

Vietnamese Extend Warm Welcome

AFSC Group Tours Vietnam

In January-February 1977, a six-member delegation from the AFSC visited Vietnam for 18 days, at the invitation of the Viet My Committee (a committee for non-governmental U.S.-Vietnamese contacts). The delegation toured in both the north and the south, visiting schools, hospitals, churches, temples, factories, cooperative farms and model villages, observing the progress the Vietnamese people have made since the war ended and considering possibilities for the Service Committee to be of future assistance. The following is a report on the trip by Wilmer Tjossem, AFSC national fund raiser and member of the delegation.

"We want good relations with the U.S.; we feel no hatred or revenge toward the American people."

So spoke Xuan Thuy, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, as he welcomed us to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). In commenting on U.N. membership, he said: "We have many friends whom we will keep whether or not we are members of the U.N., and sooner or later we will be recognized as a legitimate government and nation."



Deputy Mayor of Hanoi, on left, presenting Wallace Collett, AFSC Chairman of the Board, and Wilmer Tjossem with a rug woven with the AFSC star.

The Vietnamese people's determination to reconstruct their own country was evident everywhere we went. During our trip, we learned something of official thinking behind the government-directed exit of Saigon people to the countryside. We were in Hanoi and the Vice Foreign Minister of Vietnam, Phan Hien, told us:

"Now the Vietnamese are using all their strength to reconstruct their country. Ho Chi Minh City has 4 million people, 1 million of them unemployed after the war. How can this problem be solved if we don't ask these unemployed people to move to the countryside to farm?"

He explained that much of their land has been uncultivated for a long time and bombs are still scattered everywhere. Nearly every day people lose their lives in bomb-detection work.

"There has been no blood bath in the South as predicted by some. When you visit there you will see with your own eyes whether there are violations of human rights," he added. Indeed, we did not see any signs of political repression when we visited Saigon, although, of course, we could not literally see everything.

During a discussion with the Vice Minister of Health, Hoang Dinh Cau, one of us asked: "What could the U.S. government do for Vietnamese health needs?" He replied that medicines, especially those that fight venereal disease, are needed, as well as anti-tuberculosis drugs.

Other needs we learned about included steel tubing for desks and for tables for Vietnam's 12 million school children.

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Child Care Gets Boost in Iowa

By BETH BINFORD
Information Services
National Office

Four-and-a-half million mothers in the United States, who work outside the home, have five million children under the age of five. Only a tiny per cent of these children are cared for in professional day care centers. The majority are left in the care of day care home operators in what has become an invisible "cottage industry." A new AFSC program in Des Moines, Iowa, is working on ways to improve the quality of care provided in these homes.

Polk County, in which Des Moines is situated, has up to 10,000 working mothers with children under six. And 4,000 homes operating as child care facilities, each caring for up to six children or more. These homes are only minimally regulated by state agencies. There are no training requirements for operators, no safety requirements for facilities. The quality of care is determined solely by the physical, emotional, social and nutritional environment of the individual day care home.

Joe Morrissey, AFSC staff in Des Moines, says, "We need to recognize this cottage industry and

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New Project Focuses on Special Education Needs

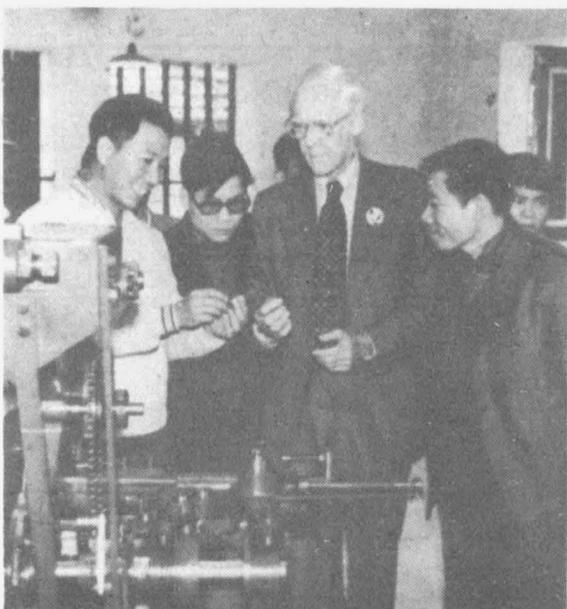
By PAT FLOERKE
Program Resources and Information Service
Midwest Regional Office

In December 1976, when Joe K. was suspended from high school for the fourth time in three months, his mother knew they needed help. Joe was hyperactive. In classes where he had to keep quiet and sit still, he was often disruptive, leading to repeated punishment. In classes where he could move around or talk, however, he did very well.

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CAN THE EARTH'S RESOURCES BE SHARED?

A challenging new slide show-film strip, "Sharing Global Resources: Toward a New Economic Order," illuminates issues surrounding the world's economic and social imbalances. Seeking to stimulate discussion about multinational corporations' exploitative use of Third World countries' natural resources, the show argues cogently, in picture and text, for recognition of the world's essential interdependence and need for right sharing. This slide show or film strip (both with sound) may be purchased from NARMIC, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, for \$50. They may each be rented from Peace Literature, AFSC, Philadelphia, or from any regional office for \$5 a week.



Wallace Collett visiting screw-making factory in Dong Da.

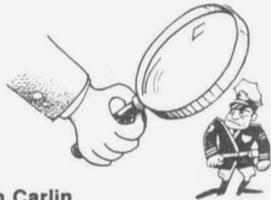
New Publications

"Seventy per cent of Puerto Rico's population is eligible for food stamps. Fifty per cent receive stamps, representing one-fifth of the entire U.S. food stamp program."

"Puerto Ricans are subject to U.S. laws, yet have no voting representative in Congress."

These and other facets of the Puerto Rico experience are documented and analyzed in *Puerto Rico: A People Challenging Colonialism*, a book produced by the Reciprocal Youth Project of the AFSC and two ecumenical groups. Written jointly by Puerto Ricans and North Americans, the handsome red and black publication is full of information about the history of the island, the Church, political repression, impact on the island people's lives of U.S. industrialization, and other topics. It is available from: Puerto Rico Program, AFSC, Philadelphia. Cost: \$2.50 each plus 50¢ for postage; \$2.00 each for 10 or more, plus postage.

