



Malaria Drugs Sent to Kampuchea

The AFSC has shipped over one ton of medicines, valued at \$12,000, to Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) to help alleviate a dangerous shortage of drugs to fight malaria. About 90 per cent of the adult population is reported to be affected by the disease.

The U.S. Treasury Department issued a license to the AFSC last summer for shipment of the medicines—the first humanitarian aid sent to Kampuchea by any U.S. private organization since the Cambodian war ended in April, 1975.

"It is altogether appropriate to offer humanitarian assistance to the people of war-torn Kampuchea," said Louis W. Schneider, AFSC Executive Secretary. "First, there is an urgent need for relief from the effects of the war. Second, it is the moral responsibility of Americans to help in reconstruction."

Little Green Park Blooms on City Street

By LUIS RODRIGUEZ
Project Coordinator of the Pocket Park
New York Metropolitan Regional Office

During the summer the pocket park was being built in New York City, the only tree on East 11th Street was destroyed by a stolen car running wild. The residents of East 11th Street on the Lower East Side felt they had lost something important. They told me of the days when they lived in Puerto Rico where they were surrounded by beautiful trees and healthy vegetation. Now they can look at the pocket park and remember those days.

The park was built during the summers of 1975 and 1976 by the people of East 11th Street, with the help of Joan Swan and others of the Community Relations Program of the New York AFSC office. Self-help is a reality to those people now, not just an idea. Vandalism and misuse do not occur in the park; pride and harmony have replaced them.

During the winter the park rests, being used only for entrance and exit to the building at 519 East 11th Street. In the spring and summer it jumps with activities. Under the guidance of a youth organization, *Nosotros*, pre-school and elementary school kids are

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Relief is Complex Issue in Guatemala

By CORINNE B. JOHNSON
Coordinator, Latin America
Program
National Office

Early in the morning of February 4, 1976, one of Latin America's most damaging earthquakes struck central and eastern Guatemala, along the Motagua Fault. Nearly 25,000 people were killed, 75,000 injured, one million left homeless by the first quake and hundreds of aftershocks and tremors. The AFSC representative in Guatemala responded with immediate assistance to victims. Later, the Committee sent funds to El Quetzal Cooperative in Chimaltenango for tools to clear away the rubble and begin rebuilding. Aided by a well-organized drive for funds by social scientists who had worked in Guatemalan villages, and with generous support from many contributors, the Service Committee received over \$100,000 toward earthquake relief.

Funds Help Friends Group

These funds have given support to rebuilding programs in two municipalities, San Juan Sacatepequez and Comalapa. In San Juan AFSC funds have contributed modestly to a project carried out by the Friends group in Guatemala City, helping build homes for families headed by widows or others who could not provide the labor themselves. In Comalapa, the AFSC has supported a major three-part project, the *Vivienda Popular*, carried out by a coalition of Guatemalan groups. The purposes are to help groups of people build first temporary, then permanent houses; to help restore and develop agricultural production; and to carry on an education program to help create community understanding and organizational structure, and to provide instruction in building, in agriculture, and in literacy. By October, 316 temporary houses had been built, 75 permanent houses were underway; hundreds of small farmers had received credit for fertilizers and other agricultural supplies, and an excellent harvest was forecast; many sessions had been held with villagers, to improve their knowledge and skills, to set up structures to receive repayments on credits

Corinne Johnson



A house newly built as part of the Comalapo project which AFSC is supporting

School Project Tells Students Their Rights

By JUDY GOTTSEGEN
Director, Chicago Public Education Project
Midwest Regional Office

A high school student had a rare disease; he would become obese if he did not eat small quantities of food frequently. Despite a letter from his doctor stating this fact—a letter shown to school authorities—the student received a 10-day suspension for nibbling a piece of cake in class. (The school said, if you break a rule for one, you have to break it for others.)

A 15-year-old had been a truant, but now he wanted to return to school. The school refused to have him back, saying he was a trouble maker, and threatened to send him to a juvenile detention center if he tried to return. So he stayed home.

See page 3 for reports on AFSC education programs in the southeast and in New England.

Isolated cases? We have found that they are more common than people like to think. The task of getting an education in Chicago can be difficult for some young people, especially if they have personal problems.

In order to help students take advantage of the education which is supposed to be available to them, and to assist parents in understanding and claiming their rights under the law, the AFSC has begun school advocacy projects in Chicago communities, working with public schools. A handbook on school-related rights has been published and several people are being hired to train community organizations to deal effectively with their local schools.

Handbooks Distributed

The 167-page handbook includes topics such as desegregation, fees, suspensions, corporal punishment, and bilingual education. So far, more than 1,000 copies have been distributed to school officials, community groups, libraries, student councils, youth social service agencies, and parent advisory councils.

The enforcement of due process rights, hearings and program entitlements will not necessarily create a just, humane learning environment, nor will it guarantee quality education for all of Chicago's public school students. But teaching young people and their parents

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The pocket park Photo: Marianne Barcellona

New Publications

The United States and Latin America Today, a 56-page document prepared by an AFSC working party, is a critical examination of the U.S. economic and military influence on Latin America. The report states that "official U.S. economic policy has tended to reinforce the patterns of inequality and domination" and that "present patterns of growth do not benefit the majorities, and may even increase disparities of income and privilege." The Report is available from the AFSC National Office in Philadelphia and from AFSC regional offices for \$1.00 plus postage.

A report on Public Law 83-280, which authorizes state law enforcement jurisdiction on Indian reservations—alongside local and federal jurisdiction—has been prepared by the Seattle, Washington, office of the AFSC. The report examines the law and the effect it is having on tribes under its aegis. It says:

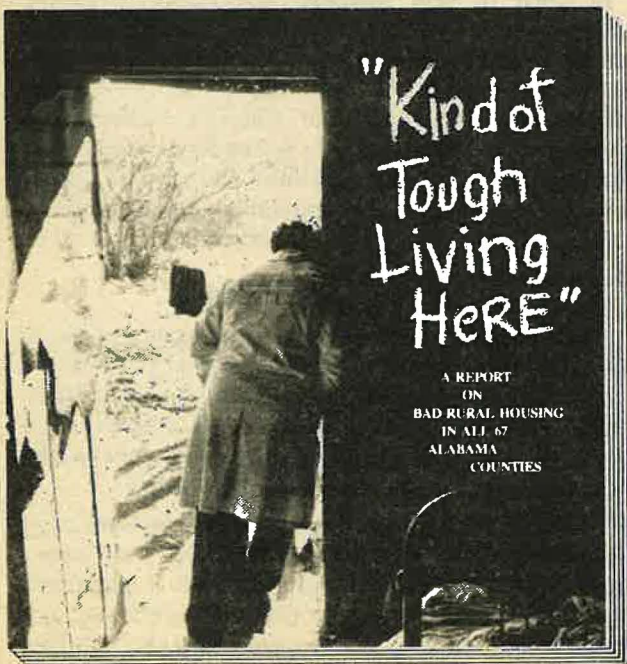
"You live in the United States. You have a home and twenty acres [which] your grandparents left you . . . They reserved it for themselves and their heirs in perpetuity . . . 'For as long as the rivers run and the grass grows.'" But what is it like to live on that land in 1976? The Report graphically describes real-life experiences of Native Americans living under PL 83-280. It is available from AFSC, 814 N.E. 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, at 50 cents a copy.



Art donated to the AFSC by Tom Speer, a Seattle area Indian artist

Quaker Flavors, a 244-page cookbook published by Willistown Friends Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania, has added spice for AFSC because the meeting has designated that profits shall go to AFSC hunger programs. The book is now in its third printing. Copies may be ordered from the Friends Bookstore, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Cost: \$5.00 plus 50¢ postage.

A report on bad rural housing in all 67 counties of Alabama, titled *Kind of Tough Living Here*, depicts with photographs and text deplorable conditions of housing and sanitation. "We hope," says the book's editor, "that this report will stir the conscience of every Alabamian to promote the development of a powerful rural housing program which would replace current intolerable living conditions with sanitary decent homes that are 'fit for livin'."



