



AFSC To Recommend Changes in U.S. Immigration Policies

The present plight of the undocumented worker in the United States is being addressed by the AFSC's Mexico-U.S. Border Program—at the individual level where exploitation and abuse takes place, and at a national level through attempts to alter the negative climate regarding immigrants and legislation that affects them.

Migration to the United States is likely to continue or increase in years to come because of many factors, such as the disparity of wealth and opportunity among nations, and the accessibility of modern transportation and communication.

There is also the realization that many U.S. immigration laws and policies are outmoded. For instance, the laws often fail to take into account differing migration pressures from countries of varying political, economic and social stability. Another important factor is the relationship of immigration to American society's needs. In response to this growing concern, last year Congress established the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy to conduct a comprehensive review of U.S. immigration law. This Commission is entrusted with review and assessment of existing information, with developing new data, gathering ideas and opinions through research, public hearings and staff meetings.

Among the recommendations AFSC hopes to present in testimony to the Commission are: amnesty based on the most liberal terms possible; admission of all the present backlog of applicants under the preference system; admission of all immediate relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents unconditionally and outside any quota system; revision and expansion of the quota system to a realistic number; institute a periodic revision of immigration policy and quotas every ten years; and reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

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Many feminist groups joined a March 22 demonstration against registration. AFSC played an active role. Photo by Jane Melnick

Opposition to Registration Mounts

"Never in 40 years of anti-conscription work have I known any reaction even to approximate the flood tide of phone calls, personal visits, mail requests, and speaking invitations that continue to pour in—weeks after President Carter's State of the Union address," said James Bristol, who heads the current anti-military draft work for the National AFSC and Philadelphia Friends Yearly Meeting.

"Our regional and area offices, other draft-related organizations, all are having the same experience," says Bristol. "The deluge is overwhelming; more than I saw during the Vietnam war."

"The American Friends Service Committee is opposed to military registration and the draft," according to a January statement. "We will work to stop registration, and if it is reinstituted, we will support young men and women who conscientiously refuse to be drafted or to be registered." This action is based on the historical witness of the Religious Society of Friends.

Louis Schneider, AFSC Executive Secretary,

pointed out in letters to the editors of several publications, that "the draft is wrong and the burden of it will inevitably fall heaviest on the poor and minorities. Conscription cannot be made fair. Subjecting women to the draft would make it worse, not better. We support equal rights for women, including the basic right of women, as well as men, not to be drafted."

Like Jim Bristol, Fran Donelan of Baltimore, a veteran in draft-related issues, has been flooded with requests for information, especially from women since the Carter statement. Recently she staffed an anti-registration table at the Seventh Annual Women's Fair in Baltimore.

Among other AFSC activities:

• **Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas area.** Organizing letter writing and visits to members of Congress. Showing the film "War Without Winners."

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Asia Bennett Named Head of AFSC

Asia Alderson Bennett, 47, was named Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee at a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 25.

She is the first woman to serve in this capacity in the 63 year history of the organization. In 1929 Anna Griscom (who later married Passmore Elkin-ton) was made Acting Executive Secretary for four months. The other seven executives have been men.

A graduate of Westtown School, in 1951 Asia attended Bryn Mawr College and graduated from the University of Washington. She taught at the Friends School in Haverford, a Head Start program in

Falmouth, Massachusetts, and the Little School in Bellevue, Washington, before joining the staff of the American Friends Service Committee's Pacific Northwest office in 1971.

In 1973, Asia was named Regional Executive Secretary of the Seattle office, and continued in this capacity until 1978, when she moved to Philadelphia to become Associate Executive Secretary of Personnel, a post she held to the present.

Asia is married to Lee Bennett, Jr. a marine biologist and consultant. The Bennetts have three children, and currently are members of the University Meeting in Seattle but are attenders at Swarthmore Meeting.



Peace in Free Zimbabwe Discussed

Bill Sutherland, AFSC Southern Africa Representative the past six years, spent six weeks in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) prior, during and after the February elections which saw Robert Mugabe elected Prime Minister. Here is an interview with Bill Sutherland, veteran observer, who knows the southern Africa situation well.

What is ahead for Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)?

There are real possibilities for peace, because of the great desire and will of the people. After all, they've been in a war climate since 1966. However, the situation remains very volatile, and while there is a 60-40 chance for general peace in the area, there are elements in any camp that could upset the balance after so much war.

What is the principal message of the elections?

I think it is that the people themselves could not be bought nor intimidated. They knew their real leaders. They voted for the Mugabe party because they felt it could bring about peace.

Does anyone else deserve credit?

Yes, the Patriotic Front as a whole (led by Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo) for resisting continued provocation by Britain and the Rhodesian Administration to go back and fight. There



AFSC's Bill Sutherland gives interview on Zimbabwe to television news reporters. Photo by AFSC's Ken Dossar

must also be credit for behind-the-scenes efforts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the whole Pan-African Movement, and the Frontline States. Some whites, including the Catholics, also should be thanked.

Anyone else?

One must certainly credit the astute British politics. While they may have wanted Bishop Abel Muzorewa to lead the country, then worked for a coalition headed by Nkomo, at the same time they were

working through the National Election Directorate for a fair election. The latter was the one government agency doing a fair job to inform the voters and convincing them about the secrecy of the ballot.

What about all the observers and press?

They deserve credit, too, and five of us from AFSC were among them. The approximately 1,000 observers and reporters were going throughout the country, challenging the Rhodesian government on irregularities.

Who is getting the Zimbabwe message?

Well, one of the first is the Republic of South Africa. There, three Afrikaner newspapers called upon the government to begin dialogue with "the real leaders" (the radicals), not the homeland leaders, and to recognize the ineffectiveness of bannings and detentions. I know South African government leaders have no intention of relinquishing basic control, but they will make some changes.