"*Intelligence Abuse and Your Local Police*" is the title of AFSC's advance copy of a handbook on government surveillance. The 187 pages discuss how the ordinary citizen can find out whether her or his local police department carries on surveillance activities against local community groups, how to bring a lawsuit, how public hearings work, and other relevant material. Copies may be obtained from Mary Morrell, Surveillance/Rights Program, AFSC, at \$4.00 a copy, plus postage.



Drawing by Leon Carlin

The Arms Trade and the Middle East: A Primer, by Howard H. Frederick (a member of the Middle East Working Committee of AFSC's Northern California office), describes the "shocking escalation in the worldwide arms race with specific attention to the Middle East, and the effect of the military build-up on that region." For a copy, send \$1.00 to Peace Education Resources, AFSC, Philadelphia.

The third edition of *Action Guide on Southern Africa* outlines specific nonviolent steps people in the United States can take to support the struggle of black Africans living under apartheid in their own countries.

"Nonviolent direct action has worked before in chipping away at apartheid and it can have formidable impact in the months to come as the U.S. faces new demands for a changed policy toward southern Africa," say the authors. The booklet is available at \$1.00 from Peace Education Resources, AFSC, Philadelphia.

The following new brochures describing AFSC national and international programs may be obtained from Information Services, AFSC, Philadelphia.

The Problems of Hunger: Some AFSC Responses

Southern Africa: AFSC Program Bridges Two Continents

Behind Bars: A Human Touch (AFSC Prison Visitation Programs)

Toward People Power (AFSC Community Relations Programs in the United States)

• All the above publications are available from AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

On April 30, 1977, the AFSC marked its 60th birthday, pausing to reflect on William Penn's words: "Let us then try what Love will do."



Stop Helping Our Enemies, Say S. Africans

By MARGARET HOPE BACON
Information Services
National Office

"We don't expect Americans to help us in our struggle for liberation in Southern Africa. We only ask that you stop helping our enemies."

This was the message which African liberation leaders, as well as presidents of the "Front Line" African countries gave to Bill Sutherland, AFSC's Southern Africa representative, to deliver to the American people during his speaking tour this spring. Sutherland's schedule calls for six months of fact-finding travel in Southern Africa and six months of public talks and media contacts in the United States.

Enormous amounts of oil are still reaching Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) despite the U.N. boycott, much of it from American-based multinationals, Sutherland said. In addition, Rhodesia enjoys a booming international trade, financed by international credit and conducted through South African ports.

"U.S. pressure on South Africa caused that nation to convince Ian Smith that he must enter into negotiations at Geneva," Sutherland said. "Why did we then let up? Why not use the same

pressure to deny Zimbabwe oil and trade? These are the questions Africans ask me."

Before departing for the U.S. early in February, Sutherland attended a meeting of the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee in Lusaka. While there he had a two-hour conversation with President Kenneth Kaunda, who urged Americans to withdraw their support from the Smith regime. Kaunda had known Sutherland years ago in the early days of the liberation struggle.

Although Africans now say they have come to depend on armed struggle to achieve their liberation, there remain many aspects of nonviolence in their strategy, Sutherland says. The use of the general strike in Soweto, the use of a bus strike in Salisbury, the willingness of many unarmed blacks to face death rather than surrender their liberty, are all nonviolent tactics.

Sutherland, who was part of an informal Quaker observer team in Geneva during November of 1976, feels that "the African leaders are willing to resume negotiation if what is intended is a genuine transfer of power; they are not willing to help Ian Smith continue to play a stalling game, however."

In regard to South Africa, even moderates are now urging that the U.S. withdraw its industrial investments and loans, Sutherland reported.

Teacher Donates Six Months to AFSC

By DON EBERHART
AFSC Volunteer
San Francisco Regional Office

About a year ago, Doug Gary, a high school teacher, made a unique offer to the AFSC: He would donate either all his income or all his labor to the Service Committee for six months. The Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, of the San Francisco region of AFSC, took him up on the latter part of his offer.

Doug Gary had been teaching business subjects at Santa Clara High School, in California, and lecturing on the gross national product and the need to consume. Then his life was unexpectedly turned around by a divorce, and "I began to explore and evaluate new modes of living," he said, "and decided to do some volunteer work for an organization devoted to helping people and furthering peace. That's when I first came to AFSC."



Doug Gary

The MPCP seemed a natural choice. In a project that works for conversion of war industry to peace industry, staff distribute the MPCP newspaper to defense workers and suggest alternative ways to meet energy, housing, transportation and health needs. It fit the bill for Doug Gary.

By donating six months service to the MPCP, Gary had to develop a different style of living. He bought only essential commodities, becoming, in his words, "a diminished consumer."

Back at teaching again six months later, Gary says his volunteer effort was "fully rewarding. I met and worked with men and women who have made a firm commitment to social change, and I have brought new perspectives to my classroom. To work with such people was a very special kind of reward."

Indians' Land Claims Explained in Letter

In response to an editorial about Indians' land claim in Maine in the *New York Times* of January 28, Ed Nakawatase, AFSC National Representative for Native American Affairs, wrote a letter to the editor which was published on February 25:

"Our program work in Maine has made it very clear to us that the claims have been presented in a responsible manner and that the tribes have been more than willing to discuss a settlement that would have as little disruptive impact as possible on the other residents of the state . . . The Indians' legal actions are not vague nor are they distant [as the *Times* article claimed]. In fact, the issue before the U.S. government is there precisely because it is a specific point of a specific law—a law enacted by white men and interpreted by white judges."

Nakawatase pointed out that the Indians' claim that the sale of their land since 1790 was illegal was upheld in 1975 by the federal district court in Portland. "The moral claims of Maine's Indians have always been impressive, of course, but now they also seem to coincide with the law."

ARE YOU PLANNING TO MOVE?