Land Base Essential to Native Americans

By MARGARET DROSSEL
AFSC Volunteer, San Francisco Regional Office

The following article has been adapted from *Quaker Service*, a publication of the San Francisco Office.

Long-range solution of the problems of rural Native Americans in California lies in the improvement and expansion of their land base and a return to a culture that sees land as a "sacred object," declares Ed Castillo, AFSC's new staff member for the California Native American Field Work Program.

No effort toward Indian self-sufficiency can succeed until reservations include arable land with secure water rights, says Castillo, a Cahuilla Indian who grew up in a dry-farming community in Riverside County, California, and who now is a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley.

In his teaching and consulting work on the Indian, the 29-year-old Castillo has seen "enormous good will toward the Indian." However, all that good will and all the millions of dollars being spent by government agencies is to a large extent only perpetuating the problems of unemployment, illiteracy and ill health as long as rural Indian tribes cannot support themselves off the land, he says.

Castillo is convinced that prerequisite to any solution of the problems is the right of the Native American to self-determination and to a secure land base. Presently, even the land that the Indian tribes hold in reservations is not secure, Castillo points out; it can be taken away from them by action of the Secretary of the Interior.

An improvement in the land base of the Native American need not threaten private land owners,

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Ed Castillo, on the right, confers with AFSC Northern California Community Relations Secretary, Wesley Huss.

TV Project Monitors Indian Image on Screen

From Pasadena Regional Office

"Bloodthirsty savages who delight in torture and rapine revenge," wrote a journalist of the Arizona Indians he had observed riding the plains in the 1880's. Ironically, this depiction of American Indians, as outlandish as it may seem today, has never been allowed to dissipate in the public mind. Indeed, over the years, the dime novel and the B western have only served to popularize the most vulgar aspects of the tom tom and teepee mystique which they created.

What kind of effect has this continuous onslaught of denigrating stereotypes had on the mind of the Native American? In the Kennedy era, a Congressional subcommittee found that Indian youth in this country suffer from the lowest self-image of any minority group.

In 1975, because they were concerned about the lack of local and national programs on Indian affairs and about the abundance of stereotyped images and distortions on the airwaves, members of the Los Angeles Indian community approached the Pacific Southwest Region of the AFSC to instigate a program which would allow the Indian community to have meaningful dialogues with the image-makers—motion picture and television studios—in an attempt to reflect the dignity of Native Americans as depicted on the screen.

On March 1, 1976, the First American Media Experience (FAME) was created and Stella Montoya, an Apache, and Alan Kilpatrick, a Cherokee, were employed by AFSC to monitor films and T.V. shows for evidence of racism and to negotiate with network executives for greater coverage of Indian affairs and for presentation of a less biased view of Native Americans. Since that time, FAME has met with executives of both local and network stations (NBC and CBS) to sensitize them to the scope of Native American concerns.

Last fall FAME was asked by ten local Indian community groups in the Los Angeles area to coordinate Native American Awareness Week, which resulted in Indian spokespeople being heard on six of the seven local channels, as well as on a number of local radio programs, discussing urban as well as reservation problems.

FAME was also heard at recent minority hearings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, testifying about the inequitable hiring practices of the local Los Angeles T.V. channels.

In an effort to gain greater unity, FAME is seeking to join other coalitions of Black, Chicano, Asian, and women's groups to work together to change the depiction of the Indian and other minorities on the screen.

Task Force Monitors New Farm Labor Plan

By MARJORIE F. SCOTT
Associate Executive Secretary
Middle Atlantic Regional Office

With funding made available through a \$25,000 grant from the William Penn Foundation in Philadelphia, the Farm Labor Task Force, appointed jointly by the Middle Atlantic Region and the National Community Relations Committee of the AFSC, is beginning a program to ensure that the recommendations made to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during 1976 are implemented.

A "Pennsylvania Farm Labor Plan" was submitted by AFSC in February, 1976, to the Interdepartmental Council on Seasonal Farmworkers and the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs under a contract signed in June, 1975. The Plan is available in detail as published at that time. A summary is provided in a thirty-page brochure of the same date.

The purpose of the 60 recommendations is to stimulate and encourage state authorities to take appropriate steps to protect the human, economic, and political rights of seasonal farmworkers; to see that needed social services are delivered to them; and to provide channels which will enable seasonal farmworkers to participate actively in reaching the decisions which affect their lives.

Short-term objectives of the program are:

- To monitor the performance of the State in implementing those recommendations which relate most directly to the opportunity for farmworkers to participate in the decisions which affect their lives;
- To monitor the performance of the State in providing needed services in enforcing particular laws;
- To inform farmworkers and other concerned individuals and private agencies about the State's performance;
- To develop further contacts with personnel of public and private agencies and to work with individuals in those agencies concerned to improve the services rendered;
- To develop further contacts with farmworkers and begin the process of encouraging the development of farmworker organizations that can participate in the monitoring advocacy process and supplement outreach efforts of state agencies and other groups;
- To interpret the rationale and recommendations of the Plan to farmworkers, growers and other employers of seasonal farmworkers, and to seek their cooperation in working for improvements in the agricultural economy that would benefit independent farmers and farmworkers alike, including the implementation of various aspects of the Plan.

PAC Associates Appointed in Southwest

Title I Project Works With Parents

By M. HAYES MIZELL

Associate Director,
Southeastern Public Education Program

Under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the federal government provides hundreds of millions of dollars to local school districts for supplemental programs to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged children. Now ten years old, Title I has provided both the means and the motivation for many school districts to offer extra educational services to students whose needs in the past were overlooked or ignored.

According to the law, each school and each school district which receives Title I funds must establish a Parent Advisory Council (PAC) composed of a majority of parents whose children are in Title I programs. The purpose of the Parent Advisory Council is to take responsibility for advising the local school or school district "in the planning for, and the implementation and evaluation of" Title I projects and programs.

However, during the past five years of working with Title I parents, the AFSC's Southeastern Public Education Program (SEPEP) has found that little effort is made by local school systems to involve and inform PAC members as the law and regulations require. It is not unusual to find that PAC members have been selected illegally, have received no information about the Title I project, and are only infrequently invited to meet with the local school official in charge of Title I.

In order to develop a model for correcting these and other violations of Title I laws and regulations, SEPEP sought and received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to employ ten half-time "Title I PAC Associates" to work closely with local PAC members. Each of the associates works out of his or her home community and relates to selected PACs in three geographically contiguous school districts. The associates work in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

The associates participate in intensive training sessions conducted by the SEPEP staff and are provided with detailed training materials specifically designed to communicate the complexities of Title I laws and regulations to laypersons. The associates also write weekly reports in which they explain how they have worked with local PAC members to provide them with information, training, and support.

While the goals of the SEPEP Title I project go beyond making sure that local PACs are functioning properly, it is clear the tougher issues concerning the adequacy of local Title I programs cannot be effectively addressed until the basic problems of access are resolved. The SEPEP Title I project is based on the assumption that school districts should not only obey the law, but respect and utilize the experience of community people who care about their children. It is towards that end that the SEPEP staff and the Title I PAC Associates are continuing to work.

School Project... continued from page 1

that they matter and have rights in the school system will at least give students a better opportunity to obtain an education—a right guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

The handbook may be obtained from the Midwest Regional Office, 407 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605, for \$2.30.



Judy Gottsegen

Boston Project Goes to Bat for School Kids

"When government agencies that are supposed to see to people's needs fail in that undertaking, it's up to the community to go to bat for itself. That's what we're helping people do through BPEP," said Lee Valenti, one of three staff of AFSC's Boston Public Education Program (BPEP). The laws are there on the books in most cases, but they are not being enforced. Take the



Two staff of the Boston Public Education Program. From left to right: Claudia Wilson and Lee Valenti

case of some young children on Boston's east side who were simply trying to get to school.

