

Supports Action For Rights

AFSC will play a role as a friend of the court in two upcoming actions involving the rights of women and minority groups. In both cases the organization has been involved with people and the issues for more than twenty-five years.

The Quaker organization will submit an amicus brief to the United States Supreme Court in its review of the July, 1980 decision of Federal District Court Judge Seals, who upheld the rights of children of undocumented immigrant parents to attend the public schools.

At the same time, AFSC is preparing to join an amicus brief to be submitted to the Secretary of Labor, asking him not to overturn an order to the Harris Bank in Chicago to pay over \$12 million in back pay to 1,800 women and minority employees who were victims of discriminatory practices.

In the alien children education case, the State of Texas seeks to overturn the Seals decision which

declared unconstitutional a 1975 law barring illegal alien children from receiving a free public education.

The number of illegal alien children in Texas is estimated at anywhere from 20,000 to 100,000. An unfavorable ruling might influence states with heavy populations of illegal aliens to enact similar laws. AFSC has strong interests in migrant labor, with program experiences stretching back to 1955. Much of the current work is part of the Mexico/U.S. Border Program.

The Chicago case is viewed as one of great importance for the future of affirmative action, and as an early test of the Reagan Administration's commitment to Executive Order 11246 banning discrimination by government contractors.

The brief, which is being filed by Women Employed, a Chicago-based feminist group, points

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"No Neutron Bomb" signs proliferate at a Philadelphia demonstration commemorating Hiroshima-Nagasaki days.
Photo by AFSC's Terry Foss

Call To Halt Nuclear Arms Race Observed

"To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race." Thus begins the "Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race," sponsored by many organizations including the AFSC. It asks for a bi-lateral U.S.-U.S.S.R. freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

In March of 1981, a coordinated freeze campaign was launched during a national strategy meeting of peace, religious and disarmament groups, in Washington, D.C. As a result, other groups have joined AFSC to promote the call by organizing special events and legislative efforts.

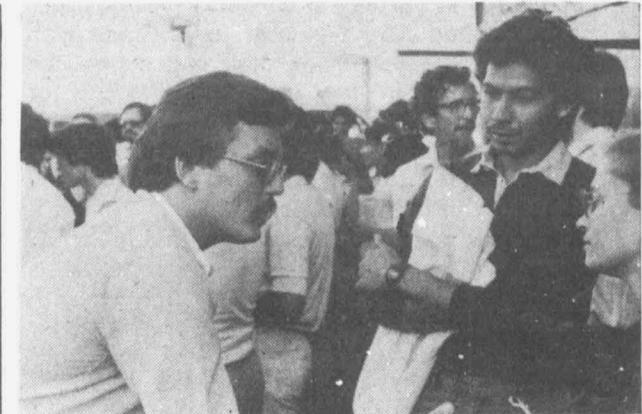
A number of these events will occur this fall. As adopted by the 1978 United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, October 24-31 is International Disarmament Week. On Monday, October 25 AFSC is encouraging people to call the White House in support of a bi-lateral nuclear weapons freeze. During the

week, teach-ins and demonstrations will be held across the country. Churches are urged to use the call as the focus of their Sunday, October 24 worship.

AFSC is planning two special events. In conjunction with the Quaker United Nations Office, the Disarmament Program will sponsor a briefing conference for non-governmental organizations in preparation for the 1982 Special Session on Disarmament at the U.N. In addition, a tour of European disarmament efforts in England, the Netherlands and Germany is being arranged by AFSC for U.S. peace and disarmament leaders.

The AFSC is also promoting two other fall activities which will show support for nuclear disarmament. October 17th, the Children's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is holding a March on Washington. The second Women's Pentagon Action will be held November 15 and 16.

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AFSC's Nativo Lopez greets Salvadoran refugees on their arrival in Los Angeles. Photo by Gary Massoni, AFSC staff

Salvadoran Refugees To Receive Aid

Salvadoran refugees, pouring into the Southwest of the United States in increasing numbers as repression in El Salvador deepens, are being rapidly deported by the U.S. Immigration Service, without opportunity to apply for political asylum, according to Nativo Lopez of the Pacific Southwest Region of AFSC.

At a Southwest and Mexico Refugee Encounter held in Los Angeles last summer, Lopez heard many stories of refugees being deported without knowing they had the right to contact a Spanish-speaking advocate, and apply for asylum.

At the consultation, which he helped organize, the thirty groups present agreed on three principles:

1. An immediate halt to deportations and the granting of political asylum to Salvadorans in the U.S.
2. An immediate end to all military and economic aid to the present military junta in El Salvador and,
3. Guaranteed humanitarian assistance and support to Salvadoran refugees.

The Manzo Area Council, of Tucson, Arizona, one of the participants in the Encounter, provides advocates to Salvadoran refugees who are apprehended. The local AFSC area committee has been assisting Manzo in raising bail bond money, so that the refugees can stay in this country long enough to ask for political asylum.

"The alternative to meeting the bond requirements may be tantamount to a death sentence," Jim Corbett of the Arizona AFSC Area Committee wrote recently, in appealing to Friends and other groups for funds to save refugees from deportation.

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• EDITORIAL •

Resurgence of Klan Cause For Concern

• Excerpts from statement by AFSC Board of Directors, June 24, 1981 •

We are deeply concerned about the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan and its allies. The Klan has become conspicuously active in the current climate of opposition to the gains of Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Native Americans, gays and women. Once again the Klan feels free to act out its philosophy of white supremacy, anti-semitism and hostility to new immigrants. . . .

AFSC has had direct recent experience with the Klan and its allies. AFSC staff and committee members working in the New Employment for Women Program in West Virginia were subjected to harassment and vandalism by Klan members or supporters. AFSC staff in Rhode Island have received repeated death threats from Nazis. . . .

The current political climate has made racism and repressive violence more acceptable. This is reflected in severe cutbacks in social programs, with their serious repercussions for Third World and poor communities, and in the clear movement away from commitments to racial and sexual equality.

