



AFSC staff members Paul Quinn-Judge (left) and John McAuliff (right) talk to Vietnamese.



Artificial limbs being made at Qui Nhon Center.

## Amputees Fitted With Limbs at Vietnam Center

Paul Quinn-Judge, co-director of AFSC's Quaker International Seminars in Southeast Asia, was one of five members of an AFSC delegation which visited Vietnam last July and August. The group toured Hanoi, Qui Nhon, Ho Chi Minh City, and a Mekong delta province, renewing contacts with Vietnamese friends and assessing future AFSC assistance. Paul Quinn-Judge reports below on the visit to the Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Center to which AFSC has been supplying prosthetics materials.

"When we came here, it was just a jungle of grass and weeds," said Doctor Hai, gesturing around at the complex of buildings of the Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Center. And that wasn't the Vietnamese's only problem: the building, which previously housed a well-appointed rehabilitation center run by an outside group, had been stripped of all its equipment by its administrators on their departure at the end of the war. So when AFSC's humble center was moved, lock, stock and barrel from Quang Ngai 100 miles south to Qui Nhon, its equipment had to serve a center perhaps three times as large as the old one, with responsibility for five provinces.

It was strange to be warmly thanked for such an obvious act as leaving the AFSC equipment intact, and encouraging our Vietnamese staff to stay on when the Quaker team left Vietnam in 1975. Quite a few of the old workers were still there, in the prosthetics

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At the request of the viequeses, several AFSC staff members from Philadelphia last summer visited Vieques, a Puerto Rican island the U.S. Navy has been bombing as part of target practice. There they witnessed the cultivating and planting of a plot of ground by local activists, in a symbolic gesture of reclaiming the land from the military.

## AFSC Projects Tap Local Skills in Africa, Asia

Three women and four men from Guiné Bissau traveled to Ghana, under AFSC auspices, for an eight-week training course in soap-making. On their return to their own country, they will teach the skill to others. In Guiné Bissau soap is priced beyond the reach of most people.

In the fall of 1978, in cooperation with AFSC and

*Continued on Page 3*

## Handbook Assesses Merit of New School Program

The class valedictorian at a New Jersey high school did so badly on a pre-college test that she had to take a remedial English course. A recent high school graduate in Indiana lost her job because she couldn't read the copy given to her.

Stories like these, surfacing with ever-growing frequency, have caused both parents and educators to worry that students are not achieving basic skills in reading, writing, and calculating. As a result some 26 states have enacted legislation calling for minimum competency programs in the schools.

These new programs will work only if parents become involved in their design and implementation, according to Hayes Mizell, Associate Director of AFSC's Southeastern Public Education Program (SEPEP).

To that end, SEPEP has published a 63-page handbook, "A Citizen's Introduction to Minimum Competency Programs," which has been widely praised by educators as a clear, simple, concise statement of the issues involved and the questions parents might want to raise.

The booklet suggests, for example, that citizens should be sure that the tests used in their schools are devised to test what those schools actually teach; that multicultural tests be used when the school serves a diverse community; that students who are enrolled in racially segregated or under-financed schools should not be penalized; and that the special situation of handicapped or language minority children must be taken into account.

"We know that students' development of competencies is dependent upon the quality of education they receive," Hayes Mizell comments. "It has been our experience that quality education occurs when administrators and teachers believe deeply in the potential of all students; where educators develop and implement, with energy and imagination, effective programs to identify and build on that potential, and where they initiate with unusual sincerity and vigor efforts to communicate to parents and children that they are valued and respected participants in the educational process."

Minimum competency programs may be able to augment quality education in a good school, but they cannot make up for serious lacks in the educational process, the SEPEP handbook states. Wrongly used, they can penalize minority students. By providing citizens with a guide to the new programs, SEPEP hopes to improve the quality of parent participation, and thus strengthen the programs.

The handbook is available at \$1.50 a copy from SEPEP, 401 Columbia Blvd., Columbia, S.C. 29201.

## Puerto Rican Status is Challenged at UN Hearings

In a letter to members of the U.S. Congress, Louis Schneider, Executive Secretary of the AFSC, has asked that the "current untenable and unsatisfactory colonial relationship" between the U.S. and Puerto Rico be resolved. "The AFSC does not take any position on the proposed alternatives (statehood, independence or some form of autonomy with a continuing association with the U.S.), believing that the status of Puerto Rico should be resolved by Puerto Ricans through a process of genuine self-determination."

On August 28, Louis Schneider delivered testimony on AFSC's position on the status of Puerto Rico to the Decolonization Committee of the U.N. In part he said: "We call on the U.S. to renounce any right to power over Puerto Rico and to work with the Puerto Rican people to establish a process by which transfer of power and genuine self-determination can be ensured. . . . While restructuring of economic and governmental relations between Puerto Rico and the U.S. will be complex and difficult, there are historical precedents. We believe it is possible and should be pressed now."

Excerpts from the testimony were broadcast over CBS radio and television. Copies of the AFSC position paper may be obtained from the Latin America Program, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

## Amputees . . . *Continued from Page 1*

workshop and physical therapy room, but the staff had grown since three years ago. In the past, the team had occasionally dreamed of having a Vietnamese doctor on the staff. The dream, of course, was never realized. No doctor under the old regime could be lured to a remote little place like Quang Ngai, when he could make twice as much in Saigon. Now there are three doctors on the staff at Qui Nhon, plus two assistant doctors with three years' medical training

### Returned to Jungles

**Dr. Hai, the new director,** is a 45-year-old central Vietnamese who went north in 1949. After graduation from medical school he came back to the central provinces—or at least to its jungles, where he was a doctor with the revolutionary armies for seven years. It's hard to pry much information out of him about that period, though; he's much more interested in talking about his wife, who is an assistant doctor at the center, and the work the center faces.

### Shortage of Equipment

"We serve five provinces but we've only been able to reach two so far: the roads are almost non-existent in the central highlands, we don't have enough vehicles or equipment—and we have so many patients." In the northern half of Nghia Binh province alone—the part which used to be the province of Quang Ngai—they estimate that they have 5,000 potential patients. To try to make at least some headway, mobile teams of doctors, nurses and prosthetists go to different districts each week, to assess the situation there and try to do some work—mostly repairing limbs—on the spot.

### Specializing in Prosthetics

The man who looks after the center's aging equipment is Mr. Dai, the assistant director. Dai is well over 60 ("he's past retiring age, but we're not letting him go yet," says Hai). He is another local man, trained in the north and in Eastern Europe as an engineer; and has been specializing in prosthetics for quite a few years. Dai's story, like that of so many others, is tinged with tragedy. In the last days of the war he lost several fingers, and so finds it hard to tinker with machinery the way he used to. "I was lucky, though," he says, "my wife suffered much more than I did." His wife remained in Saigon-controlled areas during the war, was active in the underground and suffered dearly for it. "She was in and out of prison during the war," explains Dai, "and badly tortured." Horribly disfigured, she had just left hospital in Saigon—after close on three years—when we visited Qui Nhon.

## Little Effect From Land Suit in Mass., Report States

By MARGARET HOPE BACON  
Information Services, National Office

"We are known as the first people to see the light, or the People of the Light," John Peters, Wampanoag medicine man told an AFSC gathering last spring. "We were the first to encounter and aid the Pilgrims." He might have added that the Wampanoags protected an aged Quaker who fled Boston at the time of Mary Dyer's hanging. The Quakers in turn used their good offices to try to mediate between the Wampanoags and the Pilgrims before the outbreak of King Phillips' war.

Today the Quakers, through the AFSC, are once more involved in an effort to help bring peace between the Wampanoags and their neighbors by bringing to light the true facts in relation to the tribe's suit, entered in August, 1976, for some 15,000 undeveloped acres in Mashpee township. The Indians claim this land was taken from them illegally, in violation of the 1790 Indian Non-Intercourse Act. The townspeople fear that the suit, now in appeal in federal courts, is having an adverse impact on the economy of the area. In the absence of facts, rumors have multiplied.