What can the United States do?

There could be ways for real cooperation, in which the U.S. helps with economic development on terms agreeable to Zimbabwe. There should be diplomatic recognition. The U.S. and other governments could play key roles in helping displaced persons return to their homes. There are about three-quarters of a million refugees within Zimbabwe and there were about a quarter-million outside the country. Many of the latter have returned.

What is AFSC doing?

We provided some emergency assistance to Zimbabweans in the transitional period and are now looking at the possibility of aiding some long-range, self-help projects. We are also doing what we can to help American people understand the political background and future for Zimbabwe.

FILMS AND LITERATURE

A slide presentation "The Atomic Age—A Trail of Victims" was developed for the National Citizen's Hearings for Radiation Victims held in Washington, D.C. in April. The presentation is about the domestic victims of U.S. nuclear weapons and power programs. Civilians, soldiers, and nuclear workers tell their personal stories. It was put together by the AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. For information on rental or purchase of the film write to AFSC, 1432 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colorado 80218

Undocumented Workers in the U.S. Labor Market is the title of a report based on the proceedings of a conference AFSC co-sponsored last September in California. The chapters include discussion of the immigration policy, working conditions for undocumented workers, religious and ethical perspectives on immigrants. For a free copy write AFSC, 980 North Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91103

A second NARMIC publication, "Arming For the 80's" addresses the problem of the U.S. military build-up and surveys some of the most dangerous of U.S. military initiatives: arms sales, Eurostrategic weapons, the MX missile. NARMIC believes we can make it clear that there is no consensus for escalation; indeed, that it moves us closer to destruction; and that we speak out for negotiation, nonviolence and human need. Single copies; 10¢ plus 15¢ postage.

As the Way Opens: The Story of Quaker Women in America, by Margaret Bacon, is now available through the Friends' Bookstores in Indiana and Philadelphia \$8.95. Contains information on AFSC women. Also by Margaret Bacon: Valiant Friend, The Life of Lucretia Mott, available through Friends or commercial bookstores \$14.95

AFSC's NARMIC project (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex) has published a new pamphlet "Marketing the Nuclear Nightmare: Profile of U.S. Exports to Five Countries." The pamphlet examines the relationship between U.S. nuclear exports and the growing danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. One section focuses on the nuclear industry, possible courses of action, and available resources. Single copies: 15¢ plus 15¢ postage.

The Profound Meaning of Equality

A resume of views of the American Friends Service Committee on apartheid as revised and approved by the Board of Directors, January 26, 1980, to serve as a guide to the delegation planning to visit southern Africa.

In the still center of our relationship with God and with that of God in each other, we experience the profound meaning of equality. Our shared spiritual existence binds us as brothers and sisters, all children of God. No law, no political, social or economic system, no humanly-devised structure can compel us to violate this experiential truth.

Yet each of us is buffeted by the societal forces surrounding us, sometimes clouding our perceptions of our ability to act on our deepest spiritual leadings. Our own country's participation in that most overt violation of equality before God, slavery, leads us to reaffirm our commitment to contemporary forms of racism in our selves and our society.

Apartheid is our era's closest approximation to slavery—a legally sanctioned subjugation of one race by another. While no society fully expresses the ideals of equality and justice, the minority-ruled government of South Africa is exceptional in the magnitude and ferocity of its violations of our egalitarian vision. As with slavery, the current South African system of psychological, social, political and economic brutality must be abolished; there is no ameliorative modification of this system which would render it less reprehensible to the spirit. We are heartened for humanitarian reasons by every improvement in the standards of living of black people in South Africa, but we do not approve of such improvements as an alternative to a unified South African nation with universal franchise in which black people would determine, not merely endure, the conditions under which they would live.

The knowledge of our spiritual equality leads us to deny the use of force in the process of change; we must not destroy the life forces which we strive to foster. At the same time, when gross injustice prevents reconciliation, we accept the need for nonviolent but powerful confrontation.

We are committed to support the nonviolent confrontation of injustice by the peoples of South Africa, and seek ways through our own political and economic structures to promote the opportunity for a South African society created and governed by all its people.

We realize that the juxtaposition of the daily grinding violence of apartheid with our visionary ideal calls us to inspired response. We acknowledge our collective inadequacy to abet the ending of this evil, and pray for guidance in our attempts to help open the way for a free and just society.

Relief Aid Gets Through To Cambodia Mission Reports

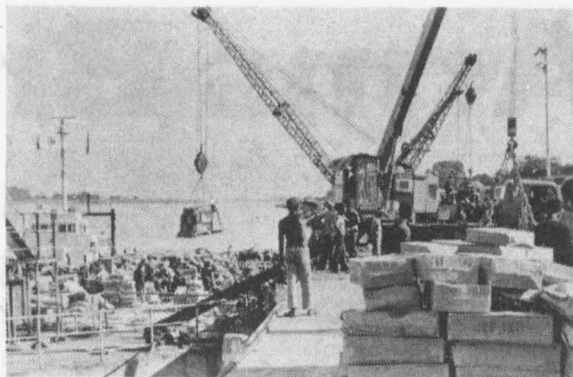
AFSC's third cargo of relief supplies for Cambodia was flown into the capital city of Phnom Penh on January 18. The shipment included approximately 27,000 pounds of medicines and medical supplies, 10,000 pounds of vegetable seeds, and 11,000 pounds of canned beef.

A three-person AFSC delegation accompanied the flight: Bob Eaton, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Regional Office; Jane Kuller, Program Resources Secretary with the Midwest Regional Office in Chicago, and Peter Woodrow who has been a health administrator in the Pulau Bidong refugee camp in Malaysia.