The current upsurge of Klan activity comes at a time of economic and social uncertainty. One aspect of the Klan resurgence is the scapegoating of racial minorities (including Mexican, Haitian, Vietnamese and other non-white immigrants) for the economic difficulties of our time. The recent experience of the AFSC with immigration issues has revealed the tendency to blame new arrivals for deeply-ingrained economic problems. . . .

For AFSC as a Quaker organization profoundly committed to the equality of all persons, to openness in human relations and to nonviolence, the Ku Klux Klan is an affront to the human spirit and a violation of our deepest beliefs. In stating this, we are fully aware that the Klan is only symptomatic of deeply rooted racial and social injustices in our society. We reaffirm our commitment to carry out work across the country aimed at creating a just social and economic order.

But we need to speak out now against the Ku Klux Klan and its allies and defend the rights of those who are their victims. We urge others to speak out and act against the affront to the basic beliefs of the majority of our fellow citizens which Ku Klux Klan beliefs and activities represent.

Gay Rights Conference Draws Two Hundred

"At a time when gay and lesbian people are the target of a concerted attack from the right-wing moral majority group, it is important for those committed to civil liberties and to human rights to speak up for their right to equal protection under the law," according to AFSC's Lesbian and Gay Rights Task Force.

In June, AFSC, along with the American Civil Liberties Union and the Pennsylvania Governor's Council for Sexual Minorities, held a conference at the Friends Center entitled "Lesbians and Gay Men Facing the Law." The gathering was timed to coincide with the release of a new ACLU handbook "Lesbians and Gay Men: The Law in Pennsylvania."

More than 200 persons attended the conference which included workshops on remedies for employment discrimination, access to social services and health care, and First Amendment rights.

The Task Force was responsible for the filing of an AFSC amicus brief in a lesbian custody case, and assisted in the development of AFSC's affirmative action policy.



The Japanese evacuation in March 1942. Faces of the evacuees reflect the fear and bewilderment they feel at being separated from their loved ones and worry about possessions lost or left behind. Clarence Pickett, then executive director, deplored the relocation. "We should not follow the evil Nazi policy of forcing people from their homes because of race or origin," he warned.

Support Japanese-American Redress

Supporting redress for 120,000 Japanese American interned during World War II, Robert O'Brien, former director of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, represented the Pacific Southwest region of AFSC at hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians held August 4 in Los Angeles.

"At no time did the Supreme Court take a clear stand against the imprisonment of American citizens without hearings and solely on the ground of their racial ancestry," O'Brien stated. "The basic issues should be presented to the Supreme Court again, in an effort to reverse the wartime decisions. Until this happens, any minority under different circumstances of inflamed public opinion runs the danger of losing its constitutional rights."

In July, testifying before the Commission in Washington D.C., former executive secretary Louis Schneider made the same point stating that: "There is no body of legal opinion and no statutes which prevent the repetition with another group at another time, of this disgraceful past action."

The AFSC testimonies follow Board action in June putting the organization on record as favoring a

formal acknowledgement of wrongdoing by the American government and in support of monetary compensation to the victims.

The Pacific Northwest Regional Office of AFSC, which was involved in helping the evacuees during World War II, raised the question of redress through a series of seminars.

At the June Board meeting one member told of having her father seized by the FBI in the middle of the night and taken away from the family for many months, while the rest were hustled off to relocation camps. It is important now that we let the true story surface, she told the Board.

"We feel it is crucially important that those who were victimized during the war now articulate their experiences," Lou Schneider testified in Washington, "... and that the American public be privy to the hurt, the anger, and the resilience of the human spirit which is part of those experiences."

At the Washington hearings, William Muratani, Common Pleas Court judge from Philadelphia and a member of the Commission, spoke spontaneously of the work of the AFSC in the relocation camps, and the willingness of the volunteers to stand by the internees in a dark period.

Booklet Helps Worker Gain Back Pay

It's only a small cartoon booklet, printed in Spanish on cheap newsprint, but in a year's time it is in its third printing (80,000 copies)—a gratifying success for the AFSC's Pasadena office. "El Obrero y Sus Derechos" (The Worker and His Rights) was printed to inform undocumented immigrant workers in the U.S. of their rights and ways to secure them. Without this information many would be subject to all forms of exploitation in their workplace. Those using the booklet tell some dramatic stories.

The Reverend Mike Cooper, pastor of one of the churches listed in the booklet as a place to go for help, tells about the man who stopped in to say he had been laid off his job. His complaint, however, was that he had not received his vacation pay. With Rev. Cooper's assistance the man not only received his earned vacation pay, but was reinstated in his job.

The director of the California State Division of Labor Standards Enforcement indicates that his agency has helped a large number of people to obtain unpaid back wages, receive Workers Compensation Insurance, and get other types of assistance as a result of the booklet.

One undocumented worker, Matias, never received his full pay. His employer always promised to give him the balance later. Finally Matias confronted the employer but was told to accept the situation or leave. It was six weeks before Matias found another job. It was then he saw AFSC's ad for the booklet in the Spanish-language newspaper and went to the



Committee for help.

AFSC staff arranged for him to tell his story to the Division of Labor Standards, which investigated and then called both Matias and his former employer to a hearing. The officials, armed with the facts, got the employer to confess. They also got him to admit he had been deducting social security taxes from Matias' paycheck, but pocketing the money himself. He could be severely fined, he was told. They agreed, however, to drop any fines if he would pay Matias the \$1,500 due him in back wages. Matias was jubilant and told staff it all happened because of the AFSC.

Requests for the booklet continue to come from schools, agencies, churches, hospitals and community centers. Unions are now distributing it as well.



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National Office:
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Editors: Margaret Bacon, Beth Binford

AFSC Regional Offices:

Atlanta, Georgia 30303
92 Piedmont Avenue, NE
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
317 East 25th Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
2161 Massachusetts Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60605
407 South Dearborn Street
Dayton, Ohio 45406
915 Salem Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
4211 Grand Avenue
New York, New York 10003
15 Rutherford Place

Pasadena, California 91103
980 North Fair Oaks Avenue
San Francisco, California 94121
2160 Lake Street
Seattle, Washington 98105
814 N.E. 40th Street



AFSC recently delivered 600 shovels to a Laotian province. Safer than a hoe, which may trigger a bomb beneath the soil, officials would like a shovel for each province farm.