In late August the New England Regional Office of the AFSC published a report on Mashpee examining the economic impact of the suit on the construction industry, banks and title insurance, development, realtors and builders, other businesses, employment, town finances, state and federal aid. All known cases of personal hardship were also investigated, including those of senior citizens, of whom the township has a proportionately small number.

The report was drawn together by economist Tony Kaliss after a team of researchers interviewed as many Mashpee residents as possible in each category. Statistics on population, employment, building rates and finances in surrounding townships were analyzed, and a multitude of newspaper and magazine clips studied. The report is divided between narrative and tables of statistics.

The great majority of individuals and businesses in Mashpee are actually feeling little if any effect from the suit, the researchers discovered. Employment rates remain about the same. No bankruptcies could be proved to be suit-related. Only one foreclosure appeared to be so.

Township finances have suffered, but this is because some of the big developers withheld a percentage of their taxes, and because the township officials have spent a large sum of money fighting the suit.

While the suit clouds titles, it is the big developers primarily who have suffered. The report suggests that

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# UPDATE

Joan LaFrance has been appointed director of AFSC's Western Washington Indian Program in Seattle, Washington. As coordinator of an Indian social service outreach program with Neighborhood



House in Seattle recently, she provided casework services to Indian families through the State Department of Social and Health Services. Joan LaFrance also assisted in research on AFSC's book about Indian fishing rights in the state of Washington, "Uncommon Controversy." A member of the Turtle Mountain Chipewewa tribe, she says: "The

AFSC program emphasis, which is developing educational materials for use in high schools, is very important to me as I feel the freedom of Indian people is directly related to an educated population who can understand that treaty and sovereignty rights are integral to the evolution of American history and political organization."

As the AFSC's new Native American Representative in Washington, D.C., Barbara Namias will act as a communication link between American Indian groups and legislators in the nation's capital. Born in the Bronx, New York City, Barbara Namias, a Mohawk, spent her summers in the Mohawk nation in Akwesasne, in Upstate New York, the rest of the year attending school and, later, working with Native American organizations in New York.

She is optimistic about the future of Indians' land claims, and "enthusiastic about my job with the AFSC."



At the invitation of the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China, 17 people who worked with the Friends Ambulance Unit Medical Team in China from 1945 to 1948, were invited to pay a return visit to China for several weeks in August. The purpose of the visit was to inspect the medical facilities where the team had worked and to note the progress made. Among the visitors were Margaret Stanley Tesdell, who served as a nurse during the first visit, and Lewis and Lois Hoskins, who worked in Shanghai as administrators. Lewis Hoskins is a former executive secretary of the AFSC and is presently a member of the AFSC Board of Directors.

The Community Relations Conference of Southern California awarded its annual trophy to AFSC, as one of its 89 member organizations "which has done an especially outstanding job during the year." Specially cited is the Committee's work on capital punishment, prison moratorium, Indian concerns, police surveillance, and school integration. Executive Director of the Conference, Julian J. Keiser, added: "We are not able to include your efforts toward world peace [because of CRCSC's bylaws], although many of us appreciate these activities as well."

As a cooperative effort of the Historic Peace Churches—the Mennonites, the Brethren and the Friends—a conference was scheduled for October 5 to 8 in Greenlake, Wisconsin, to discuss the peace-making activities of those church bodies. Entitled "New Call to Peacemaking," the conference focus was on resistance to paying taxes for the military. Sessions included attempts to clarify and express a Biblical basis for the peace witness and proposals to the U.S. government for practical and effective actions. AFSC sent representatives to the conference.

## GIVE A SPECIAL GIFT THIS HOLIDAY SEASON

A gift which can reshape lives, rebuild communities, and work for a more peaceful world.

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

- food for 67 feeding centers in shantytowns in Chile where over 7,000 children are fed daily
- material aid for refugees fleeing apartheid in South Africa
- programs to work for disarmament



This year's card features a full-color reproduction of an etching of Amish folk on white stock. The text reads:

*And from the harvest of thy heart's good seed  
The hungry shall be fed, the naked clad,  
And love's infection, leaven-like, shall spread  
Till all creation feeds from heavenly bread.*

Inside is space for your name and a message plus your choice of the following:

#### On card AFSC sends (Plan 1)

As a holiday present

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

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

#### On card you send (Plan 2)

This card represents a gift in your name to the American Friends Service Committee for its work to alleviate suffering, right injustice, and work for reconciliation and peace.

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

1501 CHERRY STREET  
PHILADELPHIA  
PENNSYLVANIA 19102



## Letter to the Editor: To Whom Were They Praying?

It is with interest that I read the spring 1978 edition of the Quaker Service Bulletin. I was put on the mailing list as Clerk of the Diamond Bar Monthly Meeting, but I write this letter as an individual Quaker and one who has spent much time on Kahoolawe Island [Hawaii].

I go back to the origins of the Quakers. George Fox was a strong man of God through his relationship with Jesus Christ and his keen insight into the Holy Scriptures. In this issue of your Quaker Service Bulletin, I find no reference to God or Jesus Christ whatsoever, and only one reference to prayer. This makes one wonder to whom they were praying.

Twenty years ago as a bomb disposal officer, I spent many days on Kahoolawe Island and found it to be very dry, devoid of vegetation except Keawe bushes and other similar growth. When it rained the mud got to be four inches thick and it then dried into very dusty powder.

The only life on the island amounted to rats, wild goats and an alley cat. It is very difficult to see how one could maintain any reasonable quality of life on a nearly desert island, except for the excellent fishing which was there only because it was off limits to the local fishermen. As a result marine life was abundant, quite in contrast to the other islands.

It is very easy to impute "extensive cultural and reli-

Dear Friend,

In speaking of God, Jesus Christ and prayer, you are quite right to admonish us lest we be insufficiently open to God's will or unmindful of Jesus' teachings. As you prompt me to think about our religious witness, I am reminded that one might also include the leading of the Spirit as an indispensable source of strength.

Although the AFSC is a religious organization and constantly seeks to deepen its spiritual roots through worship and prayer, it is not an ecclesia such as a Friends meeting or church. Thus, while the same Source sustains both the Religious Society of Friends and the AFSC, the work and activities of the AFSC are understandably somewhat different in the sense that the AFSC does not intend to offer religious instruction on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends to those whom it encompasses in its outreach. While this is the case, those who are associated with the AFSC—Friends and non-Friends, Christians and non-Christians—seek through their respective efforts to answer "that of God in every person." This would seem to be in keeping with John's perception of "The true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Thus no one is excluded from fellowship with us.

While I appreciate your admonition, your letter seems also to carry a rebuff which does not leave me in an easy rapport with you. You say that the experience of prayer on the part of our colleagues mentioned in the spring 1978 Quaker Service Bulletin may have been disingenuous, and that if by some chance Kahoolawe Island does have religious significance for native Hawaiians, it is certainly pagan. That suggests that it is out of keeping with the beliefs and practice of Quakers for the AFSC to be involved as it is in support of the Kahoolawe Island effort. I have no intimate knowledge of the religious beliefs of the individual persons involved in the effort. But even if they all fall into your category of pagan, it seems to me appropriate for Quakers to support them in their concern, if for no other reason than to strengthen them in their First Amendment rights. The Constitution does not confine a guarantee of religious freedom only to Christians. Beyond

## Africa, Asia . . . Continued from Page 1

Ghanaian soap technicians, Guiné Bissau will install pilot soap-making facilities on the grounds of two schools and assemble the necessary materials, such as caustic soda and palm oil. Students from the two schools, as well as women from nearby villages, will be involved in production and distribution. Higher incomes are expected to result from this cooperative effort.

### Bangladesh

AFSC has awarded a one-year grant to a former staff member with Gono Unnayan Prochesta, a Quaker Service project in Rajoir Thana, Bangladesh. The former staff member is organizing his own development project in his home village which includes economic programs for landless people, women and children—the most needy members of the community.