In Boston's District A the law says a school must provide transportation for students whose route to school takes them into hazardous traffic. But 40 seven- and eight-year-olds, who had to walk along a six-lane, heavily trafficked highway and through a tunnel to get to school, found that laws frequently are not implemented: there was no transportation available to them.

So AFSC's BPEP staff circulated petitions in three languages in the community for parents and others to sign, asking that transportation be provided. The school refused. AFSC staff then got on the telephone to the school superintendent, reminding her of Article 14 of the Constitution which guarantees the right to education for everyone, regardless of national origin or race; and of the parents' unanimous request for transportation. The school complied, and the students now ride a bus every day.

AFSC staff were also instrumental in obtaining a class in the Portuguese language for another Boston

school, all 52 of whose students spoke Portuguese. At the instigation of AFSC, letters from all the parents went to the Bilingual Department of Education, to the State Department of Education, and to school officials. At a public hearing, AFSC staff made a statement about the undeniable need for Portuguese in the school and about the school's obligation to be responsive to that need. The school opened in September with the Portuguese class added to the curriculum.

BPEP staff, one of whom speaks Spanish, another Italian, spend a lot of time gathering information relevant to the school system, which they share with parents. One vehicle for the sharing is bilingual workshops, 13 of which BPEP staff are organizing throughout Boston, each to be conducted in one of nine different languages. Staff also help community people understand how the school system works so parents may find their way through the hierarchical labyrinth and state their concern to the appropriate official.

"There are a lot of obstacles in the way of people who only want the education that's due their kids," said Lee Valenti, "but we're doing all we can to help them overcome those obstacles."

Computer Network Spies On Ordinary Citizens

By ZOHARAH SIMMONS
National Office

Zoharah Simmons, Associate Director of the Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights, reported at AFSC's annual meeting in November on her recent fact-finding visits to 14 U.S. cities. Following are excerpts from her talk.

We now know that there is a network of intelligence agencies which routinely spies on American citizens at home and abroad. Freedom of thought, free speech, and personal opinions are watched over. In the last decade and a half the FBI has carried out over one million investigations of citizens. The IRS has special tax files on political "enemies." The National Security Agency has tracking stations located strategically around the world through which it monitors international cables and phone messages. Advanced computer technology with its potential for instantaneous retrieval of unlimited documentation has made Big Brother a present reality. Local and state police intelligence units ("red squads"), with virtually no ac-

countability, feed information into the federal network.

There has recently come to our attention the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a private national organ of police intelligence units around the country, which exchanges information among its local units and between the local units and the federal intelligence agencies. This fraternity of police chiefs and heads of red squads from 230 police departments was started in California in 1953. There is no federal or state oversight; they are answerable to no one; they rely on personal camaraderie to keep their workings secret.

Newsletter Circulated

Information Digest is a newsletter on "movement" activities published biweekly for the past seven years, listing people who attended important "movement" events, analyzing the structures of social change institutions and the disputes among them. It is circulated to at least forty state and local agencies and is edited by an employee of U.S. Representative Larry P. McDonald of Georgia, who has often targeted AFSC in the diatribes he reads into the Congressional Record.

In the name of "professionalizing" the police and with federal funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, local police collect information in the name of national security as well as in their fight against organized crime, narcotics, and terrorism. The AFSC Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights sees the gravest danger to democratic freedoms from abuses of this computerized information network.

The AFSC has joined with a number of civic, religious, labor and educational organizations in a new nationwide effort: The Campaign to Stop Government Spying. The Campaign is calling for strict controls on the operations of local, state and national intelligence agencies and is working to gain broad citizen support so that there may be an end to the secret spying which threatens democratic freedoms.

For further information about the Campaign in your local area, contact: Campaign to Stop Government Spying, 201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

A Cry For Justice—A New Economic

U.S. Grain Sales Hurt South Koreans

By MAUD EASTER
Peace Education Program
Portland Area Office

In an attempt to help people understand economic issues in human, concrete terms, Portland, Oregon's AFSC office has focused part of its work on the New International Economic Order in one geographic area—stressing the roots of the existing economic order found right in Oregon and describing in personal terms its impact on Koreans and Oregonians.

Eating Patterns Being Changed

Why did AFSC choose the Oregon/Korea connection? South Korea is Oregon's second largest international trading partner, and in a port city trade is an important issue. U.S. grain corporations, through the wheat market they have created in South Korea, are inducing traditional rice-eaters to change their dietary patterns; much of the grain the people eat is shipped from the Port of Portland. Grain is a major product of the Northwest and is the largest export to South Korea. Under the current economic order, U.S. farmers have limited choices for distributing their grain, with 80 per cent of U.S. international sales under the control of five grain-exporting corporations. Cargill Corporation, the largest of the "Big Five," has a major storage terminal in Portland. Renovations were recently completed, financed by a 13.2 million dollar bond issue offered by the Port of Portland—a public commission.

Farmers Losing Land

U.S. tax dollars were also used by Cargill to set up a subsidiary in South Korea, with 95 per cent of its financing coming from the U.S. Food for Peace Program. In South Korea, the U.S.-supported government has discouraged local agricultural production so that farmers are forced off their lands, scarce foreign exchange must be used for American food imports, and a large population is concentrated in the cities with low-paid jobs.

With considerable public interest in the world food crisis, the example of the Northwest wheat trade with Korea is very useful in identifying the problems posed by multinational corporations in the food distribution system of the existing economic order.

Women Exploited

On the other side of the trade ledger, the Portland-based White Stag and Jantzen Corporations import clothing made by Korean workers at extremely low wages. The lives of Asian women who work in Korea's export-oriented industries illustrate in human terms the racism and sexism of the current U.S./Korea relationship.

AFSC's Korea Committee itself, developed out of a study/action group, continues to provide educational materials for others—with its own slide show, speakers, visits to Washington, D.C. and the like. The Committee also succeeded last year in convincing the Port of Portland to drop plans for a trade-promoting "Salute to South Korea." Church and labor leaders have been brought together to speak about the repression of human rights by the U.S.-supported South Korean government, both economic and political. And AFSC's committee has publicized the efforts of South Korean opposition leaders who have called for changes in their economy and an end to political repression. The Committee feels support of Third World initiatives toward a new economic order to be an important part of AFSC's new nationwide peace priority.

Third World U.N. Representatives State:

Rich-Poor Gap is Result of Present Order

By REHANA AHMAD
Associate Quaker Representative at the United Nations

In recent years the main focus of the United Nations has become finding the causes of hunger and poverty and assisting governments of poor countries in confronting problems of development. It is clear that world hunger and poverty are symptoms of a deeper malaise—maldistribution of the world's resources—and that the widening gap between the rich and the poor is the result of the present international and national economic order which does not allow for a just distribution of the world's resources and wealth.

Third World representatives at the U.N. contend that a great deal of poverty in the developing countries would be alleviated if the demands of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) are implemented. Their views have gained the support of some western governments, the socialist countries, and groups within western countries whose governments are not sympathetic to the NIEO demands.

At the same time, skepticism is being voiced that the NIEO may simply give more wealth and power to the elites of the Third World, rather than alleviate the misery of the masses of poor people.

While the debate and negotiations of the issues of the NIEO continue at various forums of the U.N.—in what is being called the North-South dialogue—the U.N. and its agencies are increasingly looking to the problems of the poorest of the poor among the developing countries and within each country.

According to the U.N., the future of the world economy can be encouraging and the gap between the rich and poor nations can be reduced by half by the year 2000! The limits to growth are not physical but are political, social and institutional in character, present in the internal structures of the developing countries and in their relations with the developed nations.

Development which could lead to a substantial reduction of the income gap between the industrialized and developing countries can only be achieved through a combination of two general conditions: First, far-

reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character in the Third World and second, significant changes in the world economic order.

U.N. experts are stressing that social change and self-reliance within the Third World is of primary importance. Here the most pressing problem is that of food; drastic measures including far-reaching land reform and more equitable income distribution are a necessity in this crucial area. Secondly, internal sources of investment should be the main form of capital for industrial investment.