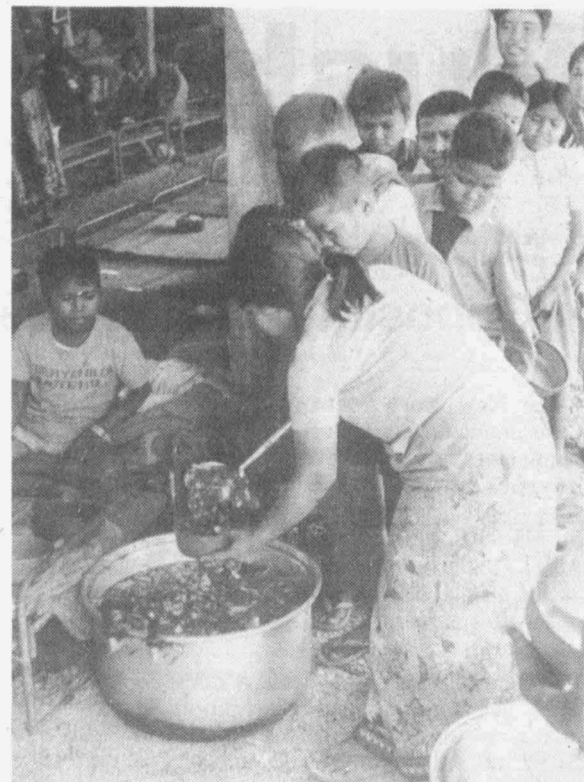
The delegation remained in Cambodia for 11 days, studying conditions and discussing plans for further aid with government officials. Conditions in Cambodia were somewhat better than they were in the fall and winter of 1979 when AFSC representatives visited the country, according to the delegation report. While there was still severe malnutrition, there was no longer famine or starvation, and medical facilities now have at least some basic supplies.

But the period from now until December 1980 is expected to become increasingly difficult as foodstuffs from the meager harvests of last December and April are used up. Agricultural experts estimate that some 200,000 tons of imported food will be required to feed the population until the harvest of December 1980 is brought in. "It is crucial that outside aid continue at a high level through this year," the delegation states.

One of the missions of the group was to investigate distribution of relief supplies, in view of reports here suggesting that aid was being intentionally withheld from the needy. Delegation members agree with recent press notices that such



Top left: Relief supplies being unloaded at dock in Phnom Penh. Lower left: AFSC goods arriving at Phnom Penh airport. Right: Children receiving food on children's ward of Sakeo refugee camp hospital.



reports were false. "It is clear that there have been problems that have slowed distribution, but these relate to logistical difficulties like the poor condition of roads."

In the course of traveling to the province of Kompong Cham north of Phnom Penh, they came upon two trucks loaded with relief supplies, both with their rear wheels bogged down in the Mekong River. "Working with only a hand jack and faced with necessity of unloading and reloading the trucks entirely by hand labor, the drivers clearly would be many hours before they had them rolling again."

The group saw relief supplies from many different countries and organizations in the store-rooms of all the medical facilities they visited, and were especially pleased to come across canned beef donated by the Mennonite Central Committee that

had gone on the second AFSC relief shipment which left the U.S. on Thanksgiving Day.

The three AFSC representatives were impressed with the amount of rebuilding they observed during their stay. They visited a pharmaceutical factory that had recently opened in Phnom Penh, talked with school officials who have managed to begin classes throughout much of the country in grades 1-4, and saw many informal markets starting to function—in a nation that still has no currency, regular mail delivery, telephone service, broadcasting network, newspaper or public transportation.

On their return to the U.S. the delegation members have been busy talking and writing about their experiences, as well as consulting with AFSC Peace Education and International Division staff people about further aid efforts.

Only Five and Alone in the World: AFSC Helps a Young Vietnam Refugee

Last August AFSC sent Peter Woodrow to work with refugees on the Malaysian island of Pulau Bidong, seconded to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society. As health administrator for the island camp, Woodrow acted as liaison with the many agencies that had a hand in the services and resettlement for refugees in Malaysia and dealt with a variety of special medical cases. The following is his account of one of those cases.

"Chu?" the little boy yelled as he came scrambling across the rough yard. "Chu" is Vietnamese for "uncle" and this young lad had been calling me "Chu" ever since he turned up in the hospital on Pulau Bidong. A gap-toothed boy of five, Tuoc was one of the island's rare child beating cases. Tuoc left Vietnam sometime last year with his mother's younger sister. As he was one of a large number of children his parents thought that he would have a better future if he accompanied his aunt to America.

Little did they know that the aunt would grow tired of taking care of a rambunctious child and turn to beating him to get him to behave. After several incidents, Tuoc ended up in a small hospital, swollen, cut and bruised.

In the hospital the social workers and I started the long process of dealing with Tuoc's case. Vietnamese camp leadership and security forces were

brought in, and full reports drawn up. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which is responsible for the welfare of the refugees, was consulted. All agreed that the boy should be separated from his aunt and placed with another family. I found that the family of one of the doctors was willing to take care of him while he remained on the island.

He charmed everyone during his stay in the hospital, and after he went to live with the doctor's family hardly a day went by without a visit from Tuoc. If I happened to pass his house while walking through the camp I would be treated to a squeal of delight and a big hug.

We discovered that Tuoc's mother had a close friend living in Canada who had agreed to take him. The Canadian Embassy was contacted. After some delay all the arrangements were finally made and Tuoc was free to leave for Canada. Luckily a young couple in the camp were going to the same city and would accompany him to his new home.