### Laos

To sustain the people resettling in the Vientiane Plain, in Laos, until they can harvest their first crop, the AFSC has provided 15 tons of rice and, at the Laotians' request, 11 tons of sugar. Another 24 tons of rice is being provided by Friendship. AFSC will

also purchase vitamins for the people. In addition, spare parts are being purchased for a bulldozer which will be used to build a dam and irrigation system.

Malnutrition prevails among many poor people in Lusaka, Zambia, especially among children. So AFSC is cooperating with the Lusaka City Council in a pilot project on urban agriculture and nutrition in which the people themselves will grow more of their own food, either in home gardens or on designated plots on the outskirts of the city. Some will raise poultry, rabbits and other small livestock. Through these efforts, the people hope to attain food self-sufficiency and better nutrition.

At the same time, AFSC continues its long involvement in Zambian low-income housing by cooperating in a program to resettle 200 Lusaka residents, victims of heavy floods last January. The families are building their own houses with the help of a small loan for materials. The Lusaka City Council has provided the land for houses and for food production, as well as water and roads.

gius significance" to the island when your readers do not know enough about it to dispute it. If religious, it was certainly pagan and had nothing to do with the saving grace of Jesus Christ.

Quakers have traditionally changed the world by their personal witness: a life of prayer, giving, and personal sacrifice. However, I find only the politics of confrontation in your Bulletin. Where do you place the God and Jesus Christ that George Fox knew in your life and organization?

We are in difficult times with the aggression of foreign powers in Africa and the current slaughter of many citizens of Southeast Asia by the atheistic Communists. God taught the Jews in the Old Testament that when they followed Him, their armies were victorious. When they turned to Baal and other false gods, they were divided and they fell. He showed them that their armies, guided by Him, protected them, as no enemy would dare attack.

We must pray that we would not have to relive the bitter lessons of history but that we should turn to God through Jesus Christ so that we can change the world by prayer and example, not by constant confrontation and violation of laws.

I would hope that you would have the courage to print this letter unedited in its entirety in your Bulletin.

ROBERT D. ESCHERICH, *West Covina, California*

that, however, is there not the possibility that we might be edified through such association with others? John Woolman saw "Love as the first motion and then a concern arose to spend some time with the Indians, that I might feel and understand their life and the spirit they live in, if haply I might receive some instruction from them, or they might in any degree be helped forward by my following the leadings of truth among them."

I would not detract from the value you place on a life of prayer, giving, and personal sacrifice. At the same time, one cannot dismiss the activities we describe in the Quaker Service Bulletin as the politics of confrontation as though they were without religious significance. A full reading of Quaker history and tradition reveals countless instances of Friends standing opposed to what they perceived to be contrary to God's will in the community or in government and in laws. Does this not seem to you to be an authentic expression of Quakerism? Else why would so many Friends, especially in the early years of Quakerism, have been sentenced to prison terms? At the time of George Fox, thousands of Quakers were in prison in England for resisting the banning and persecution of religious minorities. It was at that time that a Meeting for Sufferings was established which still continues in London Yearly Meeting. William Penn was held for trial in 1670 for challenging and resisting such repression. Are there not always times in human affairs when the light within, the searching for the truth or prayerful insight into God's will moves us into political considerations?

The inspiration of such religious witness by our forebears sustains the AFSC in its work as well as the life of prayer, giving and personal sacrifice. Taken together, these expressions or manifestations of the religious life do not seem at all incompatible with each other.

You suggest that we might publish your letter. We customarily do not publish letters in the Quaker Service Bulletin but we will see whether space limitations allow us to do so in the fall issue.

LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER, *Executive Secretary, AFSC*

Report from Chile

## Social Programs Slashed By Military Junta

"The Chilean government's economic austerity program is creating extreme hardship for the poor who live a marginal existence," said Corinne Johnson, coordinator of AFSC's Latin America Program, after visiting AFSC projects in Chile last June and July. Excerpts from her trip report follow.

Outwardly, Chile appears calm. There is less direct repression. At the same time people are getting used to less and demanding less. The power of the military is clearly entrenched and social programs which took 40 years to build are being destroyed in the almost five years since the Junta seized power.

New laws are removing worker protections: minimum wage laws no longer apply to certain categories of workers, social security benefits are being phased out, separation pay requirements are being sharply cut, and union meetings and elections are denied. While I was in Chile, the agrarian reform law was abolished completely. Education and health programs must in the future pay for themselves through fees.

In Santiago, AFSC representatives David Molineaux and Judy Ress, have found that even with the high degree of malnutrition, there is a drop in the number of children coming to the AFSC feeding centers. This may be seasonal, with a low attendance in the summer and in the mild first days of winter, but there is the fear that people are simply becoming adjusted to eating less, to having less, to being hungrier. Experiments are being conducted with an education component to the feeding centers so they become more like nursery schools. This would not only benefit the children but might help to overcome the stigma many parents feel in having to send their children outside the home to be fed.

### Vegetable Gardens Started

Also in Santiago, a young Chilean agricultural extensionist with the AFSC team has helped various community groups start vegetable gardens for their own food source. She also provides services to workshops for women and the unemployed so they can produce items that will give them an income.

Staff of AFSC's health education program for pregnant and nursing women in Santiago are now training former participants to become volunteer health education teachers. This will expand the number of classes and increase the number of women who can be reached.

### Agricultural Project Grows

In Temuco to the south, where AFSC works in 11 communities, I witnessed the expanding agricultural development program with Mapuche Indians, led by Fred and Barbara Smith and two Chilean extensionists. To overcome the serious problem of credit—which is impossible to get if you have nothing to back it up—AFSC makes loans to farmers, sometimes in materials rather than money. During my visit, one community gave us a sack of 180 pounds of seed potatoes, which was the loan they had received the previous year. These vegetables will now go to another community which will pay back in kind after their first harvest.

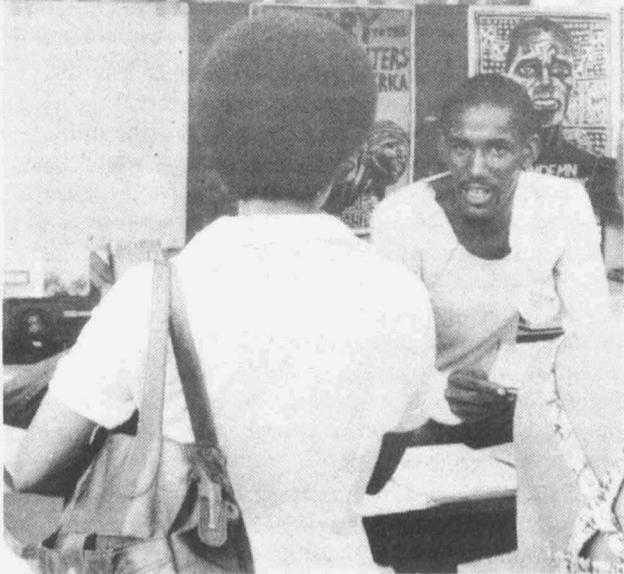
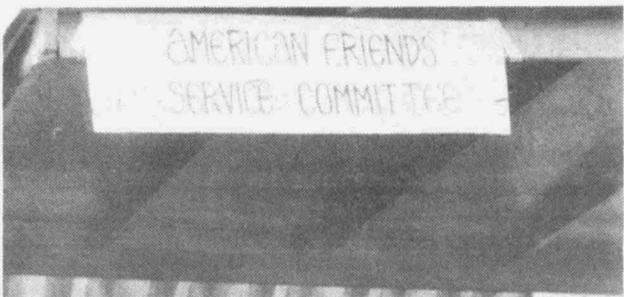


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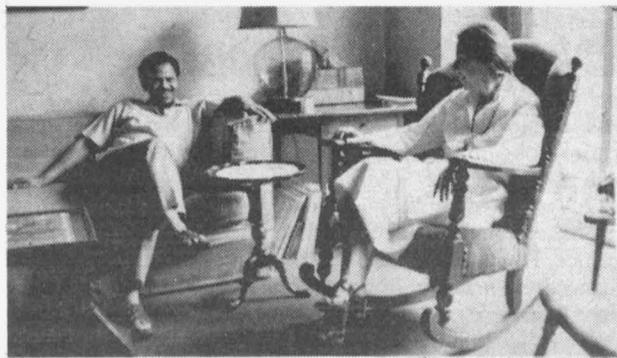
AFSC booth at ethnic festival, Baltimore, staffed by Gonzales Bruce.