Efforts Thwarted

It is a relief to concerned people that U.N. development planners are speaking plain language to both the rich countries and to the governments of the poor countries. However, it is clear that those Third World governments, which are sincerely trying to implement these reforms, have their efforts thwarted by their subordinate and dependent relationship to the powerful nations. If a poor Third World country decides to stop growing bananas or pineapples or coffee beans on half of its land, and instead produce food for its people, it will have to institute land reforms not only for feudal estates but perhaps the plantations of a powerful national corporation. How can a poor country generate internal capital for investment if its mineral wealth is under foreign ownership? The foreign company or its government may meddle in the internal affairs of such a country in order to preserve its source of profit.

It is clear that the end to the poverty and economic dependence of the developing countries can only be achieved if both sets of structural changes are brought about.

It is important to bear in mind that the NIEO is not the magic cure for the problems of underdevelopment. It will, however, facilitate progressive governments' pursuance of a more self-reliant process of development.

A kit of reading materials on the new international economic order and nonviolent economics has been prepared by AFSC's New England Regional Office. Its purpose: to introduce the U.N.'s declaration on the new order to the American public and to promote positive economic change within this country. The kits are available at \$2.50 each or by mail order at the following rates: \$3.00 each for 1 to 9 copies; \$2.25 each for 10 or more. Write to: AFSC, 2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140.



A meeting on women and multinational corporations held in Philadelphia in November 1976

Order



Charlotte Meacham

Women Exploited as Cheap Labor Here, Abroad

By CHARLOTTE MEACHAM
Land Issues and Native American Affairs Staff

AFSC's Nationwide Women's Program convened a meeting last November in Philadelphia to consider the impact of the vast multinational (or transnational) corporations on their women employees. The 15 women participants described new AFSC programs in the U.S. which focus on women employed by the multinational corporations; on the experience of people employed by them as cheap labor in East and Southeast Asia; on Mexico/U.S. border "runaway plants" (plants that "run" to another state or country to get cheap labor); and on the impact of the same corporate economic activity on Native American reservations.

Discussion included reports from two new AFSC regional programs—in Portland and San Francisco—focusing on the electronics and the garment and textile industries headquartered in the U.S., but with many overseas runaway plants. A third industry employing large numbers of women—the food-related industry—is under study by two other AFSC offices.

Former AFSC overseas staff, Quaker U.N. staff, and women from Asian, Chicana, Black and Native American communities discussed the implications of the multinational corporations (MNCs) on Third World women both in the U.S. and abroad.

In Santa Clara County, California, 58,000 women (50 per cent of them Third World) are clustered in the vast electronics industry, which manufactures components for Trident missiles, among other weaponry. Their wages are so low that, if they are family heads, they must depend on food stamps or welfare to supplement their income. Chemicals used in the plant are a constant danger to employees, and eye diseases are an occupational hazard. Women working in overseas plants of the industry are subject to even worse conditions, and they receive lower wages.

These working conditions and the sexist practices evident in most factories and offices are part of the oppression women workers suffer in the U.S. and in U.S. companies abroad as corporations pursue the goals of "efficiency" and maximization of profit.

At the November meeting in Philadelphia, a task force formulated questions about the "invisibility" of women in the work force and the special problems of racism and sexism that confront women employees; and about the impact of multinational corporations on women employees' lives. Plans for future work include documenting case studies, discovering women's viewpoint about the government-corporation nexus and sharing this with AFSC staff working in the field, and planning a larger conference on women and multinational corporations to be held soon. Such a conference would include discussion of consumerism and a broader range of issues of concern to women in Asia, Latin America and the U.S.

To Friends From a Friend:

What Are Implications of NIEO for Quakers?

By PAUL BRAISTED
Member of the AFSC International Division
Executive Committee
and the Quaker United Nations Committee

The Friendly perspective can be seen in the unity of:

1. the concerns and activities for peace and world order symbolized by the Quaker United Nations Office and related humanitarian programs;
2. unclouded confidence in mutual respect and cooperation as the way to reconcile human conflicts;
3. serene faith, which Friends seek continually to renew in private and in meeting for worship, in the Ultimate Reality of the Inner Light in all people.

From this viewpoint the NIEO, the New International Economic Order, is a slowly emerging, more humane world community, and also a major expression of the worldwide deepening awareness of our human interdependence.

Friends will find much for study and support in the growing literature on interdependence, summarized, for instance, in *The Declaration of Interdependence*, prepared by Henry Steele Commager for the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia. The NIEO is more than economic and political issues and their resolution. It reflects all the other main world issues of hunger,

food, population, energy and aid and development. The touchstone for Friends and other concerned people in all these matters is humanity, justice and human welfare.

Friends will be undaunted by new or inherited obstacles to realization of the NIEO and may view sensitively the cry for justice of the deprived of this world and likewise the anxieties of the affluent who feel threatened. Friends will recognize that distinctions of "foreign" and "domestic" have become blurred and adjust their thought and activity accordingly.

Opportunities for humanitarian activity will grow and continue for a very long time. They will include both association with other groups and also, more importantly, initiatives in neglected situations. The U.N. and its agencies offer essential means for construction of institutions appropriate for the new world.

Another dimension of the opportunities was stated by Gunnar Myrdal in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech: "The blunt truth is that without rather radical changes in the consumption patterns in the rich countries, any pious talk about a new economic order is humbug."

Perhaps these brief comments will stimulate search for implications of the present efforts toward the NIEO.

Third World Asserting Rights Through U.N.

- The following are excerpts from an address by Donald O. Mills, Jamaican Ambassador to the United Nations, delivered at AFSC's annual meeting on November 6, 1976.

We seek to establish a world fit for everyone—of whatever country or culture or race—to live in and enjoy. If we (the Third World) have given the impression that the New International Economic Order is for the people in the developing countries alone, it is perhaps because of our preoccupation with the heavy weight of the problems and imbalances which history has imposed upon us.

Third World nations, through the U.N., are asserting their right to fair prices for their raw materials, a greater share in world production, control over their own economies and regulation of transnational corporations, and full participation in international decision-making.

We are learning that development must entail a direct attack upon poverty itself. It cannot come merely by way of a process which involves the establishment of structures and activities, and the gradual trickling-down of benefits to the poor. Perhaps the most serious obstacle in the way of that final realization that poverty and injustice and inequality in the world constitute a threat to all people and is an unacceptable condition, is the persistence of some of those attitudes born of a previous era, which rate the different people of the world on a scale in terms of what they deserve in the way of social and economic justice, depending on their culture, their country, and their race. Your organization has long fought to bring about a change in such attitudes. It gives us in the Third World courage and hope to know that you are fighting with us in these matters.



The NIEO fosters self-reliance and use of labor-intensive technologies. For example, the AFSC Zambian staff person, Alfred Kakoma (a construction trainer), in the picture above is using a simple hand-operated, soil-cement ram for making bricks from locally available materials. Building houses is part of the upgrading project being conducted outside Lusaka, Zambia, of which the AFSC is a cooperating member.



Ambassador Mills addressing the AFSC public meeting in November 1976

EDITORIAL

Maldistribution of Food— The Cause of Hunger

Within recent months the United Nations and the American Friends Service Committee have received reports on world hunger which confirm and complement each other in illuminating ways. One is a complex input-output analysis entitled, "The Future of the World Economy," which Wassily Leontief, a Nobel Prize winner in Economic Science has submitted to the U.N. The other is a study prepared by the AFSC Task Force on World Hunger for review by the Board of AFSC. The first is technologically based, the second draws its strength from field experience and humanitarian insight. Both agree that time is running out, and the answer to enough food for all is political, social and institutional in character, not essentially physical.

World hunger is massive and implacable, as the AFSC Task Force sees it. One-seventh of the human race, half a billion persons, are malnourished today in a world capable of providing adequate nourishment for all. Ten thousand die daily of starvation or of diseases which frail bodies are too weak to combat. AFSC's recent experience has included work with people struggling against hunger and against the forces which perpetuate it, ranging from the shores of Lake Faguibine in Mali, West Africa, where a six-year drought destroyed the subsistence base, to the urban shantytowns of Santiago, Chile, where unemployment, oppression, and overcrowding has made malnutrition commonplace and is permanently crippling the very young. It includes food stamp advocacy programs in urban America.