The day Tuoc left the island was difficult. All of his friends gathered on the jetty to see him off, trying to make happy faces for the camera as picture after picture was taken. Each photo showed Tuoc held by another one of his international host of friends. The German TB team presented him with a special notebook with pictures of everyone so that he could take us with him."



Peter Woodrow holds his young friend Tuoc

Rush to Arms Brings Us L

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★ Opposition to Registration Mounts

• **The New York Metropolitan Regional Office's** Conscience and the Draft Program is training draft counselors in the event military registration becomes law; 150 people will be ready by the end of May. Staff are reaching out to community groups on Manhattan's Lower East Side, and to people in AFSC's program area in Newark, New Jersey. Some of the program material has been translated into Spanish.

• **Syracuse, New York, area.** A news conference in February announced the formation of a coalition and local opposition to the draft. Bill Harley of AFSC has spoken at colleges and has set up a state meeting of anti-draft organizers.

• **Dayton, Ohio.** A Stop the Draft rally was held in Dayton in March. Speakers included James Hipkins, AFSC's regional Executive Secretary.

• **Northern California.** Current anti-draft program actually started in July, 1979. Since President

Carter's call for registration, the demands on the AFSC program have increased ten-fold.

• **Pacific Southwest.** Efforts to strengthen ties with Friends groups and minority organizations. An informal "rap" session with draft-age young people. Hundreds of information packets have been mailed.

• **New England.** In the spring of 1979, a series of community campus meetings were organized by the AFSC in the Boston area to oppose Congressional efforts to revive the draft. These meetings led to the creation of BAARD, the Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft which poured hundreds of petitions, phone calls, telegrams, letters and visits into Congressional offices. AFSC staff and committee members organized similar efforts in other New England states. On February 2, AFSC and BAARD rallied 2,500 people—young and old—for a four-hour demonstration calling for "no draft and no war."

Women's Groups Opposed to Draft

The call to register women has strengthened the anti-war movement and provided even more evidence for indicting rampant sex discrimination within the military. AFSC's Nationwide Women's Program (NWP) has been encouraged to see many women's organizations not previously allied with the peace movement take a strong stand against registration or drafting of both sexes.

Anti-ERA draft proponents attempt political exploitation by spreading confusion among those who do not realize Congress already has power to draft women, ERA or no ERA.

Women's rights do not rest on such blatant violations of everyone's basic right as the draft. The draft has always been based on unchallenged acceptance of basic inequalities on our society.

On February 21, NWP and Peace Education staff joined representatives of 20 national peace and women's organizations to plan further initiatives to strengthen the links between feminism and pacifism. The gathering underscored the need to pose the question "equality for what?"; to challenge both movements to work to cut the military budget in order to meet human needs, especially for women and minorities.

Meeting participants also decided to organize a Feminist Contingent at the March 22 anti-draft rally in Washington.

Speaker Rafaela Colon, NWP staff, emphasized the need to resist "economic conscription," since the draft is being revived while unemployment is at an all-time high (higher among third world youth).

Religious Ceremony Opens Anti-Nuke Demonstration

A religious celebration, "The Earth is Holy" was held in Washington on April 25 as the beginning of a three-day weekend demonstration for a Non-Nuclear World, in which AFSC took part.

During an all night vigil before the White House following the ceremony, participants held banners with the pictures of children, their own or others, to indicate their deep concern for the future.

Organized by the Religious Task Force of the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World, which sponsored the three-day event in Washington and in San Francisco, the ceremony also featured bringing together samples of earth from different continents and places of special significance for a healing ceremony.

The New England office of the AFSC was particularly active in organizing this event.

The goals of the April weekend included Full Employment, Zero Nuclear Weapons, Safe Energy and the Honoring of Native American Treaties. Since half the uranium resources in the United States are on Native American reservations, continued nuclear development threatens treaty rights.

An international Survival Gathering, planned for July 18-25 in the Black Hills of South Dakota, will also emphasize the stake of Native Americans in ending the nuclear arms race.

During the summer, thousands of students and others will be at work through the nation, educating and mobilizing people on the interrelated issues of nuclear menace, arms race and human needs. Modeled after the Civil Rights Freedom Summer of 1964, and the antiwar Vietnam Summer of 1967, Survival Summer will train volunteers to run door-to-door canvassing, teach-ins and neighborhood forums as well as media work and community presentations. AFSC is cooperating with the Mobilization for Survival in planning Survival Summer.

World Crisis Threatens Peace

By TOM CONRAD, staff member, AFSC's NARMIC program.

"We are greatly concerned here about the entire U.S. policy. We are gradually coming to believe that the Americans (at least enough of them to make a difference) really *do* think the world belongs to them even if this means destruction for all of us," writes my friend from West Germany. "Our hope is that the American peace movement will develop enough strength and endurance to stop the disastrous course being pushed by the hawks."

The dramatic events of the past few months have left the world on the brink of a serious military collision, threatening people on every continent. This sudden erosion of global security can be easily charted: U.S. failure to ratify SALT II. The development of "first-strike" nuclear capability by the United States. Iran. Afghanistan. A campaign to revive the draft, coupled with proposed increases in the U.S. military budget. The proclamation of a new doctrine of military interventionism.

No one in the AFSC family underestimates the terrible significance of these developments. They demand that we look long and hard for the structural causes of the new wave of militarism that threatens to engulf us, and search for new, and more imaginative ways to stem the downward spiral.

The crisis contains the seeds of disaster. But it has also brought hope and new openings. Receptivity to the AFSC perspective has grown in many quarters, and with it the opportunity to make common cause with new

organizations and individuals. The demand for AFSC speakers and materials continues to increase. Our regional and area offices have been swamped with requests for help in organizing opposition to draft registration.