The Post Office charges 25 cents for each Quaker Service Bulletin returned because of an incorrect address. We would like to avoid this extra expense and also be sure you receive the Bulletin. To help on both counts, please send this completed coupon to: Computer Services, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

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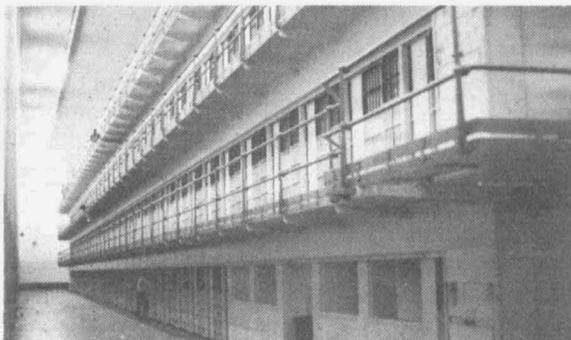
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Prisoners Work for Changes in Parole

The Pacific Northwest AFSC office in Seattle conducts a program on the criminal justice system which has as a unique feature an AFSC committee made up of prison "inmates" which meets inside the prison. John A. Sullivan, Associate Executive Secretary for Information and Interpretation in the national office, Philadelphia, interviewed several principals in the program and visited the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe, Washington, where the AFSC Resident Justice Committee meets.

At 9 p.m., all visitors must leave the prison. There is a heaviness in the air, a sense of barely controlled explosion. Three cells were set afire dur-



Washington State Reformatory

ing visiting hours when we were there—an effective method of "evicting" a prisoner whose neighbors don't want him living next to their cells.

This prison is a place where violence and death can happen, where some men dominate and victimize others, where protection gangs cope with other gangs, where prisoners lose their sense of self-worth to the point of suicide.

In the midst of it all, many prisoners try to live in some form of peace with their strange environment. The Washington State Reformatory for men is also the site of the Resident Justice Committee of the AFSC, a committee of prisoners trying to change the justice system in Washington State.

Parole System Discussed

The night of my visit, prisoners at a meeting were discussing the county prosecutor's proposal to drop the parole system, which the prisoners hate for its built-in uncertainties and arbitrary ways, but like because it might mean shorter time for them. The prosecutor favored standard mandatory sentences with almost no judicial discretion, so that when a person is sentenced, he or she knows when the day will come for leaving prison.

The prosecutor won nods of assent from the prisoners, including members of the AFSC Resident Justice Committee, when he said: The criminal justice system is not rehabilitation; it should be limited to punishment and not pretend to be something else. They didn't nod with any sense of warmth to that thought, only to the reality of it.

Prosecutor Consults Prisoners

The overtones of the occasion were almost audible. The prosecutor is the man who put most of these men behind bars. But now he was consulting them about a radical revision of the justice system, a subject on which many people agree change is needed, but about which few consult prisoners for their opinions.

The AFSC Justice Committee in Seattle is made up of two parts: the "outside" members who include some ex-convicts and others who have not previously seen the inside of a prison, and the "inside" committee with their chairperson, Sandy Taplin.

The Resident Committee meets weekly in the

prison and Program Director Alice Iverson and other AFSC staff are there. Once a month the whole AFSC Seattle Justice Committee meets in the prison.

The short-term program goals are to study the parole system with the prisoners, to propose revisions of legislation relating to corrections and arranging for prisoner input on the proposals; and to consider developing a prisoner advocacy organization which would have prisoners and ex-prisoners advocating prisoner interests in corrections policies, offender services, or other purposes.

The parole study is not finished but has produced some findings such as: once a defendant agrees to plead guilty to a lesser offense, almost always he winds up doing time for the original offense; the prosecution does not always follow through on the bargain and people promised parole wind up behind bars; the "silent beef" in the prisoner's parole file—something he wasn't convicted of—pushes parole dates off.

Sandy Taplin told me: "Everyone's talking about the justice system but almost no one listens to the prisoners. We need to reach the public so they can understand how it works inside. We learn to look down on ourselves and be looked down on, and then we're pushed out into the community unprepared. We know what's been happening to us. We've been burned by the system. We need to gain confidence in ourselves."



Alice Iverson (right) with a prisoner

John Darrah, chairperson of the Seattle Justice Committee, used to work in the U.S. Attorney's office in Seattle as an assistant U.S. Attorney and later he became the King County Public Defender. He said: "The worst part is not that the prison is a school for crime; it's the victimizing, so that a person's self-worth goes down or he learns to victimize others. It's made a profound impression on me to go and spend time in the prison and learn from the men, instead of just putting more of them in there."

Alice Iverson told me, "This kind of experience is visibly helping prisoners to address state correction policies. They have learned they can trust us and we want to live up to that trust."



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Steinem Speaks at Abused Women's Meeting

By VIOLA HALE
Information Services
New York Metropolitan Regional Office

"We saw all three members of one family in the Emergency Room. The husband had a bruise and told us he got it at work. The wife came in with her bruises and said she fell down. The 15-year-old who tried to break the thing up was the most seriously injured. She was the one who filled us in on what was going on.

"This case is particularly important because the woman had called the police previously and was told, 'If he tries to attack you, put the kids in front of you. We can do something about that.' The 15-year-old heard this, and at the next fight, that's what she did. She got in between."

The speaker? Jo-Ann Frank, Chief of the Emergency Room at St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan. The occasion? An all-day conference on "The Battered Woman," presented by the Community Relations Program of the New York regional office of AFSC, in mid-February.

The conference's featured speaker, Gloria Steinem, the editor of *Ms.*, told the 450 women and men who attended: "It is very difficult to get statistics on battered wives. It is the most un-

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Child Care . . . Continued from Page 1

upgrade it. We need a resource center where women can receive training and skill upgrading, classes in nutrition and child development; where they can borrow toys, playpens, books, educational materials, and maintenance equipment."

The AFSC was invited by a parent-advisory group on day care to help organize the Polk County Day Care Home Association, a group to encourage the county to provide such a resource center. Joe Morrissey wrote 320 day care home operators asking how a day care association might help them. More than 80 people replied. "It was exciting to realize their enthusiasm," Joe said. "Most talked about the feeling of being cut off from other operators, being undervalued by their community for the important service they were providing, and the financial burden placed on them by small business regulations, taxes and delinquent debtors."

It was a cold day in January when the Association held its first meeting, yet 20 home operators turned out. Committees were set up to deal with bylaws, a newsletter, publicity about the association, and to solicit new members. There have been two meetings since. Joe says, "Those who come say they appreciate the chance to talk about their problems with others and to discuss solutions. We hope with their enthusiasm we can start a school breakfast program. Federal money is available but there's been no political will to implement it. And we are helping day care operators have a say in local government policies regarding child care in people's homes. We also hope the Association can sponsor a child care feeding program which would allow each day care home operator reimbursement at a rate of so much per meal. This is especially important when you're operating on a low budget. Food is often the first item you cut when you have to meet other expenses."