The question of the world's food supply is one of balance between the number of people and the supply of food, and the problem of distribution of food to all people. In the judgment of the Food Task Force, social justice requires the recognition that the right to adequate nutrition is a fundamental human right and in combination with certain other rights—to shelter, to education, to health services—establishes the essential minimum requirements of life to which each and every human being is entitled. Whatever the economic system—market, directed, or mixed—it should stand or fall on its capacity to provide these fundamental rights on behalf of all its citizens.

The Task Force considered the major constraints frustrating an equitable distribution of food and an accelerated production to meet burgeoning world need. Income gaps are a basic cause of hunger in the world society and within individual countries. In 1945 United States per capita income was 15 times the per capita income in India. Today it is 50 times. Mexico's per capita income has grown by 3 per cent per year, but the richest 10 per cent of the population receive about half the total national income. Maldistribution of food is at the heart of today's hunger problem; lack of income is at the heart of maldistribution. Military spending is another contributor to hunger. Annual expenditures for military purposes exceed \$200 billion worldwide. Like the World Food Conference of November 1974, the Task Force believes that the 130 participating states in that conference should re-allocate substantial portions of this amount to food production.

Both Leontief and the Task Force agree that the major thrust for an enhanced food supply in developing regions will have to come from an increase in their own agricultural output, and this will require sharply accelerated transfers of public investment, fertilizers, and technology. Both urge land reform. The Task Force believes that land redistribution can increase per acre yield, shift the balance of cash and consumption crops in favor of the latter, and anchor the rural population more firmly to the land, reducing the flow of unemployed to the cities.

On the subject of population, the studies concur that large populations are not the cause of underdevelopment but the result. The developing world still reflects the attitude formerly true of the western world: Each child has a mouth but two hands; one hand for helping himself, the other for helping the family.

Can the developed and developing countries work together to achieve the necessary social and political changes in time to make adequate nutrition a reality? If future famines are to be averted and the human potential of each person realized, simplicity and sharing must be the universal keynote for future development, beginning with us in the developed countries.

STEPHEN THIERMANN
International Division Secretary
for Concerns and Coordination



Ambassador Mills



Stewart Meacham responding to him at Annual Meeting

AFSC Annual Meeting

Priority Given to Death Row Prisoners

"The long, arduous battle to abolish capital punishment by means of Constitutional litigation has failed," said Henry Schwartzschild, director of the National Coalition Against the Death Penalty (of which the AFSC is a member), speaking at the AFSC's annual public meeting on November 6, in Philadelphia. "Other means will have to be found to carry on the struggle, but our priorities now are to do all we can to obtain clemency for those on death row; devise a system for finding out who is on death row, since there is no central place for this information; and begin work on new humane legislation," he said.

The "Death of the Death Penalty" interest group was one of 16 at the annual meeting. Plenary session reports were made on government surveillance and public dissent in Chile, South Korea and the United States, followed by an address by Donald O. Mills, Jamaican Ambassador to the U.N., on "The Widening Rich-Poor Gap and the New Economic Order." (See page 5.)

AFSC Reaffirms Opposition to Death Penalty

In November 1976, the AFSC Board of Directors adopted a minute on the death penalty, excerpts of which follow.

"The American Friends Service Committee reaffirms its opposition to the death penalty. We base our stand on the Quaker belief that every person has value in the eyes of God and on Quaker testimonies against the taking of human life, in this instance by the state.

"The U.S. Supreme Court decisions of July, 1976, rejected the major constitutional arguments against the death penalty, which had stopped executions in the U.S. in the previous decade. These decisions denied that execution is cruel and unusual punishment, citing the passage of death penalty laws by a majority of the states in recent years as evidence that the public does not consider execution to be cruel and unusual. In our view, alleged public support for capital punishment does not diminish the cruelty nor warrant the taking of human life.

"[The Supreme Court] recognized that the continuing demand for capital punishment is in part a manifestation of a desire for retribution. We find it particularly shocking that the Supreme Court would give credence to retribution as a basis for law.

"Punishment by death is inflicted most often upon the poor, and particularly upon racial minorities, who do not have the means to defend themselves that are available to wealthier offenders. A minority person convicted of a capital offense is much more likely to pay the extreme penalty than a white person convicted of the same crime.

"It is bad enough that murder or other capital crimes are committed in the first place, and our sympathies lie most strongly with the victims. But the death penalty restores no victim to life and only compounds the wrong committed in the first place."

UPDATE

At press time, 20,000 Americans had signed petitions calling for U.S. acceptance of Vietnamese membership in the UN, full normalization of diplomatic, trade and cultural relations, and reconstruction aid, as well as amnesty for war resisters and rehabilitation for veterans. The **Appeal for Reconciliation** coalition sent a cable to President-Elect Carter, which said in part: "You could lay tremendous moral groundwork for your Administration by providing leadership now on UN membership question."

W. W. Finlator wrote in the **Churchman** magazine in October: "The American Friends Service Committee, Lord bless its peace-loving soul, has done it again! In commissioning Henry C. Beerits, a former chairman of AFSC, lawyer, scholar, Quaker, to write the book, **The United Nations and Human Survival**, it has quietly and forcefully confronted the American public with the honored Quaker dictum: Let truth speak to power." The book is available from the AFSC national office in Philadelphia, at \$1.50 a copy plus 30 cents for postage and handling.

Roberta Levenbach, Coordinator of South and East Asia Programs at AFSC's national office in Philadelphia, returned in November from a visit to several Service Committee projects, including one in **Bangladesh**. AFSC helps fund the Gono Unnayan Prochesta (GUP—People's Development Effort), a Bangladesh voluntary organization which promotes small-scale development in a rural area called Rajoir Thana, 120 miles south of Dacca. There are food-for-work programs in which villagers are raising foot paths above flood level so people can walk between villages. A children's health center and clinic served some 1566 children in 1976. Twice in 1976 GUP arranged for "eye camps" to be held in Rajoir to which 1500 people came for check-ups. A team of ophthalmologists from Dacca operated on 141 people for cataracts. In all cases, sight was restored.



A volunteer from the village changes bandages for patient after cataract operation. Photo: Roberta Levenbach

After obtaining files under the Freedom of Information Act, the AFSC discovered that in the CIA's enthusiasm for pinpointing **suspicious characters** whose names appeared in Quaker publications, they circled not only names of present-day AFSC staff members and activist Friends, but the names of the late Quaker mystic Thomas Kelly and George Fox, who died in 1691!

On October 13, 1976, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C. ordered the Navy and Department of Defense to prepare a more detailed environmental impact study relating to the **Trident** nuclear submarine base in Bangor, Washington. The Pacific Northwest office of the AFSC had prepared an amicus brief in the case. Judge Edward A. Tamm stated the heart of AFSC's argument when he wrote in the ruling: "We view this as a flagrant attempt to exempt from the mandates of the National Environmental Policy Act all such military actions under the over-used rubric of 'national defense'."

Guatemala... *continued from page 1*

and to design future community projects.

By the beginning of the rainy season last May, most families had built or found temporary shelter, generally under corrugated metal roofing, with siding ranging from still standing adobe walls to plastic sheeting and cornstalks. From May to October, attention was given by rural people chiefly to agriculture or to building access roads to their isolated communities. Some individuals and a number of outside agencies began construction of permanent houses. Most require some payment for materials or labor, generally at half the actual value, with payments accruing to the communities to be used for community projects.

A number of problems and questions have arisen as agencies have tried to carry on reconstruction projects in rural areas.

First: Huge sums of money have poured into communities unprepared to deal with them. Comalapa, for example, has an annual budget of \$20,000. It received



Sack of fertilizer is transported by villager as part of the agricultural component of the Comalapa project.

more than a million dollars in reconstruction aid. The result may be control by outside agencies, or corruption of local people, or a slackening of people's determination to help themselves.

