the national capital.

## Nuclear Weapons Plant Challenged by Coloradans

By PAM SOLO, *Field Secretary Colorado Area Office*

The AFSC in Colorado is deeply involved in addressing issues raised by the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant in Denver, Colorado, and in building support for disarmament and peace conversion. Through the Rocky Flats Action Group, a coalition of staff from AFSC and other concerned groups, testimony against the nuclear installation was presented to the federal and state governments.

The coalition also encouraged governmental establishment of a citizens' investigating committee of the plant, which resulted in formation of a permanent monitoring committee. Members of the coalition have been appointed to both these bodies. A peace conversion task force, made up of local citizens and AFSC committee people, plans for economic conversion of military installations and defense-related industries, in hopeful anticipation of worldwide disarmament agreements. Members of the AFSC staff and of the Boulder Friends Meeting are participating in the task force work.

### Nuclear Hazards

Primary emphasis has been placed by the coalition on efforts to inform the public about nuclear hazards and to give people the opportunity to express their opinions about nuclear dangers to policy and opinion-makers and to plant managers. Such an opportunity was afforded local citizens last spring at two town meetings facilitated by the Action Group.

### Potential Dangers Detailed

In a 1969 article in the *Los Angeles Times*, and last May in a television program, the potential dangers of nuclear accidents at Rocky Flats were detailed. Responding to these and other reports on Rocky Flats, the Action Group plans nonviolent acts that demonstrate people's concern about local health and safety and about the larger threat of nuclear weapons proliferation. Symbolic acts have included balloon releases at the plant site to illustrate how wind patterns carry plutonium into the air to be inhaled by unsuspecting nearby residents.

AFSC plans for the next year to focus on building support for the Special United Nations Session on Disarmament to be held at the U.N. in June of 1978. Action Group participants hope that the United States, as well as other nations, will come to the conference with concrete proposals for stopping the arms race.

As a former Placement Associate in the Personnel Department of AFSC's national office in Philadelphia, where he worked for 4 years, Lee Thornton has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office in Pasadena, California. He began his new assignment last August.



Lee Thornton



Fred Mallak

Frederick J. Mallak, who served for some 12 years as Assistant Comptroller at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, has been appointed Controller of the AFSC. "The AFSC is like the American University in many ways," said Fred Mallak, "the committee system, the international makeup of staff, the friendliness. I am glad to be here, and am both optimistic and enthusiastic about my job despite the many work pressures."

## Ex-Offenders... continued from page 1

tell if we're really succeeding? After four months the numbers look good—about one third of our clients have found employment. And Madison, Wisconsin, is a tough town in which to find work.

The kinds of jobs available to most of our clients seem to have high turnover rates. Already a few of our placements are unplaced, back on the street and, in one instance, back in jail. But we're working on a system whereby volunteers will continue with support after placement, to help clients resolve personal problems that might interfere with the job.

Most of our gratifying "successes" are not readily reflected in the numbers. One example: Tom, a 64-year-old prisoner with lung cancer, was scheduled for a medical parole the first week in May if we could find him a residence with some medical supervision. We succeeded, yet were caught in a vicious circle. The residence wouldn't accept Tom until he was granted Supplemental Security Income (SSI), but he couldn't qualify for it while in prison, and he couldn't get released until the residence accepted him. Finally, Tom's parole officer agreed to guarantee payment of room and board until the SSI came through. Success—after days of effort on Tom's behalf.

In addition to the job placement service, and help with housing and education, the justice program offers in-jail services. A series of three workshops in job-hunting skills was held during June in the Dane County Jail, and covered assessment of interests and job skills, resumé preparation, filling out applications, job-hunting and interviewing techniques, and how to keep a job.

We at the Madison Justice Center have our work cut out for us. Not only must we provide placement and supportive services and try to reduce the debilitating effects of repeated rejection, but we must also work to get employment recognized as a right for ex-offenders and others alike.