The rush of arms will bring us *less* security, not more. The response of the American Friends Service Committee is as profound as it is simple: the military buildup is fundamentally an act of desperation. In a world already bristling with arms, further military escalation only erodes the ability of the United States, the Soviet Union and all countries to create true security and plunges the world into deeper danger.

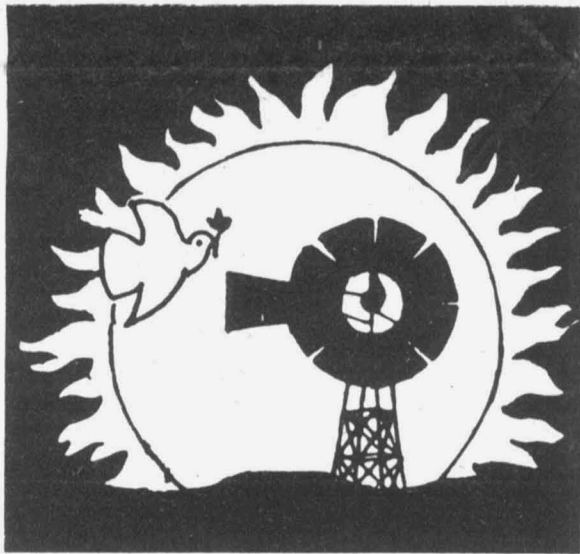
As the Board of the AFSC recently said, "What is needed now are steps to fashion a new world order, based on realistic principles of peace and justice which until now have been discounted by the traditional practitioners of geopolitical power, national one-upmanship, and reliance on military force as the ultimate resort of politics and diplomacy."

"What can people of conscience do?" asks the February newsletter of AFSC's New England Regional office. "We can make it clear that there is no consensus for escalation. We can speak out for negotiation, nonviolence and human needs. We can learn to recognize seemingly disparate events as part of a systematic whole. We can celebrate. Agitate. Educate. Organize. We can keep telling our truth as others run for cover..."

ess Security



At March 22 demonstration against registration, protesters take shelter from the rain. Photo by Jane Melnick



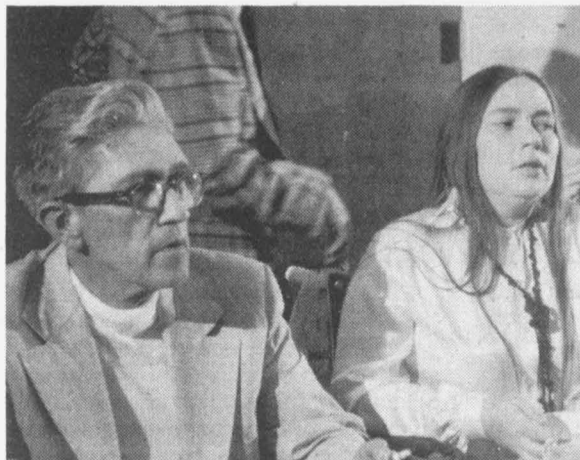
Symbol for a non-nuclear world © Joel Depez



AFSC's Jim Bristol testifying against the draft before the Senate Armed Services Committee, May 1979.



Photo by Jane Melnick



Out of concern for the plight of nuclear victims AFSC has frequently arranged opportunities for victims, such as the Lombard family pictured above, to tell their story.

Nuclear Victims Have a Time To Be Heard

"No matter what the government says, I know that radiation killed my husband," Dorothy Roberts, widow of a former security guard at the Nevada Test Site, declares.

During a nuclear test in 1970, an 8,000 foot cloud of radiation spewed up through a crack in the desert floor and blew toward the camp. After helping to evacuate workers, Harley Roberts was left at his post, forgotten, for nearly nine hours. When he was retrieved he had received enough radiation to damage the chromosomes in his blood marrow, according to Dr. Shields Warren, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Radiation Biology.

"Harley knew he was going to die, though Dorothy didn't" Larry Johns, Dorothy's attorney, recalls. "He was bitter about the sentence he had received and he didn't want to pass from the scene without making some noise, letting them get away with it."

Within four years of the accident, Harley had died of acute myeloid leukemia. In the process of fighting the disease, the Roberts were reduced to poverty. Later Dorothy, and another widow of a guard, sued the U.S. Government for one million dollars for their responsibility in their husbands' deaths.

In April, Dorothy had a chance to tell her story to the Citizen's Tribunal assembled by the Citizen's Hearings for the Victims of Radiation, held in Washington, D.C. from the 11th to the 14th.

The tribunal, of which the AFSC/Fellowship of Reconciliation Nuclear Weapons Facility Project was a sponsor, featured testimony by radiation victims and their doctors, workshops for legal redress for victims, lobbying of congresspeople and of federal agencies, and public demonstrations. The Navajo Nation was present to testify to the deaths of members who worked in the uranium mines.

"During the past 35 years, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, nuclear workers, and private citizens were exposed to ionizing radiation from nuclear weapons detonations and from nuclear facilities. Yet radiation victims such as atomic veterans, nuclear workers, and unwitting citizens exposed to radioactive fallout are not receiving recognition or compensation by responsible federal agencies," the organizing groups declared.

"Outdated radiation exposure limits, particularly for nuclear workers, remain unchanged and poorly enforced. Excessive medical radiation exposures increase yearly unabated. And large amounts of radioactive wastes continue to accumulate and are leaking into the biosphere.

"We cannot ignore the human suffering created by ionizing radiation and the larger questions of social and moral responsibility that confront us."

At last, Harley Roberts had his chance to make some noise.