New Dam Benefits Laotian Farmers

In Xieng Khouang Province, Laos the AFSC is helping to expand rice production through the installation of a dam which will allow farmers to irrigate over 1,000 acres, and as a result produce a second rice crop during the "dry" season. The anticipated yield is 480 tons of hulled rice, equal in value to \$144,000.

The dam will utilize both concrete and "gabion" construction. Gabions are heavy wire cages that are filled with rocks. While rocks are available near the site, materials for mixing concrete have to be transported. Construction on the dam site began in the fall of 1980; and the project is expected to be completed in early 1982.

The increased rice yield will also mean Laotian farmers need not continue their "slash-and-burn"

cultivation in the upland fields in order to have enough to eat. This traditional method of cultivation has helped Laotians maintain food self-sufficiency but causes erosion and wastes valuable forests.

A persistent problem in Xieng Khouang Province is the existence of unexploded small bombs which lie under the soil. The Province was one of the most heavily bombed areas of Laos during the U.S. war in Indochina . . . two tons of bombs for each inhabitant. Last year two workers on the dam and canal project were killed when they struck a small bomb with a hoe while digging the canal. Heavy construction equipment—considered a safer method of excavation—is currently being used.



A vaccination team prepares to inoculate a cow in Kompong Speu Province, Kampuchea. "The country faces a serious situation because of the great shortage, advanced age, and poor health of the draft animals needed to plow the rice fields," AFSC field staff report.

To Vaccinate Kampuchean Cattle

The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) estimates that 65 per cent of Kampuchea's (Cambodia) cattle died in the last five years. So, to help protect the some 900,000 surviving animals—essential for the nation's agricultural recovery—the AFSC is joining U.N. and other voluntary organizations in a six-month emergency campaign of immunization.

A number of agencies, including the FAO, Church World Service and the AFSC will work especially to protect against the debilitating foot and mouth disease. Crop losses in 1980 due to the disease were estimated by the FAO at \$180 million (U.S.).

The AFSC will work in the two provinces of Kampong Thom and Kampon Cham, administering funds given to Quaker Peace and Service, London, from the European Economic Community. AFSC received additional funding from Heifer Project International.

An estimated one quarter of the Kampuchean draft animals are in the two provinces where AFSC veterinarian Greg Bunker will concentrate his efforts. He will demonstrate the immunization procedures to lay technicians and assist in getting the system in operation. A second round of vaccinations

will need to be done within the six-month period, and a triple round is necessary on the calves.

AFSC will supply vaccines and other medicines as well as equipment and transport. A "cold chain" will have to be established for refrigeration during the storage and dissemination of the vaccines. This will include everything from land cruisers and kerosene refrigerators to bicycles and ice packs for the technicians to use to reach remote rural areas.

"**We estimate** that with 10 teams of three persons each, we can vaccinate 500 animals a day," says Greg Bunker. Since Kampuchea has no veterinarians at present, the FAO and other volunteer agencies—including the AFSC—will help to implement the government plan in various parts of the country.

Greg Bunker, originally from New Zealand, was an AFSC veterinary consultant in Kampuchea last spring, and worked there earlier for the Heifer Project.

"**The Cambodians have demonstrated** amazing energy and resilience in their efforts to recover from ten years of warfare and terror," says AFSC's representative in Kampuchea, Eva Mysliwiec. "Their recovery will remain marginal and fragile until they can again produce enough food for their own needs."

Prosthetics Taught At Orphanage

Orphanage Number Four in Phnom Penh is Kampuchea's orphanage for handicapped children and adults. While Kampuchea has few surviving amputees, and so less need for sophisticated replacement limbs, there is a need for braces and crutches which can be made using basic carpentry and metalworking skills. In a three-week training program at Orphanage Number Four, sponsored by AFSC, four people were trained to make simple prostheses with local materials. Two of those trained were amputees from the orphanage and two were carpenters. AFSC also purchased traditional instruments for the blind musicians at the orphanage. (See photograph below)

Two other orphanages which needed repair and rebuilding were given \$10,000 to buy the necessary supplies and do the work there, rather than importing goods. Other donations included cooking pots, bicycles, spoons, dishes, mosquito nets, and for one a new roof. Now AFSC looks toward aid with economic projects, such as fishing, livestock raising and gardening, to help people become more self-supporting.



To aid the educational efforts of the government, AFSC has given over \$300,000 in school supplies to schools in two provinces: notebooks, pens, pencils, paper, slates—and "it is exciting to note," says AFSC's Eva Mysliwiec, "that the country may achieve its goal of total literacy in 1982."



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Salvadoran Refugees To Receive Aid



Natiyo Lopez addresses a consultation on Salvadoran refugees held in Los Angeles, July 25. Photo by Gary Massoni

Jim had several personal experiences in which he asked for a specific Salvadoran refugee, only to be told that the person had already been deported.

"**The U.S. State Department** and Immigration officials faces a policy dilemma," one staff member commented. "To acknowledge that the Salvadorans might face persecution if returned to their own country would undermine their arguments for continued U.S. economic and military support for the junta."

How many such refugees are currently in the United States is hard to pin down. Estimates range from 60,000 to 150,000. The U.N. High Commissioner recently released estimates showing a total of 180,000 had fled into other Central American countries. In Mexico there are currently 70,000 leading a hand-to-

mouth existence. The Mexican Friends Service Committee is aiding hundreds of these, trying to find them housing and jobs.

AFSC's Central American Assistance Fund is being used in Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica for meeting such needs as milk for children and tools so that the refugees may set up small self-help co-ops in the refugee camps. Aid has also gone to local farm co-ops in Honduras supplying food for the refugees.

The AFSC representatives to Central America recently helped organize a consultation of all agencies attempting to serve the refugee population.

Within the United States, AFSC's Human Rights Program is keeping a network of interested groups informed on the rights of Salvadoran refugees to political asylum, and the progress of legislation in Congress to guarantee that right of asylum. Peace Education continues to work against further U.S. military aid to El Salvador.