## 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:

- prosthetic supplies for a rehabilitation center in Vietnam for treating the war-injured
- a nutritious hot meal daily for more than 5,000 children in shantytowns in Chile
- assistance to parents of minority children in search of equal education in public schools



This year's card features a black and white drawing of "The Peaceable Kingdom" on white stock with a red border. The text reads:

Each season is holy as the heart makes a journey into another's life and offers a gift of friendship and material aid, food, shelter, knowledge, a gift of understanding, the hope of peace.

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

## African Leaders... *continued from page 1*

otic Front, and many others, emphasized in the talks with the AFSC visitors that while they are cautiously optimistic about Carter's words, they want to see action by the United States. "We've been burnt too many times in the past," said a Tanzanian Foreign Office official.

Fourteen AFSC persons from across the country left New York August 2nd for a month of intensive study and travel in the Southern Africa frontline states of Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, and Zambia, in addition to Kenya. The group was joined by Bill Sutherland, AFSC's Southern Africa Representative, based in Dar Es Salaam, and his new assistant, John Powell, of Seattle, who took on major responsibilities for the tour. They met with refugees, students, U.S. and UN officials, and community development staff members including those doing AFSC's squatter housing upgrading work in Lusaka.

### Nonviolence is Used

The tour group was told that the liberation movements have taken up armed struggle only under great provocation and frustration, and that nonviolent tac-

tics continue to be used, now as in the past. The frontline states continue to support liberation, at great sacrifice to their own people and their economies, but African leaders feel they have their people's support in this struggle. All of those with whom the AFSC spoke expressed themselves as totally committed to creating nonracial societies based on one-person, one-vote in which there are no special privileges for whites or any other groups.

They agree that elections are necessary once minority rule has ended and there has been a full transfer of power to the masses.

### Political Pressure Needed.

Several persons told the group there must be economic as well as political pressure on minority governments of Africa and Western nations because Western multinational corporations are heavily involved in undergirding and supporting South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, which is under South African control. Kaunda said, "Only oil sanctions will quell the Rhodesian rebellion without violence, but in fact, British, U.S. and French oil interests continue to oil the [Prime Minister Ian] Smith war machine."

What can be done? The All-Africa Council of Churches withdrew its account when it discovered Barclays Bank was buying \$6 million in South African war bonds. Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Joachim Chissano, told the AFSC participants that, "I think the people of the U.S., France and Britain should show they are against the deeds of companies and governments supporting the present regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Namibia."

Also, assistance could be given through the United Nations and other agencies for blankets, food, medicine and educational scholarships for the thousands of refugees who have poured into Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. Some are being trained to return to their homelands to fight, but many remain in frontline or other African nations and are being placed in schools where possible.

### Ways to Help Suggested

Among other suggestions were those for help such as the Friends Ambulance Unit in China gave during World War II, and that the peace movement could offer the opportunity of inviting a nonviolent force to be present in Rhodesia while elections are being conducted.

The place where our concern to solve the problems nonviolently can focus, where we can really work and be most effective, is in the United States, members of the group observed. We all can help to influence the policies of our government and the policies and practices of our corporations and our financial institutions. We don't want just to think about over there, although that's important, but to realize that we are here; this is where we can be very nonviolent, and also very effective.



President Kaunda pouring tea at the State House in Lusaka, Zambia. Niva Padilha, AFSC staff from San Francisco, is on right.



Tour group meets with local Quakers in Lusaka.



President Nyerere talking to AFSC's Bill Sutherland (on the right). In the middle is the Junior Foreign Minister for Tanzania.



From left to right: Joachim Chissano, Foreign Minister for Mozambique, the interpreter, AFSC's Bill Sutherland, Lyle Tatum and Peter Molotsi meet in Dar es Salaam.

Pictures from Southern Africa tour taken by Harry Amana, member of AFSC's Third World Coalition.

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