Second: Traumatized by the deaths and injuries resulting as their adobe houses collapsed, people want houses of reinforced concrete and cement block, with metal roofs—at least \$1,000 a house for families with an average annual income of \$200. Some families do get such houses, generally through outside help, and others hold off building, hoping for similar ones, rather than use the techniques developed for building safe, cheap houses with traditional materials. Thus it may be several years before rebuilding is complete.

Third: Most Guatemalan outside agencies have agreed with community people that it is appropriate to charge something for the aid being given. But this means that the poorest, those who have nothing, may get nothing.

In Guatemala City, the poorest lived in flimsy shacks in steep ravines on the edges of town; they suffered heavily in the quakes. Many survivors have "invaded" level land around the city, built new shacks, and refused to leave. The owners of the land had planned to develop it for middle and high-income housing; for the government to obtain it by right of eminent domain could provoke a government crisis, even though international loans for low-cost urban housing are available.

If the conflict between squatters and owners could be resolved, AFSC's experience in low-cost house-building in Zambia, or the experience of others in the same field, might usefully be applied in Guatemala City. For the present, with the political questions not resolved, this probably cannot be done.

The problems described raise questions about how responses should be made to future disasters. The genuine human disaster in Guatemala led to millions of dollars of outside aid pouring in. But many agencies have not found ways to spend all the money well. AFSC representatives in Guatemala are documenting the disaster relief story in the hope that the experience will be widely studied as an aid to rational planning for future disasters.

Eyewitness Report from Korea

Regimentation is a Way of Life

By DAVID SATTERWHITE.

David Satterwhite, a Quaker International Affairs Associate based in Tokyo, travels frequently to Korea.

The air was still crisp on the first of March, 1976, as hundreds of people gathered for a memorial service in Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul. Called to commemorate the 1919 Korean people's uprising against Japanese colonial rule, this ecumenical service itself became symbolic of the spirit of resistance burning clearly through the long Korean winter. Twelve leading church and opposition figures had signed a declaration read that evening, petitioning the Park Chung Hee government to cease its oppressive denial of human and civil rights, and calling for a restoration of democracy.

The arrest and trial of 18 persons in connection with this declaration came in the wake of several years' increased surveillance and legislative measures to control each area of society. Park's rule, by force began in 1961 with a military coup d'etat, "stealing power from the people with bayonets held over our heads . . ." in one Korean's words. His long-term ambitions became clearer following the 1971 presidential election—itself a show of "money politics"—when the National Assembly rubber-stamped his new Yushin Constitution into law. Provisions therein allow Park to be president for life, and to rule the country directly by "Emergency Measures." Criticism of the president, constitution, or emergency measures is punishable by law, and virtually all avenues for expressing discontent have been blocked.

The people's silent reaction to this climate of control is hard to assess. On the one hand, there is a sense of normalcy as crowds bustle down sidewalks, push into the constant flow of buses, and laugh heartily with friends in sidewalk shops. In stark contrast, faces stare blankly ahead as the bus radio blares the news, bombarding them with a high-pitched reminder of the "threat the nation faces from the north" if it is not totally united from within.

Twice a day, everyone within earshot of the local public address system stops dead in their tracks as the national anthem is played, and on the fifteenth of each month a 20-minute air raid drill sends people scurrying off the streets for cover from the "enemy attack."

Regimentation is a way of life. With the new Student Defense Corps, established by law in July 1975, all campus activities are subject to registration, and students from elementary age through university must participate in drills and other military training. Traditionally an early barometer of public dissent, students are now under the continuous watch and control of the Korean CIA. In answer to my question about classmates in prison, one student replied: "We're all prisoners—the whole population." The new ID cards each person must carry add credence to the claim, for in addition to fingerprints and picture, each one has a computer number as well, coded for easy classification of "subversion" anywhere in the nation.

Friends' concerns with Korea have largely been focused on Ham Sok Hon, long-time Quaker activist for nonviolent social change, and Kim Dae Jung, former candidate for the presidency. Both have expressed profound concern for the direction Park is taking the country, with his promises of rapid economic growth, and insistence on absolute security. Kim has said: "Without democracy, what is there to defend?" Ham has gone even further, petitioning the U.S. to take an unequivocal stand to guarantee human rights, and to withdraw its military support of the Park regime. Only then will the Korean people be able to stand on their own, discovering the path they must walk towards social justice and reunification. Their sincerity demands that we listen, and cease preventing their freedom.

Quaker Vigilers in Plains Greeted by Carter

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN

Associate Executive Secretary for Information and Interpretation
National Office

Hope and goodwill marked the mood of the Quaker Christmas Prayer Vigil for Peace and Reconciliation in Plains, Georgia, on December 18—the fourth anniversary of the savage Christmas bombing raids on Hanoi in the Vietnam War's closing days.

Some 45 southern Quakers from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Maryland (as well as Ohio) and representatives of the American Friends Service Committee were gratified that President-Elect Carter came to the vigil line near his Plains home, greeted each vigiler with a handshake and spoke to several.

Near the close of the 10-hour vigil, when the vigilers were carrying candles, Jimmy Carter's mother, "Miss Lillian," also greeted each vigiler with a handshake, then accepted a candle and joined the line herself for a few minutes.

Veterans of Quaker Indochina War vigils outside the White House commented that Mr. Carter had done what three previous Presidents had not done; he acknowledged the vigil and welcomed the vigilers.

The vigil was held to support a call for postwar reconciliation with the people of Indochina, reconstruction of war damage in Indochina, universal unconditional amnesty for Americans who refused to fight in Vietnam, ending the B-1 bomber, and peace conversion for U.S. industry.

There was no opportunity for the Quaker and AFSC vigilers to discuss the issues with the President-Elect. But a letter of thanks for his greeting to them, composed on the spot and signed by 45 vigilers, was sent to the Carter house. It offered support for what he could do on the vigil issues.

Native Americans...

continued from page 2

Castillo notes, but could come with the assignment of surplus government property to tribal ownership, and with the granting of grazing rights on neighboring land. Such an assignment of land has occurred recently in Mono County, where a small reservation has been established on an abandoned U.S. Marine Corps base, he reported.

Essential also in building a self-sustaining way of life for Native Americans is their return to the reverence for earth traditional in Indian culture, so that the tribal leaders can guard against any economic development that would ravage or destroy the land.

Ed Castillo's work with the AFSC takes him to rancherias and reservations throughout California. After identifying areas of concern on which Native Americans are taking initiatives, he offers his research and writing skills. In addition, he helps back the endeavors of Native American groups and allies in the wider community.



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7

AFSC Pilot Project Thrives 7 Years Later

By JULIA ABRAHAMSON

Julia Abrahamson served as program director of AFSC's community development program in Baroda, India, from 1964 to 1967. The following is her report on the community today, seven years after AFSC left Baroda.

The AFSC began its five-year pilot project in urban community development in Baroda in 1964 under an agreement with the Government of India, the State of Gujarat, and the City of Baroda. It worked with people in four different neighborhoods on problems and needs as the residents saw them. The goals were to help people help themselves through cooperative community effort; to help them develop the attitudes, skills and organizations for self-sustaining local improvement; to work to involve government, voluntary agencies and the people in making better use of community resources in solving common problems.

Nine community development workers were trained to encourage and support neighborhood residents. Baroda's leaders were involved in a citizens' council through which their experience in various fields was made available to the people.

Families Acquire Homes

When the AFSC withdrew in 1969, the Baroda Citizens Council took responsibility for continuing the project. Today, with a staff of almost 50, the Council's programs reach every slum or backward section of Baroda and relate to a number of city-wide projects as well. In a recent report from the project, the Council was said to be "the only one of its kind in India." The report concluded, "It has been successful in getting people to accept its philosophy of self-help, self-reliance, and cooperation. It has forged a partnership with the people. . . ."

What does this mean in human terms? A group of 86 families living in unsanitary slum conditions started a savings program, made deposits on new housing to which they recently moved and which they will one day own.