Teenagers from Northern Ireland exchange thoughts with students at the Ulster Project Delaware. Photo by Ronald Cortes, Courtesy Wilmington News-Journal

Ulster Teens Make Peace In U.S.A.

Fourteen-year-old Nichola Guy, a Catholic, says, "We have the same faces and the same feelings." Elizabeth Dalzell, a Protestant who is 16, says one of the probable solutions for Northern Ireland would be to mix groups in the schools.

Nichola and Elizabeth were part of a group of 22 teen-age Northern Irish Protestants and Roman Catholics who visited the United States this past summer through the efforts of Ulster Project Delaware, sponsored by Pacem in Terris, a Wilmington-based ecumenical peace and justice group associated with the AFSC. This brought to 144, since 1976, the number of young persons from the small Northern Ireland town of Portadown, near Belfast, who have journeyed to this country to live with families in the Delmarva peninsula, with children of comparable age.

According to Charles Zoeller, AFSC staff member serving as Executive Director of Pacem in Terris, "The program frees the youngsters from the pressures of their troubled homeland. During their month-long stay, the 22 teens and their hosts participated in group activities almost every day." Although the Northern Ireland students enjoyed getting to know their host families, "it's more important to know each other," says 15-year-old Henry Dunbar, a Catholic. "Then," continues Zoeller, "the Northern Irish youth—who are picked for their leadership potential—return with a fresh attitude and awareness, replacing stereotypes with experiences of what Protestants and Catholics are really like!"

Upon returning home, the youth plan to continue meeting—although none harbor illusions that it will be easy. But Margaret Campbell, an Ulster Project leader, says the Project is already bearing fruit. "Some of the youngsters who were in the U.S. two or three years ago are now bringing groups to Corrymeela"—a retreat center north of Belfast devoted to bringing



Corina Uprichard, 15, of Northern Ireland and Chris McGinley, 15, of Wilmington, Delaware, share a laugh and a squeeze on a visit by project participants to the Philadelphia Zoo. Photo by Barbara Pachter, courtesy The Bulletin, Philadelphia

Catholics and Protestants together.

Zoeller says, "The Ulster Project thrives on the continuing commitment of scores of former host parents who have served on the various volunteer committees. And in Portadown, the adult leaders help the youngsters to express their new-found commitment to reconciliation. The beauty of the Ulster Project is what it offers to everyone involved: the Northern Irish parents for whom it has meant the re-emergence of hope, the host parents who have seen their families grow together, and the host teens who have experienced being peacemakers and gained lifelong friends. Father John Bradley, Portadown parish priest, concludes, "Wilmington will be spoken about for years to come in our community—it has a place in our history."

Discuss Draft With Third World Youth

A young man in blue jeans walked into a center staffed by an AFSC person.

"I want to know how to join the service."

"Well . . . why?" he was asked.

"Well, you know . . . lots of people go. My Dad went."

"How old are you?"

"Sixteen."

"Are you planning to finish high school?"

"I don't know."

"You don't have to decide what you want right now; you know. Tell you what, think about it, and look into all of the other career alternatives open to you. Go and visit the military base. Visit the technical schools, visit colleges. Ask lots of questions. That way you'll know exactly what you're getting yourself into."

This is typical of many conversations involving AFSC people and Third World youth.

"**I don't think** anyone should be forced to join the armed services against their will," said a member of the AFSC Detroit Anti-Hunger Program. "I don't believe that war is necessary, and most conflicts could be settled peacefully if they tried."

In the San Francisco Bay area, Andy Coe and others of the Draft Update staff have worked intensively in the past year with people in the Asian, Black and Hispanic communities. They report that they have "learned of the wealth of activity and talent mobilized against conscription and see much hope in the efforts of minority workers."

In Baltimore, Fran Donelan reports that AFSC is helping to train draft counselors for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, in 15 outreach centers throughout Maryland—some in Black communities. Draft and counter-recruitment workshops have helped bring young Black men into contact with the AFSC.

In Syracuse, AFSC's Recruitment Awareness Program, staffed by Karen Garrett, has opened an office to serve a Black low-income community.

The Midwest AFSC office launched a program for counseling on military service and the draft for the West Town and Humboldt Park Communities of Chicago. Antonio dos Santos, Community Relations Secretary in Chicago, said the purpose "is to enable young people in the Latino community to make more realistic decisions in regard to military service."

The AFSC's Project for Caribbean Justice and Peace in San Juan, Puerto Rico, hopes to set up a military counseling service. The project is especially concerned about U.S. influence through the military penetration of Puerto Rican life.

In the Los Angeles area, Bobbie Hodges Betts works in the central part of the city, meeting in Black churches, schools and community centers, talking with draft-age young men about the implications of conscription and militarism on their lives.

Use Of Food As A Weapon Criticized In Talk

The use of food as a weapon, "or even as an economic lever on people or governments," was criticized by the AFSC in its testimony on world hunger before the House Agriculture Committee on July 21.

Corinne Johnson, Secretary of the International Division, spoke for the organization, saying self-sufficiency in food should be the goal for all nations, but barriers to it in most areas are principally political and economic, rather than any limits on what the land can produce.

"**We believe the control of food production** is an aspect in the empowerment of people so that they may have control over the course of their own lives and the forces that affect them," Corinne Johnson declared.

She called specifically for normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam, including restoration of World Bank assistance. She said that Vietnam would be able to focus its resources on the needs of its civilian population if it felt that Kampuchean neutrality would be respected and if it felt secure from Chinese military intervention.

With regard to Kampuchea, she noted that the United States and some other countries have determined that while relief aid may be provided to Kampuchea, development aid may not. "That is to say," she said, "Kampuchean may be helped not to starve, but no help should be given to

carry them into real self-sufficiency and self-reliance with a limited exception in the area of food production."

The testimony also decried the fact that "even milk to starving babies" must receive Commerce Department licenses. "Voluntary agencies are thus occasionally restricted to serving as agents of U.S. Government policy, sometimes on issues where conscience dictates a contrary action. . . . The concern here is not that agencies should make U.S. foreign policy; it is that they should be free to help their fellow human beings in need."