El Salvador Visitors Shocked

The day before his assassination on March 24, Archbishop Romero of El Salvador met with a five-person American religious delegation which included Betty Nute, Vice Chair of the AFSC Board; Ron Young, AFSC Peace Education Secretary; the Reverend William Wipfler, Director, Offices of Human Rights, National Council of Churches; Thomas Quigley, Office of Justice and Peace, U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops; and Reverend Alan McCoy, President, Conference of Major Superiors of

Men in the USA, Roman Catholic Church.

The Archbishop reaffirmed for the delegation his profound concern for the suffering of the Salvadorean people under repressive violence carried on by various branches of the security and right-wing paramilitary groups

It is thought that his call to common soldiers to obey a higher law and refuse to carry out orders to kill may have led to his death.

In addition to the Archbishop, the delegation met with a wide spectrum of government, church and opposition leaders as well as the U.S. Ambassador. They also met with one member of the ruling junta.

Upon their return, they called for an end to U.S. military aid to the junta, and for increased humanitarian aid for refugees fleeing the violence.



Archbishop Oscar Romero addresses audience including AFSC delegation. AFSC's Betty Nute at far right.

Pupil, Staff Integration Traced

In Leake County, Mississippi in 1964 the previously all white schools were supposed to begin to admit black pupils in the first grade. With the help of the AFSC staff and the U.S. Justice Department's assurances of aid, some fifteen black families had agreed to enroll their six year olds. But the local Klan and others visited their houses at night, and persuaded them to change their minds. On the morning school began there was only one child, Debra, left.

"When we arrived at the house, she was there, all dressed up and ready to go to school," Jean Fairfax, then of the AFSC staff, remembers in a history of the SEPEP (Southeastern Public Education Program) program now being written. "Her mother was going to take her ... they had had a family conference and decided to go through with their plans."

As a result of Debra's attendance at school that day, her father was immediately fired, denied credit and gasoline. But the SEPEP program arranged aid for the family and Debra ended up by having a good year, nevertheless.

In Noxubee County, Mississippi in the fall of 1979 Reecy Latham Dickson was elected Superintendent of Education by a clear majority, including many white families; the first black woman to hold such a post in

Mississippi, and surely one of the very few from the South. A Title I parent, Reecy had worked with SEPEP's Parent Advisory Committee project which endeavors to make the councils strong channels of community input.

In the fifteen years bracketed by these two events, SEPEP has been at work in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana on a series of projects with the common goal of making the schools serve all children on an equal basis. Following the first battle for admission of black children to previously all-white schools, came the struggle to prevent black children from being expelled because of prejudice and a narrow concept of discipline. This in turn led to an emphasis on creative discipline, work with black teenagers as well as with their parents. Testing and tracking, reinforced by the drive toward minimum competency, were also discovered to reinforce discriminatory treatment of black children.

Years of concern to get racism out of the classroom led naturally to a drive against sexism, and for the implementation of Title IX.

"They (SEPEP) are listened to in Washington because of their unique sensitivity to their constituency. They are the only major continuing effort of their kind in the South," Harold Fleming, Director of the Potomac Institute, said recently.

Hearing what happens at the grass roots means working closely with students and parents, such as Debra Lewis and Reecy Dickson and listening to their message.

School Discipline Policy Challenged in Northwest

CASE 1 An elementary school third grade student was suspended for disruptive behavior. His parents were not notified. His mother learned of his suspension from his babysitter, who found him playing on the family lawn rather than disembarking from the school bus.

CASE 2 A thirteen-year-old middle school student was suspended and expelled for disruptive behavior and fighting. His mother said the child had behavior problems for years. She had first tried unsuccessfully to have him tested when he was in the fourth grade. After repeated incidents in seventh grade, the child was finally assigned to a counselor ... three days before his expulsion.

CASE 3 One month before graduation, a high school student was suspended from class for absenteeism. The loss of credits would have prevented her from graduating. The suspension was the mother's first indication of the recurrence of an earlier problem.

AFSC Education Programs in Seattle and Portland have uncovered and documented cases such as the above which indicate that many school discipline policies and practices are harmful rather than helpful.

Karen Powell, Director of the Portland Education Program explains: "There is a connection between absenteeism or disruptive behavior, suspension, and drop-out rates. School discipline policies and practices are depriving thousands of young people in Seattle and Portland of the opportunity for education." Karen also points out that although

suspensions affect more white students than others, the effect on minority students is disproportionately large. In Portland, the percentage of black students suspended in 1977-78 was *three times* that of white students.

As Jonis Davis, Director of the Seattle Education Program, observes, "Suspensions not only do not cure, they usually compound the problems that students already have. Schools should not be 'soft' on discipline, but suspension does not solve the problems of absenteeism and disruptive behavior. The schools should keep kids in school and educate them. That involves identifying causes of the problems and using alternative educational methods."

Jonis points out that in effective schools, three critical factors are present:

—leadership of the principal in the commitment to keep students in school while identifying and solving their problems.

—openness to a variety of problem-solving techniques and alternatives to suspensions.

—involvement of all the "actors": students, parents, teachers, and principals working together to identify and solve the problems.

The Seattle and Portland Education Program staff and committees cooperate with their school districts in the search for and development of educational alternatives designed to reduce suspensions.

The programs are bringing all sides, students, parents, teachers and administrators together to collectively address the problem in the best Quaker tradition.

Continued from page one

★ Propose Changes in Immigration

In testimony presented to the Select Commission at their San Antonio hearing, Central Atzlan (Laredo, Texas community agency where AFSC staff is working) cited a number of cases. One case involved a Mexican couple who had submitted a visa petition to immigrate on behalf of their two U.S. citizen children.