The AFSC anticipates the Association will play a vital role in developing grassroots participation in a child care delivery system for the entire county, and serve as a model for other cities in an eight-state area. AFSC has begun a similar program in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Duong Thi Duyen, of the Women's Union in Hanoi, asked that their greetings and friendship be conveyed to women in the United States. Mrs. Duyen said: "In the old regime, a woman had to follow strictly her father's advice, or her husband's, or, if widowed, her son's. Now women are involved in all aspects of Vietnamese life. We make up about 50 per cent of public school students and 40 per cent of university students."

The Nguyen Viet Xuan High School in Hanoi is for children who lost their parents in the war. We met officials there and were given a reception. That included a sweater ceremony in which all the children wore identical blue sweaters made from AFSC-donated yarn, and a group of girls sang for us.

At Xa Dan High School, to which AFSC has sent school supplies, 1,100 students and 60 teachers welcomed us.

The next day we were guests at a dedication ceremony at a wood screw factory on Kham Tien Street when we were shown the screw-making machines in action. AFSC contributed both the raw materials and the machines.

Driving from Da Nang to Quang Ngai, in the south, we saw a dozen new diesel Russian-made tractors moving along the road. Our driver had to



Wallace Collett and Lou Kubicka, AFSC representative in Laos, seeing how screw-making machines work, in Dong Da.



Girls at Kham Tien School in Hanoi wear sweaters made from AFSC-contributed yarn. The AFSC delegation stands behind them.



AFSC's Sophie Quinn-Judge with former PRG woman.

thread his way along Highway One, amid endless streams of people walking or pedaling their produce. We saw many ancient graveyards, innumerable rice and vegetable fields, temporary bridges, and water buffalo.

We stopped at My Lai where 550 people were massacred on March 16, 1968. Twenty-four families were completely destroyed. We saw the area for a proposed 150-bed memorial hospital, to be sponsored by Friendshipment.

In Qui Nhon we visited a hospital, a primary school, a teachers' college, and the rehabilitation center which AFSC had established in Quang Ngai in 1967. Now it functions in nearby Qui Nhon with all-Vietnamese staff, and is one of Vietnam's busiest prosthetics centers. The AFSC plans to continue supplying needed equipment.

Families Cared For

In Saigon we talked to Mrs. Duy Lien, Director of the City Committee for Welfare and Invalids. "We take care of martyred families, invalids, the elderly, and victims of social vices left over from the old regime," she told us. "One of the worst problems was prostitution. We are now giving these women vocational training and education in human virtues."

Mrs. Lien also discussed the drug problem, stating there are 10,000 known addicts in Saigon. These are considered victims of the war and are being treated with acupuncture, herbs and vocational training and, she added, "with leniency and sentiment."

DO AFSC PROGRAMS

The street children, whom the Vietnamese call "Dust of Life," are orphans and other children who have rejected their families. "They require great compassion," Mrs. Lien said, and "we are trying to restore love of family to their hearts."

Met with Priests

While three of our delegation met with newspaper editors, the other three met with four Catholic priests in Saigon. The priests told us: "We are grateful for what the Quakers have done for Vietnamese people during their long struggle. Since liberation we Christians have better conditions. There are 120 Catholic schools open in Saigon. Under the old regime, students had to pay tuition; now all education is free."

One priest said he had been sentenced to five years in prison for demanding better conditions for

political prisoners. He said, "Socialism is the way for Vietnam."

We drove with our Vietnamese escorts to the New Economic Zone northwest of Saigon. As one of 17 such villages, it is expected to be populated by 5,000 people from the slums of Saigon.

In talks with the Deputy Chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, we learned that: "The city is intact but economically we face the fact that many owners and operators of our factories have fled the country. We now have to get the factories back into operation. Around Saigon 90,000 hectares of land are lying waste; we are concentrating on putting them into production. At present we must import 5,000 tons of food annually to meet our needs.

After Liberation there were 400,000 non-commissioned old regime officers in Saigon. All have been set free and are being sent to schools. After three to six months, 95 per cent of these people are restored to full citizenship and can rejoin their families.

The 'capitalist' section of Saigon is still dominant. Most shops and businesses there are privately owned. But in five years the state will take over.

Teachers in Saigon

We have 21,000 teachers in Saigon. All but 1,000 were teachers under the old regime. Most doctors are still in private practice here but socialized medicine is planned. Housing is still a great difficulty. During the U.S. occupation houses were

built only for the rich."

Most impressive to us all were the warmth and friendliness of the people everywhere we went, and the gracious way in which we were received. Again and again, the Vietnamese stressed their feelings of friendship with the American people and their hope that the U.S. government will extend diplomatic recognition to the new government and help Vietnam reconstruct its country.

The assistance the AFSC has been able to offer the Vietnamese is obviously much appreciated. As Xuan Huan of the Viet My Committee said:

"The moral, humanitarian, and material support of the AFSC is gratefully acknowledged. It is the tradition of the Vietnamese people to remember their friends. We see the Quakers as the vanguard for bringing reconciliation throughout the world."



Lou Kubicka and Wallace Collett visit shelter for children in Saigon.



A student at Xa Dan High School, Hanoi, uses sewing machine contributed by AFSC.

House Shelters Battered Women

Women who leave home because their husbands or male friends physically abuse them often have no one to turn to and no place to go. Today, some of these women go to Transition House, a refuge for battered women on a back street in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"This is the only refuge in the Cambridge-Boston area run exclusively for battered women and their children. Unlike some other shelters, we allow mothers to keep their young children with them and do not impose severe restrictions on the women. We encourage peer support and counseling. We think this is important in the healing process that needs to take place after a woman has suffered this kind of experience," said Susan Flint, Program Associate for Women's Issues in AFSC's Cambridge, Massachusetts office.

Transition House, founded a year ago by two women who had been offering their own apartment to battered women, is a project of the Cambridge Women's Center. As part of her AFSC responsibility, Susan Flint spends time there each week helping the women with practical problems, referring them to food, housing and welfare agencies, and offering moral support where needed. In addition, two part-time AFSC staff members—one a work-study student, the other a program intern—assist at Transition House. The House is a temporary

Hope Marks AFSC Bangladesh Work

"Bangladesh is a country whose economic and social problems loom so large that one would expect to find despair among the people. But I found hope," said Roberta Levenbach, coordinator of AFSC's East and South Asia Programs in the national office, on her return from a 20-day visit to Bangladesh last November.