In Central America, Corinne Johnson said, control of land and agricultural production is a key issue in oppressive systems and the violence used to maintain or oppose them. She noted that promoters of improved planting and soil conservation techniques in Guatemala, having displayed some leadership capacity, were killed by rightist forces. "The equation by those in power of improved village agriculture with subversion is chilling," she said. Corinne Johnson also described other problems in West Africa, Chile and Laos, and concluded: "It seems important for those offering direct assistance to move as rapidly as possible to support local food production. . . . We see food and the avoidance of hunger as a fundamental right of all people."

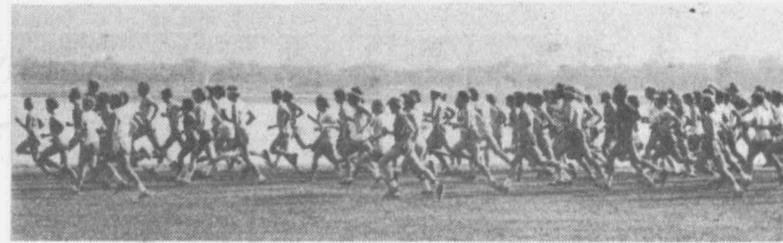


Top down: AFSC committee member, Maurine Parker, right, joins two other Friends in the August 6 vigil in Honolulu, sister city to Hiroshima. Photo by Ed Gerlock

Marching from Washington to Moscow, Vermont for a Mutual Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Photo by AFSC's David McCauley

The AFSC's Hiroshima Day ceremony in Honolulu each year culminates, at the hour the bomb fell, with a Japanese flute solo by the Rev. Shoin Hoashi who himself observed the bombing from afar as a boy. Photo by Ed Gerlock

A Philadelphia demonstration protests the neutron bomb. Photo by AFSC's Terry Foss



Hiroshima Day, Minneapolis: 300 runners compete in a ten-kilometer run; 100 balloons released from Peavey Plaza. Photos by Constantine Sautier



Above: Soviet diplomat Yuri Kapralov and AFSC's David McCauley stretch the Washington-to-Moscow banner between them at a church in Waterbury, Vermont. Photo by Rob Swanson
Left: AFSC's Frances Crowe in front of a sign in Northampton, Mass. that indicates the number of nuclear bombs the U.S. produces daily and the millions spent to build them. Photo by Jeff Farber

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Call To Halt Nuclear Arms Race

Many other events have already taken place this past spring and summer. AFSC offices in Portland, New York, Syracuse, western Massachusetts and Cambridge, were active in persuading the Massachusetts State Senate and House, the Oregon State Senate and House, and the New York State Assembly passing resolutions supporting a bi-lateral freeze.

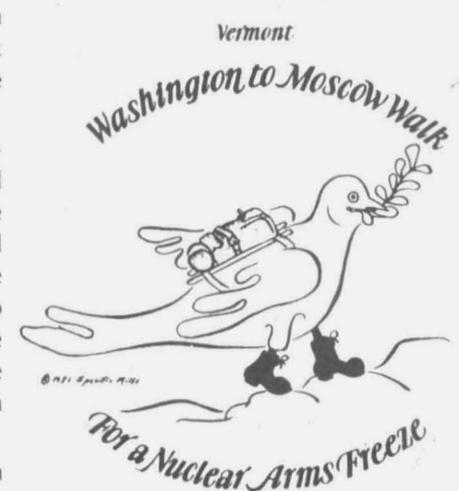
The 36th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were commemorated widely during the August 6-9 period. "This year the number, diversity, and coordination of events were unprecedented," according to Linda Bullard of AFSC's disarmament program.

AFSC promoted a nationwide "Freeze the Nuclear Arms Race Fast." The fast was to illustrate the connection between increased military spending and cutbacks in social services. People fasted for all or part of the four-day period, and were asked to donate the savings from not buying food to organizations working against hunger. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, an AFSC staff person reported that over \$700 had been collected from more than 150 people who had fasted.

In addition to the fast, many AFSC regional offices sponsored local activities. Balloons were released from Chicago with tags to notify the finder the distance and direction nuclear fallout would travel if a bomb landed on the city. Paper cranes, the Japanese symbol of hope and peace, were collected by the Miami office and sent to President Reagan. Outside Syracuse 36 candles were floated on the Mohawk River near the Griffiths Air Force Base in the tradition established by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to commemorate the bombings.

The Vermont AFSC Field Office organized a four-day event, the Washington to Moscow Walk for a Mutual Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Over 200 walkers started out from the small town of Washington, Vermont after addresses by Terry Provance, the AFSC Disarmament Coordinator, and a representative from the U.S. State Department. More marchers joined along the way and there were over 300 in Moscow, Vermont by the end of the walk. During the event, participants listened to speeches by economist John Kenneth Galbraith, Vermont Lieutenant Governor Madelaine Kunin, and others. Although the State Department refused to allow Soviet Counselor Yuri Kapralov to speak in Moscow, Vermont, he was able to address walkers in Waterbury.

Ron Young, Peace Education Division Secretary, commented on the wide participation in the events organized around the Call: "In the face of the dangers posed by escalation of the nuclear arms race, there are encouraging signs of growing public support for a nuclear freeze. Particularly in the religious communities and among physicians and scientists, the efforts are well organized, educating people on the danger of nuclear war, and demanding a halt to the nuclear arms race."



Women Workers Learn Rights; Discuss Safety

As women left work at a furniture factory in High Point, AFSC staff were standing outside the gates to hand them leaflets inviting them to come to a special meeting to talk about the health and safety problems of workers in furniture plants.

"The response was very positive," said Bertha Roman. "Most took flyers with no hesitation and several stopped to chat."

In furniture manufacturing—the dominant industry in High Point and adjacent counties—more women than men are employed in the finishing department. Before the meeting was held, AFSC's Women in the Work Force Project conducted a survey of women to determine the specific health hazards, chemicals used, and the prevalent health problems. Researchers on health and safety issues from the University helped to build a solid base of information.