Clothes for Mozambique being packed in AFSC warehouse.



Bags of clothes ready to go.



Peter Molotsi, AFSC's southern Africa staff person, talks to Jennifer Davis, South African exile, before they meet with corporation executives about investments in South Africa.



In Chicago, Southern Africa Summer young people put on a play, "From Soweto to Chicago."

## AFSC Sells Stock in U.S. Companies

### Should U.S. Businesses Pull

By JOHN A. SULLIVAN, *Associate Executive Secretary for*

The Republic of South Africa is today the only major nation of oppression. Should American business firms have, reluctantly, helped sustain Nazi race hate? Today, should we, however reluctantly, help sustain apartheid and racial oppression?

These questions were in mind when the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) met with officials of those firms willing to sell its 1.3 million dollars worth of such stocks—at a price

People asked the AFSC: why sell the stock? Why? The answers are: AFSC believes that it should find the way to hold stock in a business profiting under the apartheid. We haven't believed that our protests would carry greater weight with stockholders.

American business firms have significant investment in the international business world. If a president were to say: "We've had enough of apartheid; we'd rather have conditions," that is something that could not be ignored as well. Some U.S. firms do try to help with the black and white South African employees; but while they help, they do not help better off.

We believe it is essential to try concerted persuasion. Armed and violent rebellion become inevitable. Why wait?

# SOUTHERN AFRICA: A

## Economics Root Question As Nations Choose Govts.

By HARRY AMANA  
*Third World Coalition, National Office*

When Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta died peacefully in his sleep on August 22, the question was raised again: What is the model African society, particularly in regard to the present situation in southern Africa?

When 14 AFSC people toured the frontline nations of Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia last year, Kenya was the example most cited in discussions of how a violent liberation situation could turn into a situation of peaceful coexistence between the African and the former colonizer after independence.

Many people claimed that Kenya was rife with Mau Mau violence for almost a decade, with Africans the primary victims, but today is an outstanding example of how that violence has evolved into a harmonious, integrated society. Some even stated that there are more Europeans living in Kenya today than there were before independence.

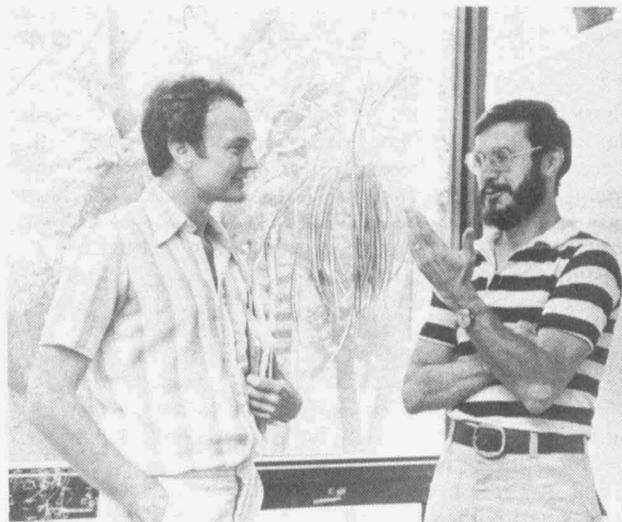
Others claimed, however, that the majority of Kenya's 13 million people are not better off today than 15 years ago under British rule. They pointed to continued British and other European economic dominance in Kenya and cited what they called unchanged illiteracy, poverty and political corruption there.

For many on the AFSC tour, the model of Mozambique offered a challenging contrast. For more than a decade, bloody armed conflict between Africans and the Portuguese preceded liberation in that country. Most of the violence was directed at Europeans rather than Africans, in contrast to Kenya. Yet, as the tour members saw firsthand, Europeans who remained in Mozambique and Africans there now live and work together harmoniously.

The biggest difference is in the economic and political systems of Mozambique and Kenya. What model will Rhodesia choose when it becomes the African nation of Zimbabwe?

The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the nearby frontline nations are pushing for Britain, backed by the U.S., to assume its colonial responsibility in Rhodesia, dismantle the old structure and supervise the people's choice for a new system in free and open elections.

In Namibia, the situation is somewhat similar. The



AFSC's Jack Malinowski (right) describes AFSC's work on human rights to Barry Sirmon, South African who left his country because of apartheid.

## Youth Focus on Southern Africa Summer Project

Under the auspices of AFSC, and with the support of many Friends Meetings, some 40 college-age volunteers turned last July and August into a Southern Africa Summer. Working in approximately 11 cities across the U.S., the young people undertook education and action projects in an effort to illuminate issues surrounding the apartheid regime of South Africa, its effect on South Africans of all races living there, and U.S. responsibility in relation to the racist system.

From Pittsburgh to Chicago to San Francisco and Portland, students met with bank representatives urging that banks make no loans to South Africa; sent out news releases and distributed informational leaflets; spoke at Friends Meetings, churches, and community groups such as the NAACP, the Black Lawyers' Guild and Democratic clubs; presented slide shows; conducted demonstrations and vigils; and met with Donald Woods, exiled South African journalist.

In Mobile, they initiated Southern Africa Summer projects on the Bishop State College campus, with the support of the college's president; and visited high schools, church and civic groups. In Baltimore, work centered around efforts to persuade the city council to ban the sale of the Kruggerand coin in Baltimore, speaking engagements, slide show presentations and staffing of a booth at the Afro-American Festival

where quantities of literature were handed out to a crowd of about 200,000.

In Kalamazoo, the Ethnic Festival gave AFSC participants in that city an opportunity to reach thousands of people with their message. The students also presented the film, "Last Grave at Dimbaza," to church and community groups and to a group of United Auto Workers members; another film, "There is No Crisis," was shown to a YWCA group.

As people flee the hostilities of the civil war in Zimbabwe and cross the border into Mozambique, they arrive with a minimum of personal belongings, or none at all. To help with their immediate needs, AFSC shipped 810 pounds of clothing from its warehouse in Philadelphia to Mozambique, on July 6. It was the second AFSC shipment of clothes to that country and the third to southern Africa in 1978. Five tons each were also sent to Mozambique and Botswana earlier in the year. In September, another 20,000 pounds were shipped to Zambia.

Thirteen members of AFSC's Third World Coalition, in Philadelphia, did volunteer work packing the cartons for Mozambique. It was, they said, "an experience of personal assistance, even if in a small way, to the refugees there."

## of South Africa?

tion and Interpretation

ze the Hitler era to legalize racial discrimination  
business in Hitler's Germany and thus, however  
merican businesses operate in South Africa and,

Service Committee decided to sell its stock in  
decision. AFSC corresponded with the firms in  
the matter. Only then did the committee begin  
ecessary.

ou have more leverage as a stockholder? The  
pose South Africa's apartheid in a nonviolent  
o say to others: you too should consider whether  
and businesses ought to consider whether they  
e door to discussion with these firms and don't  
eld on to the stock and argued as minority

ith Africa and, furthermore, American business  
J.S. firm with major operations in South Africa  
usiness elsewhere than make money under those  
South African government and by other busi-  
blem by insisting on equal treatment for black  
people, the great South African majority is not

ange the situation rather than stand by and see  
too late?

# Rising Tide of Freedom

U.N. has ruled that South Africa has illegally over-  
stayed its mandate and should leave the country's des-  
tiny in the hands of its one million people who over-  
whelmingly support the Southwest African Peoples  
Organization (SWAPO). The issue in Namibia, too,  
is how the wealth from vast deposits of diamonds,  
uranium and other minerals will be distributed by the  
new government. SWAPO, like the Patriotic Front,  
says it will administer a non-racial socialist government.

Thus, the Walvis Bay stalemate, which South Africa  
uses to continue its presence in Namibia, is of crucial  
importance. The bay is the only deepwater port along  
the entire 2,000 mile coastline of Namibia, and South  
Africa refuses to include it in any settlement.