Since they were never called to the Consulate, another visa petition was submitted on behalf of the man's U.S. citizen mother. At a visa interview at the Consulate in Monterrey, Mexico early in 1979, the interviewing officer accused the couple of lying about the birth facts of their children. With a promise that they would still be able to immigrate, the couple were pressured into signing a false statement that their children were born in Mexico instead of the U.S. Now this couple cannot immigrate, according to the Consulate, and their children are left without a country, according to the INS.

One of the underlying principles of immigration law is to keep families intact. Ironically, however,

there are innumerable accounts of enforced family break-up.

AFSC staff in Florida conducted a workshop for social service workers, lawyers, paralegals, and religious workers to acquaint them with INS regulations and procedures as they work to help undocumented workers adjust their status. Many persons, unknowingly, are entitled to benefits through family relationships, length of stay, equity in the U.S. and so on.

Since the workshop AFSC's Bartolome Colom has held several meetings in Central Florida with undocumented families themselves to discuss their rights and to share information with them about where to get help. Attendance at the meetings has been as high as 150.

Following the Los Angeles hearings held during February of this year, AFSC Pasadena staff arranged an off-the-record meeting between Select Commission staff and 14 Hispanic undocumented workers. The workers themselves questioned the Commission and highlighted the problems they face in daily life and in unemployment.



At the Detroit Hunger and Youth Advocacy Project, staff and interne discuss training program.

Internes Act to End Hunger In Blighted Detroit Area

"Most of us don't know what it's like to be at the point where you can't go on any longer without food but have no food available . . ." Pat Dorsey, a young AFSC interne speaking at a rally in Detroit last summer, was urging listeners to sign the petitions for school breakfasts. She added that hunger was not just something that happens in India or Bangladesh. "More than 160,000 persons in Michigan go to bed hungry every night . . . more than half of them over 60 years of age."

Pat Dorsey is one of 100 young people who over the past five years has worked with AFSC's Anti-Hunger and Youth Advocacy Program in Detroit's blighted inner city

area of Jefferson-Chalmers.

The young people working with the project live in the area. They come after school during the winter and/or all day during the summer, going door-to-door to identify those who are poor and hungry, telling people about food stamps, helping others to become certified. They provide shopping services for the ill or handicapped and make quality checks of neighborhood markets. Their comparison shopping reports appear in the internes' quarterly newsletter, which not only gives residents information on where they can buy staples for less, but also notes on where to turn for special services, recipes, tips on nutrition.

Better nutrition depends on being able to buy good food, the internes believe, and so they've made an effort to upgrade the few markets in the area. They found deplorable conditions in one market in August: spoiled meat dated April, rotten vegetables, a dead rat on the floor. After they called the Public Health Department an inspector arrived and issued the store owner with 69 citations.

The last two summers the internes cleared trash and debris from a nearby vacant lot and planted a garden in the hard-packed clay soil. "The first year nothing grew," said one-time interne Jim Anderson, now the project's office manager. "Then in the fall we sowed winter wheat to enrich the soil. In the spring we planted a second garden of potatoes, squash, beans, beets and had a pretty good crop—and tons of tomatoes. We put up a huge sign to say the garden belonged to the community and welcomed people to help themselves."

The efforts of the young people have not gone unrecognized. In 1978 the Detroit Common Council presented the internes with an award "for significant achievements in making Detroit a better community in which to live." Interne Michelle Bass won a community service award for her work in teaching nutrition to low-income elementary school children.

Tribute also comes from the project director, Margaret Bursie, who says that "one of the truly gratifying results of working with the internes is to see them first begin to care for others as individuals—the elderly, the infirm, the shut-ins, the poor and then to go beyond this to caring for the community, seeking to understand the conditions which cause poverty and unemployment. They are taking their future into their own hands."

Questions Soviets Re Afghanistan

An AFSC delegation expressed "deep dismay" at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan when it met with the second ranking diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, Vladilen Vasev, in January. The group also shared its concern for the silencing of dissent within the Soviet Union, and the removal of Andrei Sakharov and his wife from Moscow to Gorky.

"On Afghanistan we noted the very detrimental effect that such a move has on peacekeeping and detente, and indicated our hope that positive steps to reverse this move could be taken in the very near future," Everett Mendelsohn, a Harvard professor and AFSC Committee member reported. In addition to Everett, the delegation included Tarrt Bell of AFSC and Arthur Macy Cox, an arms control and disarmament consultant.

"We sensed that the Soviets wanted some larger framework for a potential agreement on Afghanistan, which would include barring U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf and other areas of the Middle East," the group reported. "Vasev said the U.S. must move first. We countered with the notion that since the U.S. believes it is up to the Soviets to move, perhaps a third party or parties might be in a position to step between the two superpowers and elicit from each the types of statement or actions which could reverse the current tense situation. He noted that the non-aligned nations conceivably could play such a role."

AFSC Opposes Death Penalty

Mike Moore, a decorated ex-army sergeant who for two years led Vietnam combat missions that concentrated solely on killing and mutilating the bodies of the wives and children of suspected "Viet Cong," is awaiting execution on Tennessee State Prison's death row. He was convicted of murder; and aggravating factor in his case was alleged mutilation of the victims body.

Mike Moore is one of 600 persons currently on death rows across the country. Seven of these are women. Disproportionately represented are Blacks who number about 240 or approximately 40 per cent of the death row population. The three largest concentrations of death row inmates can be found in Florida which has 138, Texas with 116, and Georgia with 92.

The AFSC is actively working with



AFSC's John Churchville (back left) talks with death row prisoner, Mike Moore, in Tennessee State Prison.

the Death Penalty Work Group of the National Interreligious Task Force on Criminal Justice; the National Coalition Against the Death Penalty, and the Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons.