Those who came to the June meeting, held at the public library, included workers and supervisors and people from other organizations. Several furniture plants were represented. The main concern for all turned out to be, predictably, air quality—the chemical fumes and wood dust. After viewing a slide show, "Your Job or Your LIFE," talk centered on how to achieve changes through the collective efforts of AFSC, the local workers, employers and the community at large. Many picked up fact sheets staff had prepared on chemicals, heat and noise.

Following the meeting, more than 60 women were visited in their homes to discuss further problems. The program aims to do further outreach to workers to assist them in developing strategies and skills to confront inequities and improve conditions. Periodic meetings will offer workers from different companies the opportunity to build a support network. Special materials may be developed to complement already published fact sheets about health hazards for furniture workers. The program has also received calls from workers in other industries who



While both men and women are employed in fairly equal numbers in the furniture industry in the South, in most cases more women than men work in the finishing department.
Photo by Michael S. Clark

want to discuss health hazards in their plants.

The office also handles small group and individual complaints by providing women in various segments of the work force with information, resources and support. In a recent 9-month period over 100 women were assisted with problems ranging from sexual harassment to race, sex and age discrimination. Staff also helped with problems of safety and health, unemployment compensation, wages, plant closings, and with information about small business loans.

As a result of these efforts one woman won over \$800 in back pay from an employer who had discriminated against her because of her race. Another woman won an apology from her supervisor and an improved working relationship with him. For another woman, an unfavorable decision by the Employment Security Commission regarding unemployment compensation was reversed, now entitling her to receive her benefits. And yet another received \$1,700 because of sex discrimination.

Another important aspect of the program is the effort to secure affirmative action opportunities for women and minority men on two federally-assisted construction projects in the area.

Lusaka Program Provides Training

The urban population of Lusaka, Zambia has tripled since the Republic broke away from British colonial rule in 1964. Squatter communities grew. Residents lived in makeshift huts without roads, schools, water.

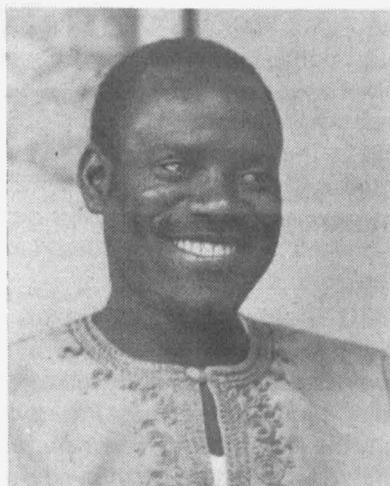
Since independence, the AFSC has worked with authorities on improving housing, through self-help. A Zambian who worked with AFSC for 12 years is now Field Director. In Philadelphia, Harrington Jere recently discussed the squatter settlements.

A lot of paying jobs drew people to the urban areas. As somebody put it, they were running away from what might be termed as "rural poverty", to the Promised Land, although they often found a nightmare. . . . The government . . . started to build as many housing units as possible. Soon we did not have enough money . . . so the government in 1966 introduced "Site and Services." This entailed preparing the ground and all the necessary infrastructure, and allowing people to build their own houses.

In 1974, the Zambian government undertook a six-year site upgrading project with a loan from the World Bank. AFSC was responsible for training and community participation.

Now much of AFSC's work in Lusaka focuses on skills training. Why has there been this shift?

In talking to the people they told us point blank, "We did not leave our villages for houses . . . we had houses in our villages. We came into the urban



areas looking for jobs." Many organizers are guilty of not providing an element of economic development. We should be encouraging informal employment because there is always a sale for services. There is room for thousands of people to enter the informal employment sector.

What types of informal employment are you developing?

Again we wanted to respond to the local need. We assist with the kitchen gardens so that people can bring in a small income to pay for school fees and to improve their houses. Eighteen months ago we introduced soap making. It is a simple process using caustic soda and animal fat or vegetable oil. Another skill which is very popular is tailoring, teaching the women and men how to make clothes, including school uniforms. . . . Eventually we hope that these cooperatives can make enough uniforms to sell to pupils all over the city. . . . We are teaching young people to do carpentry work, to make furniture, to repair shoes and radios. We are

teaching them tinsmithing, all the various skills so that they will be able to provide services for their neighborhoods.

So another objective of the program is to build strong neighborhoods?

Yes, we are building communities that can share the responsibilities for running the country with their own government and that can take care of themselves.

New Films And Publications

"Embargo on South Africa Called Farce," is a reprint of a Jack Anderson column in the *Washington Post*. Much of the information in the article was supplied by AFSC's NARMIC. "Three years ago the U.S. slapped an embargo on the sale of computers and other sophisticated technology to the South African police and military to prevent American firms from encouraging South Africa's policy of apartheid. But the embargo is a farce. The Commerce Department permits U.S. companies to ignore the ban," Jack Anderson writes. Order a copy from AFSC's NARMIC, National Office—50¢.

AFSC's new booklet on Namibia addresses four main issues: the army that occupies Namibia (one soldier for every 15 civilians); the role of the churches in the liberation struggle; who profits from Namibian resources, and the tilt of the U.S. toward a more favorable relationship with South Africa.

The publication—with pictures and maps—documents the appalling living conditions for people in Namibia where 92 per cent of the population live on the poorest 40 per cent of the land, where eight per cent of the population (white) controls 60 per cent of the land, and with that land all the major economic resources.

NAMIBIA is recommended as a discussion guide for churches and community groups, college and high school classes. Copies \$1.50 each (10 copies through 99—\$1.25; 100 or more \$1.00 each). Write AFSC Peace Education Division, National Office.

Don Luce, noted author, says, "It will take the voices of tens of thousands of Americans all over the U.S. to effectively challenge what our government is doing to the Korean people." He recommends showing AFSC's new slide show **KOREA: Time For A Change** which looks at daily life in North and South Korea and the impact of U.S. policy on this divided peninsula. With the 80 color slides comes a 25-minute cassette tape narration with music, written script, complete documentation, and a discussion guide making it possible to schedule the show with or without an accompanying speaker. Cost: \$50 for slide version; \$40 for filmstrip. Available for purchase from the National Office. Rentals can be arranged through AFSC regional offices.