Control of the bay, in effect, is control over Nami-  
bian economy, so SWAPO continues the struggle to  
include it in the settlement and thus establish the right  
to determine how its wealth will be distributed.

For U.S., European and Japanese companies, the  
situation is touchy. "They lost in Mozambique and  
Angola," Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere told  
the AFSC tour group, "they don't want to lose in  
Zimbabwe [Namibia or South Africa]."

They have seen by the Gulf Oil example in Angola  
(where Gulf still operates, but under a re-negotiated  
60-40 agreement which favors the Angolan govern-  
ment and which will eventually result in the national-  
ization of the company by Angola) that new working  
arrangements can be made, but they seemingly prefer  
the super profit "agreements" such as they now hold  
with Smith and Vorster.

Great Britain is the largest investor in South Africa,  
but the U.S. is second with a present investment level  
of more than \$1.5 billion. Its investment profit return  
averages between 17 and 25 per cent annually (and is  
rising!) compared to a normal overseas investment  
return of about 11 per cent.

Banks, of course, underpin these investments and  
during the first nine months of 1976 loaned some  
\$800 million, bringing total U.S. investments to more  
than \$2 billion.

These investments like most corporate investment  
in South Africa are capital intensive and result in no  
significant increase in African employment since less  
than 1.2 per cent of African labor is affected by them.  
(These figures and others are substantiated by a num-  
ber of business publications and are itemized more  
fully in the AFSC pamphlet, "Southern Africa Must  
Be Free.")

A major question for southern Africa being raised

**Some U.S. companies state their preference  
to remain in South Africa and press for equal  
pay for equal work and non-discrimination in  
the work place.**

**"After careful consideration, we feel this  
commitment [on the part of those companies]  
simply doesn't present a significant challenge  
to apartheid in which a white minority holds  
virtually all the power over the black majority.  
While we respect their views, the action by  
the companies does little to end exploitation  
for 80 per cent of the population. Over 400  
U.S. firms operate in South Africa. Their  
global profits are certainly boosted by cheap  
black labor which has helped the companies  
gain up to 18 per cent profit rate on activities  
there. We don't think anyone should be mak-  
ing profit from apartheid."**

**... Louis W. Schneider,  
Executive Secretary, AFSC**

## Churches, Unions, Banks Vote Censure on Apartheid

As the brutal realities of life in South Africa for non-  
white people impact on the American consciousness  
and conscience, expressions of concern are springing up  
all over the U.S. As of spring 1978, some 16 different

unions or their locals have instituted boycotts or votes  
of censure related to South Africa. Approximately 30  
churches and church-related groups have withdrawn  
funds from banks with investments in South Africa, or  
stopped loans to that country. Resolutions to withdraw  
investments in banks and corporations operating in  
South Africa were made or similar measures taken by  
eight state legislatures on both U.S. coasts, and in both  
Michigan and Wisconsin. The U.S. Congress voted to  
deny Export-Import Bank loans for South African  
trade. Numerous city councils have passed resolutions  
banning the sale of the Kruggerand, the South African  
coin.

Many radio stations have called a halt to advertis-  
ing of the coin and numerous department stores, banks  
and coin shops have stopped selling it. On some 74  
college campuses, students have successfully organized  
to promote divestment or sanctions against the apart-  
heid regime.

### "STABILITY AND CHANGE"

**is the theme of this year's AFSC Annual Meet-  
ing, to be held on Saturday, November 11,  
beginning at 9:30 a.m., at the Friends Select  
School and in the afternoon at the Friends  
Center, in Philadelphia. Interest groups will  
include a discussion of "an American role in  
action in southern Africa," as well as AFSC's  
role in providing direct aid to refugees. Other  
interest groups will include Native American  
issues, sexism in education in the U.S., the  
Mideast, Chile and Puerto Rico. The public is  
invited to attend.**

after the death of Jomo Kenyatta is, therefore, more  
than one of different ideologies. At the core of the  
political questions are the basic political-economic  
questions of dollars and cents, distribution of wealth  
and the manner in which the people concerned are  
partners in the progress or are simply a labor pool for  
the benefit of others. Both the Kenyan and the Mo-  
zambiquean models will be in mind as Africans seek  
to choose for themselves.

## South African Friends Visit U.S. Quakers, AFSC

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

Four deeply concerned South African Quakers—and  
two spouses—visited U.S. Friends and the American  
Friends Service Committee last June and July as part  
of the search for an effective response to apartheid and  
for nonviolent strategies aiming toward a just society  
for all in South Africa.

Their visit, arranged by the Section of the Americas  
of the Friends World Committee for Consultation and  
financially and programmatically assisted by the  
AFSC, was an experience in contrasts:

Tears and joyous laughter, deep conversations and  
light banter at an Oregon swimming hole, the freshen-  
ing quiet of Quaker worship and the tiring intensity of  
travel and visitation, concern at the overeating habits  
of Americans and appreciation for the sympathy of  
Americans toward the tensions of life with apartheid  
for those opposed to it, the resolution of misperceptions  
and the enriching exchange of firsthand knowledge.

The spirit of the visit was perhaps symbolically  
captured when a South African spouse built and sent  
aloft a large multi-colored paper balloon, to the great  
joy of young and old at a Quaker Yearly Meeting  
session. A fire in a trash barrel, over which the bal-  
loon was held, heated the air in the balloon which  
then soared high into the sky. But in time the air  
cooled, the balloon drifted down, and the air had to  
be warmed before it could again soar high and free.  
So also, from time to time, the hard task of seeking  
peace and justice in southern Africa needs spiritual  
renewal and programmatic uplift through the strength-  
ening awareness of the precious lives of all the South  
African peoples in a deeply troubled time.

The visitors were Rosemary Elliott, clerk of South-  
ern Africa Yearly Meeting of Friends and her husband  
Talbot of Hermiston, South Africa; Jennifer Kinghorn,  
Quaker member of the National Executive Commit-  
tee of the South African Council of Churches, and her  
husband, Colin, both Johannesburg lawyers; Hendrik  
W. van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup  
Studies, of Rosebank, South Africa; and Raymond  
Cardoso, a Johannesburg architect, who is editor of  
the South African Quaker News Letter and who was  
instrumental in developing a successful Soweto artists'  
project.

Their itinerary included Friends General Confer-  
ence at Ithaca, Friends United Meeting at Oskaloosa,  
Iowa, a Pendle Hill seminar on South Africa led by  
Lewis Hoskins of Earlham College, meetings with  
AFSC staff in Philadelphia, Chicago, Grand Rapids,  
Los Angeles and Seattle, and attendance at North  
Pacific and New York Yearly Meetings.

Discussions focussed on U.S. economic pressures  
on South Africa, real and cosmetic changes in apart-  
heid and racial discrimination, definitions of just po-  
litical and economic institutions, the relevance of non-  
violence, possibilities for future consultation, working  
with the oppressor and with blacks who may be future  
leaders in South Africa.

In an evaluation session of the visitors and repre-  
sentatives of AFSC and FWCC towards the end of the  
visit, both South Africans and Americans emphasized  
the worthwhileness of the visit, the overcoming of  
mutual misperceptions, the commitment to peaceful  
change in South Africa, if that is possible, and the  
value of such international consultation. When it came  
time for goodbyes, feelings were strong. There was a  
sense of contact across the reaches of space and polit-  
ical realities. Americans had a new appreciation for  
good friends going back to a society where the eyes,  
ears and the informers of the South African Security  
Police are everywhere, yet of a beautiful "beloved  
country" marred by the tragedy of people's inhuman-  
ity to people and by the monstrosity of race hate and  
fear built into the law and administrative regulations  
of the land. There was also the nagging realization  
that the time is late, if change is to occur before op-  
pressed people seeking the fullness and integrity of  
life resort to violent struggle.