Once Majroobhai and his wife Dhuliben begged for a living as other leprosy victims did; today they and 124 associates are employed in spinning cotton for a living.

Beginning with a few bicycles bought with a bank loan, Narayandas started a small bicycle business which now enables him to support his family.

Baroda's community development activities—undertaken in cooperation with government and voluntary agencies and neighborhood organizations—center on the people's most important needs: new and improved housing, additional water and sanitary facilities, increased school attendance, vocational training and referral services, self-employment opportunities, leprosy control and rehabilitation; education in literacy, health, family planning and nutrition; leadership training, citizenship training, nursery schools and kindergartens, recreation. A Volunteer Service Bureau guides interested volunteers to tasks that engage their skills and develop their potential. The work is supported by individuals, industry, government, and interested organizations.

Green Park... *continued from page 1*

taught gardening and park maintenance as part of their program. There will be a one-on-one basketball tournament in the summer for the older kids, and the park will be a place for relaxation for senior citizens and others who live on the block. During the summer, it will be open for anyone to come in and enjoy it.

The Joint Planning Committee for Open Space (a neighborhood group) is currently planning a unified "back lots renovation" which will join the backyards of several buildings for playground, gardening, and recreational uses for the residents of East 11th Street, rather than for garbage disposal, as occurred in the past. AFSC staff and committee members are part of this planning effort.

Peace Workshops Held for Educators

By MARITA A. HELLER
Director, Education for Peace Project
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"What's a good resource on multinational corporations?" "Do you have anything on cooperative games for pre-school children?" "What resources do you have on food and energy for grade school children?" "Our church wants to study world hunger during Lent. Where do we start?" "How can I explain conscientious

Peace, Justice Groups Meet at Humanity House

By JOHN LOONEY
Director, Northeast Ohio Program
Humanity House

Addressed to "Harmony House," the letter from a West Virginia listener of station WBRJ, Marietta, Ohio, said: "Enjoyed the radio broadcast tremendously. Trust these are or shall be regular presentations."

Actually, he meant Humanity House, the Akron, Northeast Ohio AFSC project, but "harmony" conveys the idea too. The radio broadcast is "Plug-in," Humanity House's weekly show carried, so far, by seven stations.

Many socially concerned individuals and groups gather under one roof at Humanity House, and at



Humanity House

Peace House, its counterpart in Cleveland. Among them are AFSC, NAACP, NOW, a hunger task force, peace groups, minority groups and others. Blacks and whites, young and old, economically deprived and affluent, men and women come together as nowhere else in Northeast Ohio to involve themselves in peace and justice issues.

About two hundred citizens weekly contact the centers for help, information, advice, speakers, or meet to learn about or act upon a wide variety of human needs and social concerns. Some volunteer their help.

The media often initiates publicity about Humanity House and about AFSC; and television, radio and newspaper coverage has increased over the years.

Because Humanity House offers so many facilities and resources—newsletters, skilled organizers, mailing lists, meeting rooms, literature, the radio program, a bureau providing speakers and audio-visuals—it strengthens AFSC national and regional efforts and stimulates formation of new local groups. Two such groups are the Akron Women Against Rape and a task force on battered women which obtains shelter for and offers support to the female victims of violence.

So many military counseling referrals came to John Niles, Coordinator of the Draft and Military Counseling Center at Kent State University, from Humanity House, that he moved and joined the Akron AFSC staff.

"Dollar Decisions," a 23-minute slide show on military spending and national priorities produced by AFSC at Humanity House, is distributed nationally. Another new slide show on counter recruitment is being tested in high schools. Curriculum materials on peace, justice, conflict resolution and nonviolence are being developed for schools, religious institutions and community organizations for primary, high school and adult levels. AFSC staff also organize conferences, retreats and workshops or provide resources for them.

Humanity House's goal is to reach as many people as possible, exposing them to alternatives to violence and oppression in our society.

objection to high school students?" These are a few of the requests to the Education for Peace Project at the Minnesota American Friends Service Committee office.

The Education for Peace Project conducts workshops for and consults individually with a wide range of educators—elementary and secondary teachers in public and private schools, religious educators, children's rights groups, students, community organizers, parents, day care center coordinators. Most meetings are small. Much of the consultation takes place by phone or by mail. But the staff emphasizes opportunities to bring people together so they can learn from and gain support from one another.

A primary theme of the Education for Peace Project is that a just and equal relationship is the basis of peace between individuals, groups or nations. Therefore, questions of inequality and injustice such as racism, sexism or world hunger, unjust trade relations and increasing control of resources by the few are as much a part of peace education as nonviolence, cooperation, and the biographies of peacemakers.

The Project has three purposes:

- To enlarge and support the community of students, teachers and parents who are interested in peace education and who provide each other with support, ideas, cooperation in projects and project evaluation;
- To make available texts, films, slides, and curriculum ideas in which alternative viewpoints and global perspectives are presented;
- To provide opportunities and avenues for teachers, students and parents to evaluate and explore the implications of education for peace through personal and direct participation in local action for social justice.

Supporting those who are consciously trying to be creative and fair in their dealings with children is our way of encouraging future peacemakers.

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Can be written for one or two lives (age 50 or over) and started with \$1,000 or more.

\$10,000 GIFT ANNUITY

\$700 income/yr., \$3662.90 charitable deduction

Mrs. A, age 73, a widow, donates \$10,000 cash to the AFSC for a Gift Annuity. For the rest of her life she will receive \$700 annually, paid in quarterly installments. Mrs. A also qualifies for a \$3662.90 charitable deduction on her federal income tax. Moreover, only \$216.30 of her annual income of \$700 will be subject to federal income tax, and \$483.70 will be free from income tax as long as she lives.

\$20,000 JOINT ANNUITY

\$1200 yearly income to couple or survivor

Mr. and Mrs. P, age 77 and 70 respectively, create a Gift Annuity in the amount of \$20,000 cash. During their joint lives, Mr. and Mrs. P will receive \$1200 each year, paid in quarterly installments. They receive a charitable income tax deduction of \$7088 from the federal government, as well as exemption of \$777.60 of the \$1200 annual income from federal tax. The survivor will continue to receive this income for lifetime. Subsequently, the gift will become available for AFSC program work.

AFSC DEFERRED GIVING FILE

\$45,000 POOLED LIFE INCOME CONTRACT

Eliminates taxes in transfer of lifetime income from father to daughter

Mr. K funds a \$45,000 Pooled Life Income Contract with heavily appreciated securities and cash, naming himself as first income recipient from the contract. He specifies that, at his death, his 50 year old daughter will receive income for her lifetime. Only at the demise of his daughter will the gift amount be available to the Service Committee for our program work. For this gift, neither Mr. K nor his daughter pays capital gains tax on the heavily appreciated value of the securities used. Mr. K also receives a charitable deduction which saves him income taxes. Each year the contract is operative, a proportionate share of the earnings of the AFSC Pooled Fund will be distributed to Mr. K or his daughter. If the Fund earns 6% the first year Mr. K would receive \$2700. If the Fund earned 6½% the next year Mr. K would receive \$2925.

\$80,000 POOLED LIFE INCOME CONTRACT

Increases income yield from 1½% to over 6%.

Mr. and Mrs. F, age 65 and 50 respectively, are receiving a low 1½% yield from some highly appreciated securities that they have owned for 20 years. Although they wish to increase their investment yield, they are reluctant to sell the stock and incur a capital gain. Mr. and Mrs. F place \$80,000 of these low yield securities into a Pooled Life Income Contract. Their income increases from a low 1½% (\$1200), and they bypass capital gains tax. They also receive a \$9,926.40 charitable deduction which decreases their tax payments. If the Pooled Fund earns 6½% the first year, they receive \$5,200.00 income. If the Fund earns 7% the second year, they receive \$5,600.00 income.

AFSC DEFERRED GIVING FILE

of Deferred Giving Plans

A number of basic deferred giving plans are described on these pages. To help you to understand them, we have put together some examples from our file of recent AFSC experience. As the examples indicate, these basic plans can be varied to accommodate individual desires and circumstances.