"In order to create a disarmament movement capable of forcing governments to move away from the brink of nuclear war, we must make nuclear weapons the focus of vigorous debates in backyards, shopping centers and community centers, in clubs, schools, churches, and in all places where neighbors gather."

With this in mind, Ian Lind—on the AFSC Honolulu Area Office Committee—wrote **Neighborhood Nukes: Nuclear Weapons in Local Communities; An Organizer's Guide to Information and Action**. The emphasis is on learning whether nuclear weapons are located on military bases in your city or state, and then on turning this fact into a public issue capable of stimulating creative debate. The booklet also reports on nuclear weapons accidents, the transportation of nuclear weapons, and the high risk areas—who's on the target list.

For a copy send \$1.25 (plus postage of 50¢) to AFSC, 2426 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Four of NARMIC's eight maps in its **Military Industrial Atlas of the United States** are new or updated: "Makers of the New Generation of Nuclear Weapons," "The Defense Department's top 100 Corporations and their Principal Sites," "MX Missile Contractors," and "Pentagon Country: sites owned by the Department of Defense." Single map 50¢, \$10 for a 100; all eight maps \$2.50 from AFSC's NARMIC, National Office (postage included).

AFSC Begins Work In Horn Of Africa

An emergency shipment of the drug Bilarcil has arrived in Ethiopia and is on its way to local medical centers, AFSC staff Susan Gunn reports. Bilarcil is specifically for the treatment of schistosomiasis in which micro-organisms attack the bloodstream. This shipment is the first step in a broad emergency relief and rehabilitation effort that the Service Committee hopes to undertake in the Horn of Africa.

A combination of drought and warfare has made the Horn a region with the largest number of refugees and displaced persons in the world. Somalia alone is estimated to have over one million people in refugee camps, and Ethiopia has perhaps five million displaced people within its borders.

Susan Gunn, reports that food aid is getting through to the needy, and that a remarkable effort is

being made by the governments and private agencies to provide emergency health services. Nevertheless, the physical weakness of the refugees, and the disruption of the social fabric, has caused widespread outbreaks of malaria, whooping cough, diarrhea and related diseases. A brief rainy period caused floods which washed out roads and bridges, making the delivery of relief supplies all the more difficult.

Drought continues to plague the region, and to hamper efforts at rehabilitation of the agricultural system. "I've seen a great deal of sorghum and maize, brown and shriveling in the fields," Susan Gunn reports from her visit to the southern portion of Ethiopia.

The AFSC is supporting a food-for-work project to rebuild wells in the Ethiopian province of Hararghe,

where water supplies were deliberately destroyed by soldiers during recent warfare. Susan Gunn also reports she has drawn up a development plan with the Government of Ethiopia. The plan—modeled after AFSC's Tin Aicha (Mali) project—is one of several AFSC is considering. It would involve the AFSC in reconstituting livestock herds, providing building materials for schools and medical facilities, and so on. About 100 families, from the area of dispute along the border of Ethiopia and Somalia now living in government shelters, would be resettled. Some have been in the shelters for as long as three years. Initially an AFSC staff person for the project would be based in Addis Ababa with prospects of living on site.

Susan Gunn comments that this is the first invitation for such a program issued to an American organization by the Government of Ethiopia.

UPDATE

Vietnamese And Americans In Off-The-Record Talks

Last summer AFSC staff assisted in the organization of two weekends of off-the-record discussions between Vietnamese and Americans under the auspices of the Harvard Negotiations Project. AFSC's John McAuliff was one of the nine American participants. Under the direction of Professor Roger Fisher, the discussion ranged widely over the differences of perception and politics which inhibit normal U.S.-Vietnamese relations. Photo by AFSC's John McAuliff



Programs Begin In Laotian Refugee Camp

At the Laotian refugee camp in Nonghai, Thailand, AFSC staff William and Ruth Cadwallader have gathered a staff including refugees and trained community workers to offer a variety of services. Many in the camp are widows with children who lack adequate food and clothing, vocational skills. Staff have provided classes in literacy, Lao culture, weaving and cooking. AFSC has also supplied the women's corner at the Center with materials for sewing and embroidery and stocked the playground with sports equipment. A chicken project was started for better nutrition; the first 600 chickens arriving in July. Staff also offer counseling—and train counselors—to help people evaluate their options as they try to decide whether to seek repatriation or to try for a third country.



Pacemakers For Chinese Arrive

"Blessed are the pacemakers," one newspaper headlined the story. In June AFSC shipped over 7.6 million dollars worth of pacemakers to hospitals in China, the largest single gift ever received by and presented by the Service Committee.

The gift—3,220 pacemakers and accessories used in heart surgery—was donated by the American Hospital Supply Corporation in Illinois. As a condition of the gift, all patients receive the pacemakers free of charge. "From the American Friends Service Committee—Free Gift for the Chinese People" was stenciled on each of the 102 cartons.

AFSC's Will Patterson, who handled the shipment of pacemakers to Peking and Shanghai and the arrangements with the Civil Aviation Administration of China for free air freight, has since received letters saying there are waiting lists for the pacemakers in both cities.

Dr. Tung, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Riu Jin Hospital, Shanghai wrote: "I can assure you we will not miss a single patient who needs a pacemaker. . . . I have been explaining to those who question about the AFSC by relating the history beginning from the Friends Ambulance Service in Yenan and how our late Chairman and Premier Chou En-Lai praised the wonderful work the AFSC had done to our people."

"I think the present undertaking by the AFSC has further boosted the growing Sino-American relationship and will have a remarkable far-reaching effect."



Farmers Sell Produce Directly

In San Francisco, the AFSC's Producer Consumer Project is organizing inner-city residents to gain direct access to high quality foods at lower cost through food-buying clubs, bulk purchase arrangements, and a new downtown farmers market. The market had a banner opening day last summer in the city's United Nations Plaza. "We were worried we wouldn't sell all we brought," said one of the 15 farmers, "but we could have sold an enormous truckload. . . ." The farmers said that cutting out the middleman helps them, while consumers appreciate the variety, freshness and low-cost of the produce.