That hope springs in large part from the good work of Gono Unnayan Prochesta (GUP—People's Development Efforts), a Bangladesh voluntary organization which promotes small-scale development in Rajoir Thana, a rural area 120 miles south of Dacca. AFSC helps fund GUP.

In a land where agriculture faces many problems, such as drought followed by floods, GUP has introduced a number of winter vegetables—soybeans, tomatoes, cabbages, ground nuts, broccoli—in "demonstration plots." The Children's Health Center, for instance, has a vegetable garden which feeds patients and staff. The surplus is sold in the market place.

In 1974-75, under food-for-work programs, 14 ponds were excavated and stocked with fast-breeding fish. Subsequently, fifty more ponds were stocked with the resulting fingerlings. Today, the fish industry is a promising source of income for the people of Rajoir Thana.

operated on 141 people for cataracts. Twelve-hundred others were treated on an outpatient basis. Volunteers from village youth clubs assisted doctors by changing dressings, serving food to patients, running errands, and helping organize the camps. They also helped GUP inoculate 15,000 people against cholera and smallpox in 1976.

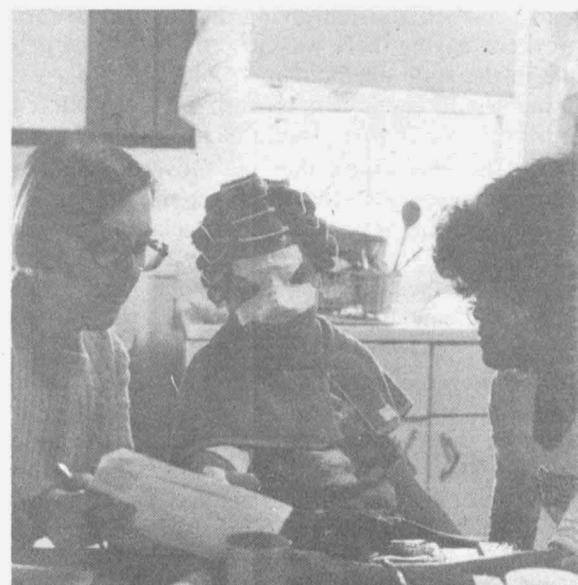
Five years ago Rajoir Thana was one of the poorest thanas in Bangladesh. Ponds were choked with water hyacinths so fish could not live in them; disease was rampant and untreated; death from malnutrition was common. These problems are far from solved today but, with the advent of GUP, nutrition and public health have improved and fish is a regular source of food.

Enthusiasm of GUP workers is high and, as Ataur Rahman, GUP director, commented at the end of 1976: "This is the first year nobody starved to death."

MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

shelter, a place for women to think about their situations and come to decisions about them, in a secure and welcoming atmosphere. No one is encouraged to return to her home situation nor encouraged to stay away from it. Such decisions are left to the women themselves.

"The issue of battered women, long obfuscated by the victims themselves out of a sense of shame or fear, is coming to public notice," said Susan Flint. "The reasons men batter women are complex, many to be found deep in the fabric of our society. Concerned, astute people are beginning to question and expose these reasons, in an effort to make people aware of the true situation. In the meantime, while refuges like Transition House are not a solution, they are an immediate response to a cry for help."



Susan Flint (left) with two women at Transition House.

The Children's Health Center and clinic, founded by GUP in 1973, served 2,090 children in 1976. While the mothers await their children's discharge, they live at the center and receive instruction in nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, and related subjects.

Ten GUP paramedics regularly visit villages where they diagnose and treat complaints such as malnutrition, rheumatism, parasites and anemia. Nine-hundred families are insured with the GUP health insurance scheme.

Two "eye camps" were held in Rajoir Thana in 1976 during which a team of ophthalmologists



Man carries cataract patient after operation at eye camp.



At the outdoor outpatient clinic on the grounds of the Children's Health Center, medicine is dispensed to outpatients.

Who Gives to AFSC?

Long before the current emphasis upon public disclosure by social agencies, the American Friends Service Committee regularly reported its income and expenditures to donors. Last year's financial highlights are a prominent part of the 1976 Annual Report which went to the Committee's nearly 100,000 contributors, whose generosity made Quaker Service programs possible.

Who are the Service Committee's contributors? Some, now in their 80's or 90's, have given regularly ever since the Committee undertook to meet needs of victims of World War I. Over half of the present donors, on the other hand, began contributing during the Vietnam War.

Most donors are American, but we also benefit from substantial support of individuals and agencies in other countries. While we receive the support of many members of the Religious Society of Friends, the majority of donors are not Quakers.

Far more than half the gifts received are for the general fund and so are not restricted as to use. Equally welcome, of course, are the designated contributions, often made in response to some highly publicized emergency situation—Guatemala earthquake, Nigeria-Biafra war or the tragedy of Indochina. Foundation grants, largely for specific projects, account for between 20 and 25 per cent of the Committee's contribution income.

Grants from government agencies provide five per cent of the AFSC's income. These grants are for specific programs, such as AFSC's self-help housing program for farm laborers and other rural poor in Florida.

Many donors are warmly supportive of the entire range of Quaker Services aimed at turning the human family away from war and toward peace and equal opportunity for all. Others find one or more of the Committee's projects so compelling that they support them despite reservations they may have about other AFSC endeavors.

Without the support of persons who include AFSC in their wills, the Committee's outreach would be substantially reduced. Some 20 to 25 per cent of a given year's budget requirements is dependent on bequest income. In recent years from 120 to 150 persons per year have left bequests, some small but some very large indeed.

An increasingly significant source of support is the Deferred Giving Program, through which donors make gifts (cash, securities or real property) from which income is paid to one or two designated recipients. At the death of the donor, or perhaps another beneficiary, the principal becomes available for AFSC programs. Over 400 such life income agreements are currently paying income to donors or to other specified persons.

One hundred fifty-four persons have increased the funds available for program activity by loaning a total of \$875,000 without interest. AFSC invests this money and uses the income until the funds are needed by the lender.