## Human Rights Still Unrealized

The United States is justifiably known as a country with great freedoms, despite flaws and failures. It is still rightly a symbol of freedom to many people around the world. American political rights were established through 300 years of effort and vigilance. Union rights, still the subject of legislative controversy, were won by long struggle, sometimes bloody. The right of political dissent has survived many assaults on it, including some in our own time. Civil rights have had a long and tragic history and the concept has been accepted only in the present generation. Women's rights is a contemporary subject of bitter debate. The civil rights of homosexuals is a newly controversial question. Redress of past failures is still a source of contention, witness the court and other arguments over affirmative action.

**But despite the bitter struggles and the failures, it is still true to say that Americans have significant political and civil rights—and tend to take some of them for granted, or assume that Americans universally enjoy them because some do. But we have far to go toward the recognition of human rights in social and economic terms.**

This is an important realization in a time when human rights have become a foreign policy principle for the U.S. government and when the United Nations asks ratification of its human rights covenants, including by the U.S.A.

The achievement of human rights—in the political, civil, economic and social terms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted 30 years ago by the United Nations—still lies ahead for most of humankind.

**Given the American position on freedom, it is essential to be realistic in our own appraisal of where we stand. Anthony Lewis writes of the "grating contrast between rich and poor" in America and urges that we "imagine what it is like to live in poverty in a society that, perhaps more than any other in history, exalts material wealth and consumption."**

Long before Andrew Young set off a rage of resentment and occasioned a Presidential rebuke for referring to political prisoners in America, a group of American journalists, artists, academics, theologians and activists wrote to the New York Review of Books, that when it comes to human rights under President Carter, the following "are not fooled": the Wilmington Ten, the four Puerto Rican nationalists who are "the longest held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere," Native Americans imprisoned after questionable trials, thousands of anti-war activists, black freedom fighters, feminists, socialists and others seeking social change, thousands of foreign-born workers living in sub-human conditions, 40 million poor black, Hispanic, American Indian and Asian-American people, and women.

**The American Friends Service Committee, concerned for human rights in the full sense as spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is at work abroad and at home in activities designed to establish and develop such rights. Our international service programs include a focus on the needs of the poor, of women, of political exiles, and others. At home we are exploring the means of developing the social and economic rights of Mexican-Americans and the desperate refugees from poverty in Mexico. We work with offenders in prison and those coming out of it to face deprivation of social and economic rights. We are working with the poor and the hungry, for example in Iowa, for a better deal. We are developing a program of economic development among poor women in Appalachia.**

We testified to the U.S. Senate that inequalities of income and wealth in the United States result to a major extent from discrimination and exclusion because of race and sex. We are supporting a Friends' call to ratify the UN covenants on human rights which affirms the need for our country to be fully committed to the establishment of human rights in social, economic and cultural terms as in other ways. That call says, "It is time to recognize and accept the human right, in this country and everywhere, to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and physical and mental health as well as cultural and social equality."

**Working for human rights seeks the flowering in contemporary society of the early Quaker belief that "there is that of God in every one."**

*John A. Sullivan*

John A. Sullivan, Associate Executive Secretary for Information and Interpretation

## In 'Bean Poll' Military Budget is Walloped

By LARRY AUTEN, Peace Education Staff, Midwest Regional Office

"It's free! No catch!" That's how the AFSC drew attention to its booth and Federal Budget Game at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield this summer. About 3,000 fairgoers, including Illinois Governor Jim Thompson, participated in the game, while many others looked on, seemingly fascinated but reluctant to play.

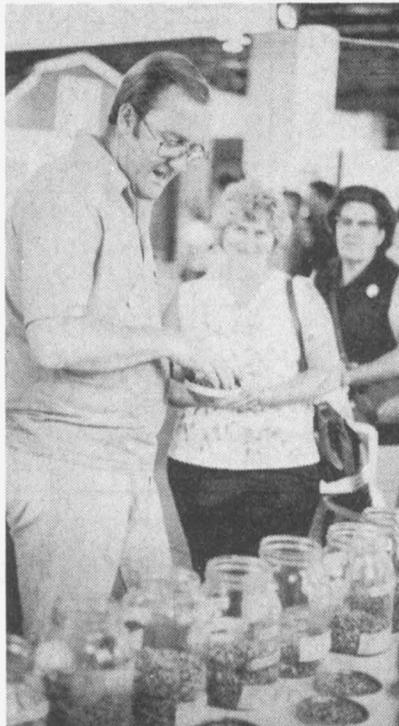
**The game was simple. Every player was given 100 pinto beans, each representing \$1 billion of federal expenditures, and was asked to be the "federal budget director" in charge of distributing the beans among 11 gallon jars representing federal budget categories. Nobody won, of course, but everybody had a chance to learn by comparing their choices with those made by Congress in the current (1978) and proposed (1979) federal budgets.**

**At the end of the fair,** results were summarized and included in a press release sent to newspapers throughout Illinois and to radio and TV stations within the service area of AFSC's Central Illinois Area Committee.

**Divergence between the decisions of fairgoers and U.S. Congresspeople was marked.** In the game, Education got the most beans, with Agriculture and Health ranking second and third. National Defense ended up in fifth place. In the actual budgets, Income Security and National Defense rank first and second. Complete results of the bean poll are available from Chuck Wright, Route 3, Box 34, Decatur, Illinois 62526.

**Reactions to the game** were as varied as the players. A new one this year was, "Where's the jar for Proposition 13? I don't want to spend all these beans!" All too popular was the lament, "My opinion wouldn't make any difference anyway." "I hate school," said one youngster who grudgingly put one bean in the Education jar and dumped the remainder into Agriculture.

**AFSC's pacifist emphasis** was evident in the literature at the booth, and one displeased veteran stopped only long enough to say, "You'd better be spending money to arm this country, not disarm it." A younger veteran of the Vietnam era was just as adamantly supportive of AFSC's peace witness: "No child of mine is



Governor Thompson "votes" in bean poll. Photo: Charles Wright.



Children cast their votes, too. Photo: Charles Wright.

ever going to be drafted. I won't permit it. You people are great. I respect you."

**Passersby who were too shy** to speak were coaxed by AFSC and Quaker volunteer hucksters to express their views through their vote. Some players practiced cumulative voting and put all their beans in one jar, but most gave serious consideration to every option. The more than 30 volunteer bean pushers got an earful over the 10-day life of the game—not of beans, but of that much more precious commodity called American Public Opinion.

## New York Street Gets a Face Lift From Teenagers

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

At Avenue B New York City's Lower East Side really begins. Trash and noise fill its streets. Many of its buildings are burned out, abandoned by their owners and emptied by tenants, only then to be reoccupied by squatters who build fires to keep warm. These sometimes blaze out of control, destroying the property. On the steps of the buildings sit the young unemployed, visual reminders that 45 per cent of black and 21 per cent of Hispanic youth cannot find work.

**In the midst of all this** and in vivid contrast to it,

**AFSC will join with other Church and social action organizations in observance of Human Rights Week, December 10 to 17, 1978. The special goal for the new year is to build support for U.S. Senate ratification of the United Nations covenants on economic, social, political and civil rights. More information may be obtained from local AFSC offices or from Jack Malinowski, AFSC national office, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 19102.**

13 Hispanic teenagers, aged 16 to 19, are hard at work making their community more attractive. Their background is similar to that of their contemporaries on the street. All but two are high school drop-outs. Until now their lives have been spent "hanging around" and partying.

### Store Fronts Painted

**Now as part of the AFSC New York Metropolitan Office's youth employment project,** they are learning how to find and hold a job. One crew is painting a mural on the cinder blocks covering the store fronts of a large abandoned building; another clears a block-wide swath of land—a large plot by city standards—which will become a community park. Two project teenagers do clerical work. Because these are first jobs for almost everyone, they are learning job responsibility—to come to work every day on time, to work hard at the assigned task, and to call or send word if unable to attend work on a particular day.

### Park is Created

**For the past four years** AFSC's Community Relations Secretary, Joan Swan, and the Hispanic community on the Lower East Side have been working together—including two years creating a park on East 11th Street. Luis Rodriguez, on-site supervisor for that project, is doing the same work for this one. Most of the funding for the activity comes from a federal government grant and the national AFSC Community Relations Division.