Ship Antibiotics To Vietnam

AFSC has shipped some \$300,000 worth of antibiotics to Vietnam to be distributed from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City through the Vietnamese Women's Union. The drugs, which have a limited value, were given to AFSC by the Interchurch Medical Aid Program, and a license was granted by the U.S. Commerce Department.

Court Finds Against FBI, CIA

Significant settlements against the FBI and CIA, in cases brought by the AFSC and other plaintiffs in Chicago in 1975 and 1977, have been approved by the Federal Court. As of September, similar settlements were anticipated soon against the City of Chicago and the U.S. Army.

The cases involved charges that the defendants unconstitutionally conducted surveillance on and disrupted lawful political activity in the City of Chicago. For example, the AFSC argued that right wing groups working with the Chicago police "Red Squad" and the Army had placed a covert listening "bug" in the AFSC Chicago office.

In the opinion of the plaintiffs' lawyers, the settlements are strongest, in descending order, against the City, FBI, CIA and Army. The Chicago settlement with the FBI embodies four permanent, legally enforceable principles: no political spying, no political disruption, "minimal intrusion," and minimization of unnecessary data-gathering which interferes with First Amendment rights.

Damage claims by the plaintiffs will be handled by the Federal Court within the next several months.

NARMIC Testifies at U.N.

AFSC's Tom Conrad, with the NARMIC Program, testified at the U.N. in the spring on the flow of U.S. computers and electronic devices to South Africa for military uses. As a result, the U.S. Customs Service has initiated a number of investigations.

Programs Build Self-Respect In Women

For the past 32 years, Palestinian refugees have populated the Gaza Strip. The more than 350,000 refugees are completely dependent on either the uncertain Israeli economy or the relief aid of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Since half the population of the refugees is under 14 years old, education is important for the future of the refugees. The AFSC in 1970 began organizing kindergartens for five-year-olds to prepare them for grade school. In 1974, the AFSC began the Mothers Understanding Methods of Schooling Program (MUMS). This program was seconded to UNRWA in 1980 and is under their administration while AFSC is responsible for funds. **Mary Khass, program director, spoke with us recently.**

I believe strongly that no pre-school education is right unless the women grow along with it. What is the use of the child getting the best education in our preschool centers and going back to the mother who does not have the self-respect and growth she needs? Our women on the Strip are under many occupations. They are under the occupation of the Israelis, they have been for all their lives under the occupation of the men, the family, the culture. . . . So, we are very proud that we are able to reach and give a bit of self-respect, of pride, and help these people grow.

How are your programs building self-respect in the women?

We started by helping the women to approach their children in a different manner. According to the culture, the way to bring up children is strict. They have never heard of what it means to give the child freedom, to learn through play. . . . Then I found out that it was not enough. There is more that the women have to learn about themselves, to help them be independent and proud of themselves.

Through the MUMS Program we were able to do that. We help the mothers teach their children, even if



they themselves cannot read. During the training the aide is not supposed to teach the mother in front of any member of the family, so that the mother becomes the educator. For generations the mother is nothing but a child-producer and a servant of the family. This gives her a new status. . . . We are also trying to give the woman the right to decide for herself. We try to get them involved with the kindergarten, with MUMS, with the community.

How many women are you reaching?

Well, I would say four-to-five hundred women in different groups. We have 1,500 children in the kindergartens, so we have the mothers' committees, that have 12 to 15 mothers, and 1,500 mothers that meet every month or two. Then we have the MUMS group—150 mothers in all.

The support AFSC is giving us to help the women grow is important because we feel that the women are the big issue in our country. If they will be independent the whole nation will stand on its feet. If they will be able to teach independence to their children, if they will feel pride because they are women, we will have achieved something.

Continued from page 1

Supports Action For Rights

out: "If contractors may discriminate with impunity until the government reviews their employment policies, and then must only correct those policies for the future, they have no incentive to comply before a government review takes place."

The amicus brief will stress that the regulation allowing the Secretary of Labor to award back pay is constitutional and proper.

AFSC comes to this case with direct experience with the recalcitrance of the Harris Bank twenty-five years ago, when our Chicago Job Opportunities Pro-

gram tried to persuade bank officials to hire minority people. A 1955 report shows that the bank had "3 Orientals and one Negro" among its 1,100 employees.

The Service Committee is joining a third amicus brief, this one filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, in the case of David Truong, Vietnamese anti-war activist, whose conviction on espionage, conspiracy and theft of government documents, raises constitutional issues because of the use of warrantless searches, and the classification of government documents.

AFSC Christmas Gift Card Plan

We ask you to consider giving a gift that offers the joy and peace of the season to those who have known war, hunger, oppression. By making a contribution to the American Friends Service Committee in the name of a relative or friend you honor that person with a gift of true value and beauty. Such a gift could:

- deliver emergency aid to refugees in 11 countries
- promote peace and disarmament
- combat poverty and hunger in the U.S. and overseas.

Your friends will receive a card with a reproduction of a color etching, a quotation, and the message that '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.'



For more information about the Gift Card Plan write today to the
Finance Department, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Reading, Job Skills For Inner City Youth

Helping children to develop their reading skills and young people to prepare for jobs was an AFSC effort in Pasadena this past summer.

Project director Teri Short describes the work with the youngsters—ages 6 to 12—as a "recreational reading program." Children chose their own reading materials from an assortment of books, magazines, newspapers. They saw films, went on a field trip to the library, listened to records and had story telling.

Twice a month staff held Job Skills Workshops for teen-agers and young adults from a housing complex. These sessions gave young people information about the educational and skill training centers in the area. A number of teen-agers were helped to make career choices, or to plan for a career, or to find temporary or full-time employment. Financial aid programs were explained, and several young people enrolled in evening classes to learn skills which could lead to employment. Clarifying their values was also an important part of a number of the sessions.

Both the reading and vocational projects continue this fall.



AFSC's Teri Short discusses famous Black leaders with a young reader. Photo by AFSC's Gary Massoni

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