The Committee does not conduct an "annual campaign" and rarely sponsors fundraising events. Through mail appeals and, where possible, through personal interpretation the Committee invites the participation of persons who find the approach of Quaker Service programs convincing and congenial.

Some contributors are able to take part personally in projects conducted by our AFSC regional and area offices. Others, such as a woman confined to a nursing home who last year gave generously to the Detroit anti-hunger project, find great satisfaction in enabling young volunteers to offer tangible assistance to families in desperate straits.

Among those who are in any way engaged in the life of the Service Committee we hope there is in a very real sense a bond of spiritual kinship. For those who are touched by these mutual efforts, we believe there is a fundamental message of hope and encouragement. For your part in this endeavor, we are very grateful.

Earle Edwards

EARLE EDWARDS
Associate Executive Secretary for Finance



How peace and nonviolence can be taught is main topic at teachers' workshop.



Teachers discuss peace studies at workshop.

Students Discover Hunger in Detroit

*From the Anti-Hunger Program
Detroit, Michigan*

"When I came to the Service Committee last September, I didn't realize there was so much hunger and poverty in Detroit," said Jim Anderson, an 18-year-old senior at Servite High School in Detroit, Michigan. Jim Anderson, who lives in the Jefferson-Chalmers section of the city where AFSC's anti-hunger program is situated, became interested in the project after several program interns spoke to his school class.

Jim Anderson is one of 12 high school students who, in their after-school time, food-shop for the elderly, the shut-in and the handicapped; carry out comparative shopping surveys (the results are published in the local community); and help eligible people acquire food stamps. The interns are all volunteers with the anti-hunger program.

"The AFSC program has benefited me most in school," said Liliana Mina-Diaz, a Colombian who is now a junior at Detroit's Denby High School. "In my social studies class, most students have a negative attitude toward food stamps. With my experience in the program, I was able to give them some insight on why food stamps are important. Most people do not know about malnutrition in Detroit."

Liliana Mina-Diaz went on to explain that she now knows the importance of reading labels and comparing prices, as well as serving a well balanced meal. "My greatest satisfaction is when my co-workers and I perform shopping services for those senior citizens who are unable to shop for themselves."

The interns' shopping services benefit many people in Jefferson-Chalmers. Among them is 83-year-old Marie McCallum. This woman, who lives alone, uses food stamps. Since there is no nearby public transportation, she had to use a taxi to collect the stamps at the post office nearly two miles away. The cab cost: \$6; the saving in food costs through purchase of food stamps: \$5.

Since last August, Marie McCallum has been phoning the AFSC office each month. An intern picks up her food stamp purchase card from her, drives to the post office, and brings her the stamps. Now the \$5 food stamp bonus can go for food, not for transportation costs.



Betty Cole, on right, with teacher.

Teachers in Pasadena, California who want to bring to their classrooms discussion of issues such as nonviolent social change and peace are assisted by AFSC's Peace Studies Program in the Southwest. AFSC staff provide resource materials, conduct workshops and organize conferences for teachers.

Farm Workers Aided By Emergency Funds

The winter of 1977 roared across the land like a vengeful giant, smothering whole communities in snow and ice and freezing human activity to a standstill. One of the hard-hit states, in human and economic terms, was Florida where AFSC, through its Florida Housing Program, acted as a focal point for emergency funds from Quaker organizations coming to farm workers.

The Organized Migrants in Community Action, a farm worker organization, used these funds to send food to out-of-work farm workers; help them pay medical and utility bills; pay rent to prevent eviction; and assist with transportation costs for people who wanted to leave Florida and go home.

The AFSC also directed \$2,000 to the Florida Housing Program in Sebring, to set up an emergency food program in Okeechobee, with the help of local organizations. This money was later replaced and supplemented by donations from Friends Meetings.

Jim Upchurch, director of the housing program, participated with a group of farm worker organizations in presenting farm workers' needs to state and federal agencies. The governor prepared an appeal for disaster designation for President Carter, who declared Florida a disaster state.

AFSC staff and committee members then began forming recommendations for quicker and more efficient disaster mechanisms to be presented to federal agencies for their consideration.

In February, the Service Committee asked Bill Channel, former director of AFSC's Florida Migrant Program, to assess the situation in Florida. He reported that with 25,000 to 30,000 farm workers out of work (according to state estimates), state disaster agencies were not responding to the need. The State Office of Disaster Preparedness, said Channel, resisted giving disaster aid to farm workers, saying there was no problem. Some people in the state unemployment office said massive fraud would result if compensation were offered; others predicted there would be no fraud.

But he also found that the Governor had responded quickly to the situation, despite considerable political opposition. Six special offices were set up by the state for food stamps and unemployment assistance. Once these benefits were available, implementation of the federal program of emergency aid was, said Channel, exemplary.

"Whatever disaster legislation is passed, political clout will be needed to get the delivery of services. The Governor will have to ask for these. A state emergency plan will be necessary before the federal government will act and a disaster can be declared. An effective farm worker lobby will be necessary, and the Governor will continue to be pressured by opposing political views. Whatever the legislation, the struggle will go on," said Channel.



A voting exercise helps teachers clarify thinking.

Mideast Meeting Urges Understanding of All Sides

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN
Associate Executive Secretary for
Information and Interpretation
National Office

In the words of one participant: perhaps the most noteworthy thing about the AFSC mid-February conference in Washington, D.C. on "The New Imperative for Israeli-Palestinian Peace" was not so much who was there or what was said, but that it actually happened.

In the weeks before it happened, the conference-to-be caused:

- Hurried discussion by the Palestine Liberation Organization about whether to have a PLO official address the conference;
- Discussions between the Israeli Ambassador and the U.S. Secretary of State about denial of a visa for a speaker from the PLO;
- Public statements and press conferences by major Jewish organizations protesting the holding of the conference and the inclusion of a PLO speaker;
- Announcement that the Zionist Organization of America would hold a public demonstration against the conference;
- A sit-in of the AFSC office in New York by the Jewish Defense League.

All these developments testified to the fact that 1977 is a critical year for the possibility of peace in the Middle East and sensitivities and apprehensions are high. To hold the conference in the face of the turmoil that surrounded it required a clear sense on the part of AFSC that it truly seeks peace and does not favor one side over another.