# The Edge of the Desert: A Visit to an AFSC Project

By LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER, *Executive Secretary*

On January 6th at daybreak, we fly from Bamako, the capital of Mali, to Goundam. For three hours we fly above the vast Niger River as it courses through barren desert and then through green savanahs. This is the Sahel—the edge of the desert. Later in the afternoon Eva Mysliwicz (the AFSC person in Mali), drives us in the AFSC four-wheel-drive Land Rover northwards across the trackless desert 100 kilometers in 3½ hours to the “Place of Aicha.”

**Tin Aicha is now two** adjacent villages of grass mat huts established three years ago by nomadic tribespeople whose flocks had been decimated by the Sahelian drought. With the encouragement of Eva Mysliwicz and with the collaboration of the government of Mali, 180 families accepted the challenge of the drought and an untried experiment with their traditional nomadic culture: semisedentization. There was the prospect of a steady supply of water, grain and vegetable crops of their own, Koranic and academic schooling for their children, and instruction and counseling in the basics of nutrition and health care. The shores of Lake Faguibine, with Timbuktu to the east, offers the advantage of garden plots along its constantly receding and acceding shores as it goes through its 30-year cycle of rising and ebbing water.

After three years of strenuous effort women, men and children are ebullient in their eagerness to welcome us unannounced visitors and show what they have achieved, including wells, gardens, a school and a store.

While we admire enterprising accomplishments, a sheep has been killed and is being barbecued. In the gathering dusk we sit on grass mats while a ceremonial tea is prepared on a charcoal brazier in the sand. Pleasantries, questions and answers are exchanged in soft tones. As the stars come out we eat a delicious dinner, reaching with our fingers for bite-size pieces of mutton, delicious curried rice and salad. There are good-natured grumblings because, “We’re all out of vinegar!”

To enthusiastic shouts of anticipation, we pick up our mats to place them nearby as hundreds gather for

“... there is a call for silence and one of the men [Abdou Samad, the school director of Tin Aicha], rises to face me as he extends a greeting...”

—Louis Schneider

To the Director General of the Quaker Service, the Cabinet Chief of the Ministry of Rural Development, Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the name of the people of Tin Aicha we wish you a warm welcome. We wish to express to you and your delegation our profound gratitude and our profound appreciation for the interest you granted and continue to grant to these people who have suffered so much during the drought.

As the spokesperson of all the people present here tonight, I wish to express to you our sincere thanks for our recovery, our development and, in a word, our material and moral well-being. You have enabled us to recover our dignity which famine and all the miseries which followed took from us.

Through your charitable and humanitarian action, the name of Mademoiselle Eva (Mysliwicz), your representative, will long be engraved in the memories of those who only yesterday were the objects of public derision and today begin to stand on their own two feet. It should be underlined that despite extremely difficult living conditions, Mademoiselle Eva never ceased giving the best of herself to bring to reality your wish—and that of our government as well—which was to make the inhabitants of this village people who are regarded with admiration by their fellow citizens.

We ask you honorable guests to be our faithful interpreters to your nation and to the Quaker Service in bringing witness of our profound gratitude.

On the occasion of this memorable evening, we offer you this evening of entertainment.

an evening of entertainment—chanting, shrill ululation singing, drums, dancing and clapping—the center of the circle lit by a kerosene lantern. After wet hides are tightened on the drums and the crowd is warmed up, there is a call for silence and one of the men rises to face me as he extends a greeting which he has prepared in exquisite French. As I sit with legs outstretched on the sand I ponder my response which, in an instant as he finishes, I realize is not expected. I relax as the chanting and the drums begin. The two women presidents of the village women’s associations glide into the center of the circle dancing toward and around each other. In seconds there are shouts of “Monsieur le president, Monsieur le president!” and a dozen hands reach out to pull me to my feet to dance with the women. Clapping and shrieks of “great, great!” break all of us up and the entertainment continues in earnest for the next two hours.

As I take up my mat for sleeping on the sand and move to the hut, and as the villagers’ conversations recede in the darkness, I have a sense of remarkable catalytic change brought about by Eva’s modest but strenuous efforts on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee and by these intrepid people. Whereas the government may see them as semi-settled, they now see themselves as fully self-reliant even if they should someday choose once again to take up their nomadic life.

As I roll up my blanket I am keenly aware that the work of the AFSC is so much more than the implementation of program activity. For countless people it is a living experience, and I am fortunate that these villagers have shared theirs with me. John Woolton comes to mind as my thoughts trail off in sleep: “There is a principle which is pure, placed in the human mind, which in different places and ages hath different names. It is, however, pure, and proceeds from God. It is deep and inward, confined to no forms of religion nor excluded from any, where the heart stands in perfect sincerity. In whomsoever this takes root and grows, of what nation soever, they become brethren...”

## Israeli Article Cites AFSC Jerusalem Work

The following excerpts are from an article about AFSC’s East Jerusalem Center, published last spring in *Ma’ariv*, one of Israel’s major daily newspapers.

In two injunctions lodged by Arabs recently before the High Court of Justice, the Quakers have been mentioned behind the petitions. Who are they and what do they do in the far-off villages of Judea and Samaria? To Jim Fine and the little office in East Jerusalem stream many people, mainly Arabs, for legal advice and information about national insurance or social welfare problems.

The Quakers are not involved in political activity here, and they are not missionaries. The American Friends Service Committee was founded during World War I to help war victims. In our part of the world [the AFSC] has been active since 1948 aiding victims, both Jews and Arabs. They were involved in Gaza with the refugees and in the 1950s operated a community center in Acre for Sephardic and Arab youth and also carried out an agricultural development project in Turan.

There are now three centers in our area: the Legal Aid Office in Jerusalem, 13 kindergartens in refugee camps in Gaza, and a center for retarded children in Beersheva serving the whole Negev region.

The Legal Aid Office was founded four years ago by preceding staff. There were many frustrations, but they have passed. Today, the office deals with twenty new cases each month. Until today there have been 700 cases, two of them Jews. According to Jim Fine, the cases the office handles are landlord-tenant problems, damage cases, divorce matters where it helps mostly women, and also land and security cases. Jim Fine and three social workers listen to clients and check the facts and economic situation, then refer cases to 15 lawyers who work with them, some for free, some for lower rates, some for regular fees.

The Quaker office in East Jerusalem is intended for the residents of East Jerusalem, who found themselves under new and unaccustomed laws after 1967. The Quakers don’t pretend to serve the Arab and Jewish population equally, but say they would not reject a Jewish client who asked for their help.

## A Call to Disarmament: UN Special Session

### “Let the Voices of the World’s People Be Heard”

Salome Nolega, Vice Chairwoman of the Friends World Committee on Consultation and a member of Kisangula Monthly Meeting of East Africa Yearly Meeting, is headmistress of Lugulu Girls School in Kenya. She is also a member of the Quaker United Nations Office in New York. The following are excerpts from her talk given to the Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament, in the spring of 1978, on behalf of the FWCC and of the Quaker UN program, which the AFSC administers in New York.

Within the past year, delegations of Quakers have gone to their government in the German Democratic Republic, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Cuba, New Zealand, and elsewhere to urge support for disarmament; U.S. Quakers have protested at Rocky Flats, Colorado, where detonators for nuclear weapons are made; African Quakers have met in Botswana to study nonviolence; and Quaker-sponsored programs in education, agriculture, and health care have gone forward in Mali, Kenya, and Senegal; in Bolivia, Guatemala and Mexico; in Bangladesh, India, and Laos; on the West Bank and in Gaza, and in other places around the world. All of this activity grows from a fundamental belief in the value of every human being in the sight of God. Throughout its 300-year history, the Religious Society of Friends, called Quakers, has sought to give witness to that belief by constantly working for peace and human dignity and against war and the preparations for it.