We will gladly furnish you and your financial advisor with information about any plan. Your inquiry will be confidential and implies no obligation on your part.

Please write or call: *Arthur C. Ritz, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 19102. Telephone (215) 241-7095.* Or use the coupon on the back page.

The worldwide programs of the AFSC depend upon indispensable annual gifts, deferred gifts and bequests.

The American Friends Service Committee is a corporate expression of Quaker faith and practice. It is rooted in the conviction that each human life is sacred, each a child of God, and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear. To that end, the Committee undertakes programs of relief, service and education, ministering to both physical and spiritual needs. Its work is made possible by the generous cooperation of concerned persons of all faiths.



Charitable Remainder Trust

(Unitrust or Annuity Trust)

A trust is designed and invested to meet special needs or interests.

Fixed or flexible income, depending upon age, etc., is provided for one or two lives.

To achieve increased income, highly appreciated property or securities which yield a low return can be used to establish a trust without incurring capital gains tax.

Real Estate may be used to fund a Unitrust.

A substantial portion of the gift qualifies as a charitable deduction.

Revocable Trust

A donor transfers money or property to the AFSC to hold and invest as mutually agreed.

Donor or AFSC can receive the income. Income designated for AFSC is tax deductible.

Donor retains right to recall portions or all of the principal at will.

At donor's death some or all of the principal may go to AFSC program work.

Income paid to the donor and any capital gains are taxable, but remainder designated for AFSC at death is a charitable deduction for estate tax purposes.

\$105,000 UNITRUST

Generates up to 7% income from non-income producing property

Mr. B, age 73, transfers non-income producing, undeveloped real estate originally purchased for \$10,000 and now with an appraised value of \$100,000 to Trustee, AFSC, under 7% Unitrust. The AFSC sells the property for \$105,000 and creates an income producing portfolio. During Mr. B's lifetime (and that of his wife who is 55 years of age) the Trust pays annually up to 7% of the net fair market value of the Trust assets, valued annually. Mr. B pays no capital gains tax on the appreciated value of his non-income producing property, yet receives income based on that appreciated value. If he had sold the property, Mr. B would have been subject to capital gains tax on \$95,000. He also receives a charitable deduction which reduces income tax payments.

\$35,000 ANNUITY TRUST

Provides medical education funds for grandson and income for donor without capital gains tax

Mr. D, age 78, wants to contribute to the education of his 20 year old grandson, a medical student. He transfers highly appreciated securities with a market value of \$35,000 to an AFSC 8% Annuity Trust, designating his grandson as recipient of the Trust income for the next 10 years. Mr. D pays no capital gains tax on the appreciated value of his securities and receives a worthwhile charitable deduction for his gift which in turn reduces income tax. Mr. D's grandson receives \$2800 income from the Trust for each of the next 10 years of his life. After the ten years, Mr. D receives \$2800 for his lifetime.

AFSC DEFERRED GIVING FILE

\$15,000 REVOCABLE TRUST

Provides income to AFSC, safeguards donor against future need

Mr. and Mrs. S, age 42 and 40 respectively, have securities in the amount of \$15,000 from which they do not require income. They place the securities in a Revocable Trust with the AFSC as Trustee. AFSC holds the securities and collects the income for its program purposes. AFSC yearly reports the income to Mr. and Mrs. S who record it as earned income for tax purposes but take a charitable deduction which cancels any potential tax. Mr. and Mrs. S have the privilege of recalling part or all of the Trust at any time.

\$25,000 REVOCABLE TRUST

Avoids difficulties of financial management

Miss W, age 70 years, has \$25,000 which she places in a Revocable Trust in order to avoid the difficulties of managing funds herself. AFSC invests the funds and pays Miss W on a quarterly basis all the earned income. The Trust portfolio is invested individually to meet the needs of Miss W. Miss W may withdraw part or all of the funds at any time. At her demise, the remaining funds in the Trust go to the AFSC for its Program work.

AFSC DEFERRED GIVING FILE

RELATED DEFERRED GIVING PLANS

Suggestion Fund

A Suggestion Fund is created and administered according to special IRS rulings issued to AFSC.

Donor establishes a Suggestion Fund by transferring to AFSC money or other property (minimum \$25,000) which is invested by the AFSC to produce income. Donor receives a charitable deduction. The income and/or principal may be distributed to the AFSC and other tax-exempt organizations on the advisory suggestion of the donor and in accordance with AFSC guidelines.

Life Estate Plan

Personal residence or farm can be given by owner to AFSC while retaining use of the facility for lifetime of donor (and another). Donor is responsible for management, taxes and upkeep of property. A portion of the gift qualifies as an immediate charitable deduction.

Interest-Free Loan

Cash is loaned to AFSC for investment and use of the income until funds are recalled by donor.

Interest-free loans of \$50,000 or less for an individual and \$100,000 or less for a couple are not subject to income or gift tax.

In accordance with donor's instructions, assets are added to donor's estate or kept by AFSC if donor dies while loan is in effect.

Gifts By Will

The American Friends Service Committee appreciates that many of its friends are willing to give part of their estates to the future support of the Committee's work. The Committee expects to continue, as it has in the past, to engage in projects that grow out of the needs of the times and the historic concerns of Friends.

Gifts by will are one of the foremost sources of income to the AFSC. While a bequest does not give a donor the income tax and other advantages of a lifetime deferred gift, a gift by will provides the satisfaction of knowing that Quaker Service will have continuing future support.

\$60,000 SUGGESTION FUND

Contributes to seven charities and the AFSC

Mr. X, age 45, creates a Suggestion Fund in the amount of \$60,000. Until further notice, Mr. X suggests that 10% of yearly income earnings from the fund be distributed to each of seven tax-exempt charities and that the remaining 30% of earnings be earmarked for AFSC program work. Mr. X may also suggest final distribution of Fund principal, with at least 25% being designated for the AFSC. In the year that he creates his Suggestion Fund, Mr. X receives a \$60,000 charitable deduction which is deductible up to 30% adjusted gross income for appreciated securities or 50% if funding has been cash. A five year carry-over is allowed for any "excess."

\$125,000 LIFE ESTATE

\$44,532 Charitable deduction and lifetime use of home

Miss Z, age 65, creates a Life Estate with her \$125,000 residence, i.e. transfers title to the property to AFSC, retaining lifetime use for herself. For this gift, Miss Z receives a \$44,532 charitable deduction which might be used over a six year period. She maintains the property and at her demise, the property will go to AFSC without estate closing costs.

\$12,000 INTEREST-FREE LOAN

Temporarily puts unneeded funds into AFSC work

Miss T, age 35, has inherited a substantial sum of money. She does not currently require income from the full inheritance. She, therefore, places \$12,000 in an AFSC interest-free loan. The Service Committee invests the money, collects the income and uses it in its program work. Miss T does not report the earned income and does not take any charitable deduction. In the event of her death while the loan is in effect, Miss T has designated the AFSC as beneficiary.

AFSC DEFERRED GIVING FILE

The Board of Directors of the Service Committee determines the allocation of each bequest. It is the Board's normal policy to spread the use of each bequest over a period of several years. In deciding on the use of a bequest, careful attention is given to any known wishes of the donor. Because of ever-changing needs and opportunities for meeting those needs, the Board hopes that bequests will not be restricted to uses which may be impractical or out of date when the designated funds become available.



American Friends Service Committee

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980 North Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, CA 91103
2160 Lake St., San Francisco, CA 94121
814 N.E. 40th St., Seattle, WA 98105

I am interested in your Deferred Giving Program. Please send more information about the plans I have checked:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

- ☐ Charitable Gift Annuity
- ☐ Pooled Life Income Contract
- ☐ Charitable Remainder Trust
- ☐ Revocable Trust
- ☐ Suggestion Fund
- ☐ Life Estate Plan
- ☐ Interest-Free Loan
- ☐ Gift by Will
- ☐ Please arrange for an AFSC representative to visit me.