The conference provided the starting point for a national network of people, churches and groups, deeply concerned to contribute helpfully to peace in the Middle East.

Peled Addresses Conference

Highlights of the conference were major addresses by retired General Matti Peled of Israel, a Zionist and a founder of the Israel Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace; and Dr. Isam Sartawi, a PLO official who spoke via transatlantic telephone. Both Peled and Sartawi outlined events and suggestions for moving the Middle East struggle toward the negotiating table.

Out of the tensions openly expressed at the conference came a recognition that Arabs and Jews were sustaining pain from the insensitivity of others. Conference attenders were urged not to speak collectively of Palestinians as terrorists, nor

of "the Arabs" as an indistinguishable and monolithic group without differences of culture, belief and contemporary history. One Congressional aide said sadly that "Arabs are the last remaining group that it is safe to hate in America."

The conference was also urged to recognize that Zionism has a range of perspectives within it, that it is wrong to speak of "the Jews" as a monolithic group without different points of view and experiences, and that it is offensively insensitive to equate the Holocaust of the Nazi era with any other (and lesser) events.

The conference attenders, some 250 of them, returned to the 70 cities from which they had come across the nation, with a new urgency about the need for peace in the Middle East, and a new concern for those whose sense of destiny is caught up in the Middle East struggle, whatever side they are on.

Appeal Signatures Presented to White House

By JOHN MCAULIFF
Director, Indochina Program
National Office

The Appeal for Reconciliation Campaign concluded in Washington, D.C., on February 9 and 10 with presentation to the White House of 80,000 signatures from 48 states, the District of Columbia, and American exiles in four countries. The petition format united the four issues which are legacies of the war in Indochina: normalization of relations, including Vietnam's U.N. membership; reconstruction aid; universal unconditional amnesty; and rehabilitation for Vietnam-era veterans.

The Appeal was initiated and coordinated by AFSC's Peace Education Division and co-sponsored by the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, Friendshipment, and the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty.

Although all campaign costs were not covered by direct donations, more than \$10,000 was given by petition-signers.

A legislative briefing was held at which experts discussed the requirements for normalizing relations between the U.S. and Vietnam. Fifty-four congressional aides and 10 Representatives attended. The speakers included Gloria Emerson, author of *Winners and Losers*, a new book about the effects of the war on both Vietnamese and Americans; Yale biologist Arter Galston, the staff director of the House M.I.A. Committee; a Mennonite just back from Vietnam; and spokespersons for Church Women United, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Friendshipment and the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty.

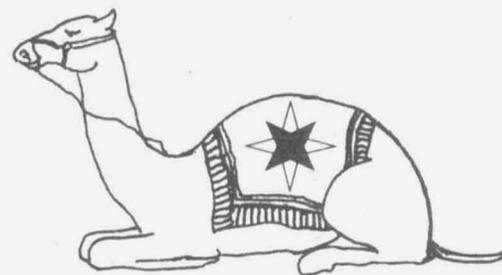
In addition, 60 offices of Senators and Representatives were visited for discussion of the issues.

"We were pleased on the whole by the seriousness with which the delegation was received," said John McAuliff, director of AFSC's Indochina Program in Philadelphia. "This time we were received in the Executive Office. Fifteen months earlier, AFSC could only deliver its 5,000 Act for Friendship forms to the mail room. However, the positions taken by the government spokespersons on both amnesty and veterans' concerns, and normalization and reconstruction aid were disappointingly short of the Appeal's goals. It was also hard not to attach symbolic importance to the fact that the President and Vice President declined personally to receive the Appeals, and yet the next day the President met with representatives of the League of Families of Men Missing in Action."

UPDATE

The Bail Fund in Ann Arbor, Michigan, has saved the local county in which it operates about \$51,345 so far, according to an article in the Ann Arbor News of March 13. As a project of AFSC in Ann Arbor, the Fund offers bail bond to defendants charged with nonviolent offenses who cannot afford a bondsman. "The jail is crowded and the community is served when money is saved by unloading the jail of accused citizens who are not dangerous," said the coordinator of the county's Pre-trial Release Program which makes referrals to The Bail Fund. The Bail Fund also assists some persons accused of violent crimes.

Eva Mysliwiec, on a visit to the national office in Philadelphia in March, reported on AFSC's newest acquisition: a camel. Named Quack, the animal is official AFSC transport in the desert area of Tin Aicha where Eva Mysliwiec works with 200 nomad families in an agricultural-livestock project. "We had a transportation problem in Mali," said Eva, "but Quack got us over that hump."



A lawsuit against the Secretary of Defense, filed by AFSC and 20 other organizations under the Freedom of Information Act, was settled out of court in March. Veterans with less-than-honorable discharges can now expect a better chance of getting their discharges upgraded, said Chip Cole, a paralegal counselor with AFSC's Middle Atlantic Regional office. "In many cases the discharges were given unfairly . . . there is a lot of racism involved, too," he said. The boards which can review and change discharges had not, until last April, been required to explain their decisions or in many cases to make their policies and practices known to veterans or even to veterans' lawyers. The new rules, which went into effect on April 1, require the government to make public the reasons for its rulings on all military discharges.

Kind of Tough Living here, AFSC's photographic essay on bad rural housing in Alabama, received notice in The Washington Post of February 12, 1977: "The text and photographs of [AFSC's] recent report on rural housing in Alabama offer a haunting similarity to the conditions of the 1930's and '40's. It is as though the Committee had opened a time capsule and found that many families have been trapped in changeless poverty. . . . The significance of the 100-page report is that it calls attention to the bleakness of rural housing at a moment when a new administration appears ready to involve itself in a long-term commitment."

A Certificate of Distinguished Service was presented in January to Blacks on the South Side, an AFSC community relations project in Bridgeton, New Jersey. Given by the Bridgeton Jaycees, the award cites BOSS for "significant contributions to the betterment of the Bridgeton area in the area of neighborhood improvements and youth activities."

Surveillance Hearings Describe Police Abuses

By MARGARET HOPE BACON
Information Services
National Office

A citizens' review commission can be a powerful tool to expose the abuses of federal, state, and local police agencies who spy on private citizens and citizens' organizations, according to Zoharah Simmons, Associate Director of the Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights of the AFSC. In February Zoharah Simmons attended the four-day hearings of the Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission on the F.B.I.