Last summer the AFSC placed four young people in as many southern states to work directly against the death penalty. At present, recruitment is underway for an Associate who will work full-time for one year on issues related to anti-death penalty work. Plans are also underway for a joint AFSC-Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons "Summer for Life" project which will involve the re-

cruiting and training to twenty young people who will do door-to-door anti-death penalty education and organizing in Florida this summer.

The AFSC's recent initiative in reaching out to all Friends' Meetings and calling for a concerted renewal of opposition to the death penalty is a recognition of its own spiritual heritage—a heritage which not only calls upon us to reaffirm actively and vigorously the Quaker testimonies against the taking of human life, but also to express in real deeds, more diligently and forthrightly, the Quaker testimonies for the value of every human life.

Tokyo Office To Be Closed

In early 1980 the AFSC agreed after lengthy discussion that its Korea work would be carried on by Philadelphia staff after October 1980 and that the office in Tokyo would be closed.

The AFSC has been represented in Japan since World War II. Over the years there has been gradual devolution of components of the AFSC program there. Since the fall of 1977 staff in Tokyo have focused their work entirely on Korea. Appointees Maud and David Easter (whose term ends in October 1980) have frequently visited South Korea and have supplied information for educational outreach in the United States.

Continuation of the Korea work from Philadelphia will be a cooperative effort of staff of the International and Peace Education Divisions. When Philadelphia staff make periodic visits to Korea there will be opportunities to sustain contacts in Japan and to continue our cordial relations with Japanese Friends.

Update

AFSC Protests Storage of Nuclear Waste

In February AFSC joined a coalition of eight other groups in Minnesota to intervene legally in state hearings on the expansion of a nuclear waste storage pool at the Prairie Island nuclear power plant in Prairie Island, Minnesota. The pool was built to hold 210 spent fuel assemblies, but this year the Northern States Power Company wanted to increase the number to 1,582. This would leave little room for cooling water to pass between the fuel assemblies and so increase the danger of a nuclear meltdown.

As we go to press the coalition's efforts in calling for environmental studies and investigation by other state agencies have delayed the hearings and the possibility of approval of pool overload.

AFSC placed this sign on 100 buses and in 100 store windows to call attention to the problem.

Nuclear Waste is: (CHECK ONE)

- ☐ Lethal for up to 250,000 years
- ☐ Increasing every day
- ☐ Causing cancer, leukemia, genetic damage
- ☐ Stored here in Minnesota
- ☒ All of the above

We don't need it!

American Friends Service Committee
1925 Nicollet Avenue
Call 870-1501

AFSC Helps With School

Learning to Read in Tamashek



For five years the children of Tin Aicha, Mali met in a temporary school made from straw mats that leaked when it rained and blew over in the wind. This year a more secure and permanent school building was completed with AFSC funds. Equipment for the classroom was provided by AFSC, UNICEF and the Malian Ministry of Education.

AFSC's Stephen Morrissey was instrumental in starting a pilot project in Tamashek literacy for the nomads settled at Tin Aicha. Twenty five young Tin Aichans took part, attending classes morning and evening. The program got national radio coverage, being the first of its kind in Tamashek. "Not only did the new graduates learn to read and write, they learned basic arithmetic in Tamashek and now can do fairly complicated calculations," Morrissey reports. "There's a long waiting list for the next training session which will take place as permanent literacy centers are established."

Grants Aid Refugees in Southern Africa

AFSC has made a number of grants to Zimbabwean organizations caring for children and infants made homeless by years of war. One grant is for feeding and clothing children returning from neighboring countries. Another is to help provide schooling for children in Harare, a community near Salisbury. Those children lack proof of residence and are therefore barred from local schools.

The health department of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, in Tanzania, has received a gift of several dozen major books and studies. The health department cares for many South African refugees and requested the books for use in formulating alternative health care approaches. The gift was made possible by an interested contributor in San Francisco. The Secretary of the ANC Health Department wrote that the books are "rich with just the type of information we need."

Amateur Radio Network for AFSC Broadcasting Internationally

George Austin of Loma Linda University's School of Medicine, Loma Linda, California, has put together an AFSC amateur radio net, on an international scale. He reports that the International Friends Service Net held its first meeting on amateur radio frequency 21.355 MHz at 10:00 a.m. EST, Sunday, March 9. This consisted of persons interested in the American, Canadian and British Friends Service bodies. The net control operator is George Austin (N6ABN) and co-net control operators are Gene Crumline (AS3J) and Peter Moyes (AG3R). Interested persons are welcome to join in on the Net on the above frequency and hour. Letters of inquiry may be sent to Dr. George Austin, 2891 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, California 92507



Danilo Dolci of Sicily Nominated for Nobel Prize

Danilo Dolci is AFSC's nominee for the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize. For almost 30 years Dolci has lived in poverty in western Sicily helping the desperately poor people of the region find peaceful and imaginative solutions to economic, social and cultural problems. His attempts to educate the Sicilians in the meaning and practice of non-violence and his success in leading them in nonviolent action, has relevance for us all. Here Danilo Dolci addresses a meeting at the Friends Center in Philadelphia in February.

GIFTS BY WILL ARE DEPENDED ON FOR PROGRAM SUPPORT

**Over the years
gifts by will
have been one
of the foremost
sources of income
to the AFSC.**

- A standard charitable bequest is an unrestricted outright gift to be used by AFSC where most needed.
- A bequest may be earmarked for use in a specific program.
- A charitable bequest may also provide lifetime income to another person or persons through a testamentary deferred gift (gift annuity, life income contract, remainder trust.)



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