It is with gratitude and hope, therefore, that we come to this Special Session on Disarmament. . . . There are urgent steps to be taken [such as] the several proposals made for regional conciliation and arbitration units; the proposals for a permanent UN force for peace-keeping and police roles. Member states could strengthen significantly the influence of the International Court of Justice. Equally urgent is a realistic recognition of the nature of security. The justification always given for the arms race is national security. While acknowledging legitimate concern for secure national boundaries and national structures, Quakers insist that security must mean first of all the security of persons.

For the arms race to end, nations must make a real commitment to disarmament, demonstrated by imaginative disarmament proposals and strong national initiatives. First priority must go to the problems of nuclear disarmament. Let nuclear free zones and other regional agreements be extended to create islands of peace as models for the rest of the world. Let there be force and budget reductions based on full and precise information. The readiness of Australia and others to provide such information to the UN is a confidence-building act to be universally imitated. Let the UN create the World Disarmament Authority proposed by Sri Lanka to monitor progress and to prod for more. . . . Let the voices of the world’s people increasingly be heard in disarmament discussions. They speak urgently through marches and demonstrations, through individual acts of conscience, through petitioning their governments, through NGO’s (non-governmental organizations). The will of the people for peace must not be frustrated by the failures of governments.

The full text of the above statement may be ordered from Peggy Lewis, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, at 5¢ each.

# New Publications

The AFSC publishes numerous pamphlets on AFSC projects around the world—on topics such as Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the U.N. An Educational Resources Packet, which includes brief descriptions of these projects, and suggestions for further reading, is available from the International Division, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

"J. Edgar Hoover's Detention Plan: The Politics of Repression in the United States, 1939-1976" is a booklet published by the Mississippi Project Office of AFSC's Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights. "The purpose [of a list of names compiled by the FBI] was to identify individuals considered most dangerous to the government so that in the event of 'national emergency,' they could be placed in designated camps. . . ." said Ken Lawrence, staff member of the AFSC program. Some 2,174 people were listed during the McCarthy era. A political history of the FBI's program of detention, the pamphlet may be purchased for \$1.00, plus postage, from AFSC, Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Designed for adult and high school audiences, "The Big Game" is a 35 minute slide show in two parts that humorously draws parallels between the arms race and a football game. "It often seems to us as if international politics were run with the same competitive, headlong attitude as professional sports," reads the script. "Negotiators scramble from shore to shore performing diplomatic leaps, dodges and blocks in startling displays of athletics." The show may be rented for \$7 or purchased for \$50 from the Peace Education and Action Program, AFSC, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, New York, 10003.

"The New Generation of Nuclear Weapons" is a seven-page tabloid publication of AFSC's National Action and Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC) and the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy. The pamphlet describes the Pentagon's five new deadly weapons, including the neutron bomb; their cost; the companies that are manufacturing them; and what concerned people can do to help stop production. At 10 cents each plus 15 cents postage (or \$5 for 100 plus 20 cents postage), the leaflets may be ordered from NARMIC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

## 500 People Jailed in California Action Nuclear Plant Start-Up Challenged By Protesters

Paul Burks is Finance Secretary of the AFSC's Northern California Regional Office in San Francisco. On August 6—Hiroshima Day—acting as a private citizen, he participated in a demonstration and nonviolent direct action to protest imminent start-up of a nuclear power plant, and was arrested. The following is Paul Burks' account of the incident.

This was my first time to be arrested and held overnight in jail. Fortunately, I was in good company: about 500 people—members of the Abalone Alliance, a coalition of some 20 California groups protesting development of nuclear power in the state—were arrested with me. (We had all been trained by AFSC staff in nonviolent civil disobedience.) It wasn't a serious charge, just a misdemeanor for trespassing and failing to disperse. But on whose property was I demonstrating and for what reason would I risk being barred from future jobs because of an arrest record?

The land, which is at Diablo Canyon near San Luis Obispo, belongs to Pacific Gas and Electric. Hidden from public view, two nuclear reactors sit ready for start-up. Despite many Californians' support of the 1976 Proposition 15, which would have curtailed construction of new nuclear power plants and operation of existing plants until some means for disposal of nuclear wastes had been proved safe, a well financed



Demonstrators climb fire road to nuclear power plant site.

publicity campaign by PG&E and other utilities defeated the measure. Although the California Legislature later passed three laws to halt new plant development until safe waste disposal means could be found, these did not cover Diablo Canyon. And, despite many attempts to engage PG&E officials in discussion of the health and safety aspects of nuclear operations, the company has applied for a license to begin operation in early 1979.

On Sunday, August 6, I was on the beach near PG&E's Diablo Plant gates with over 5,000 people who came to attend an alternative energy fair and anti-nuclear rally. Throughout the afternoon the 500 of us who had been trained by AFSC staff in non-violent civil disobedience (a required seven-hour course) and who planned to occupy the plant grounds, entered the site—some by ladder over the main gate, others by boat, and my group by hiking five miles up a fire road. Just at sunset we were intercepted by Sheriff's deputies, arrested and driven in vans to the reactor parking lot for "processing." The deputies treated us well—and we shared our packed lunches with them.

With arms handcuffed behind us, we were bused to a state prison facility and segregated in two bare dormitories (men's and women's). There we fell asleep on mattresses on the floor.

Monday morning saw our spirits greatly lifted as we cheered the arrival of 100 more persons arrested for blockading the plant gates. That first full day in jail was filled with meetings of "affinity groups" (10 to 15 people working as a unit) making decisions about legal and other matters. The major concern was that all persons be released without bail and under the same charges. In the discussions, I was amazed at the depth of concern of so many people for a future free from toxic radiation, at their willingness to be arrested to bring about change, and, most of all, at their sensitivity to the views and needs of every member of the total community. One correctional officer, observing the process in the women's "dorm," said to a group of the prisoners: "You make me proud to be a woman."

By Wednesday all were released without bail on promise to appear at court. Rousing rallies were held at local parks (with support people who had been waiting outside) as each group was released. Now it's on to the trial, with affinity groups and mostly volunteer lawyers preparing the case against nuclear power.

## Land Suit . . .

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an out-of-court settlement could be made exempting small homeowners and businesses. Failing that, federal and state agencies should provide means of easing the burden on the small owner until the suit is settled.

"How much growth do the people of Mashpee want? For whom and to what end should the land be developed? How many of their tax dollars do the people of Mashpee wish to spend to defend the development business?" the report asks.

Distributed to Mashpee citizens, as well as to local, state and national officials, the report has as its objective finding ways for Indians and non-Indians to work together.

## U.S.-Mexico Seminars Spark New Series for '79

By FRANK GALVAN  
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When newspapers in Southwest California began running headlines like "Invisible Invasion is Making Massive Impact for Good or Ill, Authorities Say," "Officials Fear Economic Impact of Illegal Aliens," and "Alien Drivers Seen as Peril on Streets," staff of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office of AFSC became concerned. The focus on the influx of people crossing the border from Mexico was diverting the public attention from the important issues behind the migration. Conditions of distressing poverty and unemployment in Mexico, which drive many Mexicans to the United States for economic survival, were barely mentioned.

To address this problem, the AFSC, in consultation with the Mexican Friends Service Committee, organized a series of public seminars to explore the close linkages between the two countries and to find ways to improve those relationships to benefit the poor.

Held in Los Angeles from December 1977 through April 1978 on the theme, "United States-Mexico Economic Relations: The Role of California," the seminars were co-sponsored by the Chicano Studies Department of the California State University, Los Angeles, and partially funded by the California Council for the Humanities in Public Policy. Speakers included Patrick Lucey, Ambassador from the United States to Mexico; Hugo Margain, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States; Jorge Bustamante from El Colegio de Mexico; Rosa Maria Villarello from the Mexican Secretariat of Labor; Olga Torres from the Economic Commission for Latin America of the United Nations; David Simcox, Director of the Office of Mexican Affairs for the U.S. Department of State; and Mario Obledo, Secretary of Health and Welfare for the State of California.

Encouraged by the fruitful discussions and enthusiastic response of seminar participants, AFSC is planning a new series of seminars for this winter. These will focus specifically on border development and will include participants from affected groups in both countries.

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