"The conduct of the hearings was professional, attendance was high, there was a good community cross section and good press coverage," Zoharah Simmons reported. "I would like to see such commissions held throughout the country as a way of raising public awareness about the degree to which our basic civil liberties and constitutional rights are being eroded by the national spying network."

Working with the group that developed the Minnesota hearings were Dino and Milak Butler, Native Americans who served as AFSC staff persons in the Minnesota area office for two months, working on both F.B.I. and local police red squad surveillance issues. On the hearing board were 25 prominent Minnesota citizens, drawn from local colleges and universities, the business and professional community, labor unions, feminist groups, and churches.

Reports of abuses, including spying, infiltration, and in one case, the discovery of an agent provo-



Eva Mysliwiec, AFSC staff person in Mali, talks to teachers in her home in Tin Aicha.

Mali Project Teaches Nutrition, Health

There is a semicircle of about 50 women and their children sitting on straw mats on the sand around a fire. Two other women gather firewood, pound millet or prepare corn, sweet potatoes, carrots, while a community worker teaches the group the value of different foods. When the meal is cooked, it is served to the children.

The event is an activity of the nutrition center. The place is Tin Aicha, Mali. The women and children are nomads who are learning—from other Malians—about nutrition and health.

As a project of the government of Mali, Tin Aicha (a pilot venture in agriculture and livestock management along the shores of a lake), has a nutrition center, a school and canteen, livestock and vegetable farms, citrus groves, rice paddies, crafts cooperative, reforestation project, and a clinic.

In 1974 Tin Aicha began. One hundred nomad families from a refugee camp, set up after the drought, volunteered to move to the fertile area and establish an experimental community. Today, Tin Aicha is so successful—despite assaults by rats which eat the millet, and infestations of lice following the rats—that the government of Mali has invited the AFSC to participate in a second project. An exploratory visit to the possible new site has been carried out by AFSC staff and a decision about the project is pending.

cateur, were made at the hearings by a women's group, an independent taxi drivers' union, the coalition protesting the production of anti-personnel weapons by the Honeywell Corporation, and by many Native Americans. A representative from the suit in Chicago filed against the F.B.I. and the local red squad in connection with the 1969 slaying of Fred Hampton and Mark Cook of the Black Panthers also spoke, indicating conclusive evidence of F.B.I.—red squad collusion revealed in the course of legal discovery.

The AFSC surveillance project has now settled on six sites, in addition to Philadelphia, for local programs emphasizing red squad abuse to be started. These are: Seattle; Minneapolis; Cleveland; Baltimore; Jackson, Mississippi; and Los Angeles. As of this writing, staff have already been hired and are at work in Seattle and Philadelphia. The other projects are in various stages of development. In Philadelphia the AFSC is cooperating with the People's Delegation Against Repression, which is protesting the harassment by police, the sheriff's office and the F.B.I. of the African Peoples' Party.

Education . . . Continued from Page 1

Although tests had shown that he needed special education, he had been placed in regular classes. In his records he was labelled "incurable," even though no positive steps had been taken to help him. Now his school was threatening to transfer him to Montefiore, a Chicago social adjustment school with a bad reputation, a tough place for "bad boys." Joe was scared.

So Mrs. K. called the Chicago Public Education Project (CPEP) of the American Friends Service Committee, and project director Judy Gottsegen agreed to act as their advocate. She worked with school personnel and the K.'s to find an alternative solution to Joe's needs. But after two meetings of Judy Gottsegen, Mrs. K., and the school principal, school staff still insisted that Joe must attend Montefiore for at least a semester although he was not immediately transferred.

In January, Joe was suspended again. After a conference attended by school officials, Joe's counselor, his mother, Judy Gottsegen and others, the school said they could not keep him. Judy Gottsegen then suggested that he be transferred to another regular high school. There he would be able to have closer contact with a guidance counselor, he could be placed in classes with male teachers (because he related better to men than to women) and his schedule could be arranged to help him cope with his hyperactivity. The suggestion was accepted.

Now after a month in his new school, Joe is doing well academically and has been in no trouble.

Joe is typical in many ways of the students CPEP has worked with. Most are boys ages 13 to 15 who, because they need special education and are having academic trouble, may be sent to social adjustment schools. Usually they come from poor families that are socially isolated from the surrounding community. All of them have trouble because of inaccurate or unfair school records.

In each case, CPEP tries to get the school system to be responsive to the legitimate needs of its "consumers." As Judy Gottsegen explains, "We're trying to make parents aware of their rights and put pressure on the system to develop appropriate programs. Only then will education in Chicago truly serve its students."

AFSC also has students rights programs in Dayton, Ohio, San Francisco, and the Southeast.

Abused Women . . .

Continued from Page 3

reported crime in the country because, as in rape, the victim is more likely to be blamed or punished than the victimizer."

She went on to say, "Boston City Hospital reports that about 70 per cent of the assault victims received in its emergency room are women who have been attacked in their homes usually either by their husbands or lovers. In California almost one third of all the female homicide victims were murdered by their husbands. In Atlanta 60 per cent of all night calls to the police are reports of domestic disputes."

Addressing the assumption that wife-battering is much more common in lower-class domestic life, Gloria Steinem said that two studies have shown the same incidence of wife battering in black, working-class Harlem as in white, upper-class Norwalk, Connecticut, based on hospital emergency room reports. Two public opinion polls reported that the more education the persons studied had, the more they approved or accepted marital violence.

Three battered women described what it is like to be abused by the man to whom you are married and upon whom you are dependent. For one, only the look of terror in the eyes of her five-year-old child, the realization that welfare would give her enough to live on, and the fact that she had a friend who would hide her gave her the strength to leave her attacker husband.

Joan Swan, the Community Relations Secretary, and Joyce Stoltzfus, Union Seminary field placement student, gathered 19 resource persons to make vivid to the conference attendees the complex circumstances of the battered woman. The resource group included three battered women, three women who run programs for such women, a minister, a divorce lawyer, a judge, a police officer, a psychologist, a state senator, a city official, a member of the city council, a radio commentator, and a graduate student doing research on the history of wife abuse.

Gloria Steinem ended her talk with a statement by Cesar Chavez, that would create a basis for understanding how violence can be eliminated: "We must save the victim from being the victim, the executioner from being the executioner."



Gloria Steinem

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