



AFSC Sends Emergency Aid To Somalia

For the refugees in the Horn of Africa it is a time of despair. "The hungry and homeless number over a million people—one in every four persons in Somalia is a refugee," says Stephen Morrissey of the AFSC following a visit to that land. He and Corinne Johnson of the AFSC found during their trip there "an immediate need for medicines and other supplies which could help make life more tolerable in the camps." They found an even greater need for long-term assistance with the problems the refugees face.

Now after discussion at all levels, the AFSC Board of Directors has approved a two-phase program for the Horn of Africa, starting with emergency shipments of medical supplies, and other items such as soap, clothing and cooking utensils to Somalia. In the new program, AFSC will appoint a short-term representative for Somalia to supervise the relief efforts and to develop possible rehabilitation projects in Somalia and Ethiopia.



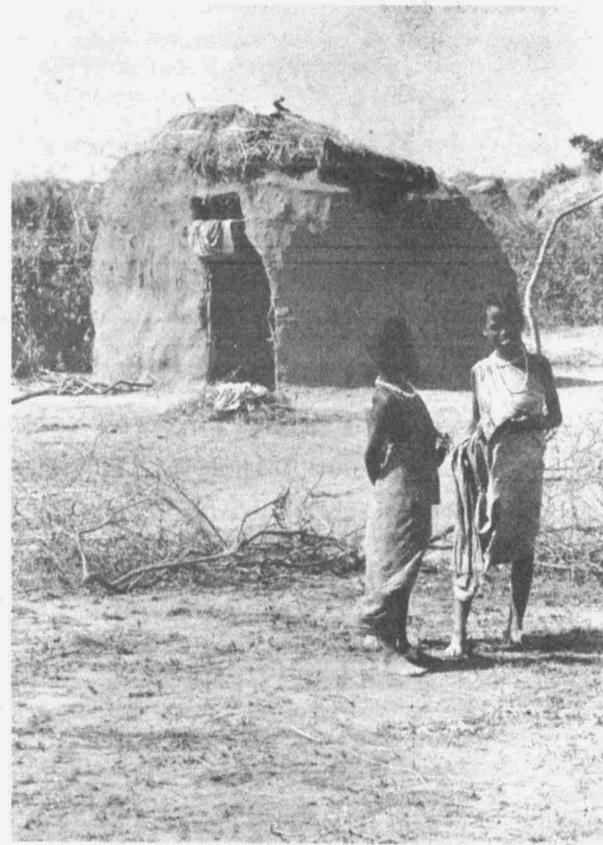
Somalia, one of the world's ten poorest countries, is now burdened with over a million refugees from Ethiopia in addition to drought and war.

Out of the explorations may emerge a long-term program to help urgent community development needs, with the hope of working on both sides of the conflict. The AFSC's six years of experience in Mali, working with nomads, will prove useful as the Committee seeks to address the needs of refugees in the Horn of Africa.

Stephen Morrissey says there are 27 refugee camps in Somalia alone, a country of 3.8 million persons already battling poverty, of whom 74 per cent live in rural areas, most as nomadic herders. Many refugees live outside the camps. All of them are from across the Horn of Africa, particularly from three provinces in Ethiopia, but also from northern Kenya and from within Somalia itself. This has caused an extra burden on an already overburdened Somalia population. The war, where fighting in the disputed Ogaden area has increased, has caused an estimated 25,000 civilian deaths since 1978 and an equal number of military deaths. The conflict grows out of the Western Somalia Liberation Front effort to gain independence for the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian government protecting its internationally recognized boundaries.

The war and other problems in the Horn have become global issues, an internationalization that seems to present frightening prospects with the United States agreement with Somalia to use military facilities at Berbera, and the U.S.S.R.'s continued military assistance to Ethiopia.

Regionally, the problems of the refugees have been exacerbated by a drought in the same area, adding an influx of human migration, including large segments of the nomadic population.



At least 12 million people—more than half of them children—are threatened by famine in the Horn of Africa. Photo by Steve Morrissey, AFSC staff.

Haitian Refugees Live In Limbo

By Phil Buskirk
Consultant, Mexico/U.S. Border Program

The *Gumbo Limbo* is a mighty tree. It has so much life that you can just stick a branch in the ground and it will grow.

Can people live and grow in limbo?

The Haitian refugees have had to find out. Thousands and thousands who have survived putting out to sea since 1972 in fear, desperation and hope continue to live without secure knowledge they can escape compulsory return.

In October of this year a dozen or more were killed by Haitian soldiers as they tried to leave the island without permission. As many as 25,000 Haitians in the Bahamas without legal papers—some for more than 10 years—have been told they must turn themselves in for deportation by January 18. Starting November 6, the U.S. State Department said boat arrivals were to be processed at a "turn-around camp" in Florida and flown to Puerto Rico for relocation or expulsion if family connections are not found in 24 hours. 100 to 200 persons a week have been landing at Florida beaches.

Some 30,000 to 50,000 who have stayed in the U.S. (nearly all in southeast Florida) wait upon the Administration, Congress, the courts to decide their fate. Many hundreds have children born here and/or children in Haiti or the Bahamas. A great many have applied, are applying or will apply for political asylum. The U.S. government has stoutly denied they have any valid claim—

a position rejected by the Miami Federal District Court July 2, 1980. Most refugees are on parole which the White House says, but does not guarantee, will be extended until legislation is passed to provide status. Others, particularly people arriving since October 10, are "pending hearings" for exclusion or deportation. And the Administration changes January 20.

AFSC works with the Haitian Refugee Center, Inc. in Miami and provides a channel for funds to support the Center and its programs. Legal defense for the Haitian refugees as a group and for individual cases gets top priority. The Service Committee participates in local, state and national efforts to gain political asylum and

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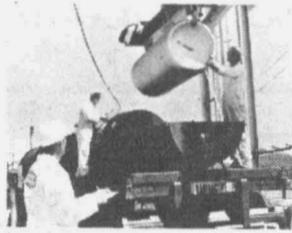
Soviets To Visit U.S.: Discuss Steps Toward Disarmament, Peace

A high-level delegation of Soviets is visiting the United States January 4 through 18, 1981, meeting Americans in six U.S. cities and exploring official and unofficial U.S. views on steps toward disarmament and away from nuclear war.

The Soviet visitors include a member of the Supreme Soviet, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, the president and vice-president of the Soviet Peace Committee, a Baptist church leader, an expert in detente-disarmament-arms control, three scientists, an editor and a film-maker.

Their U.S. visit, arranged by AFSC, brings them to Washington, D.C., Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Denver.

In 1979, the AFSC arranged for a delegation of noted Americans and AFSC peace staff to visit the U.S.S.R. to discuss the arms race and nuclear energy issues. Dr. Everett Mendelsohn, of Harvard University, observed after that experience: "There is a view, which a number of others have had, that there is the beginning of a substantial, knowledgeable, disarmament-oriented community within the Soviet intellectual and policy world, and particularly among senior advisors to the Soviet government." The AFSC hopes to encourage that development.



Nuclear material being loaded for transport. Photo: Atomic Energy Commission.

Midwest Group Works Against Nuclear Dump

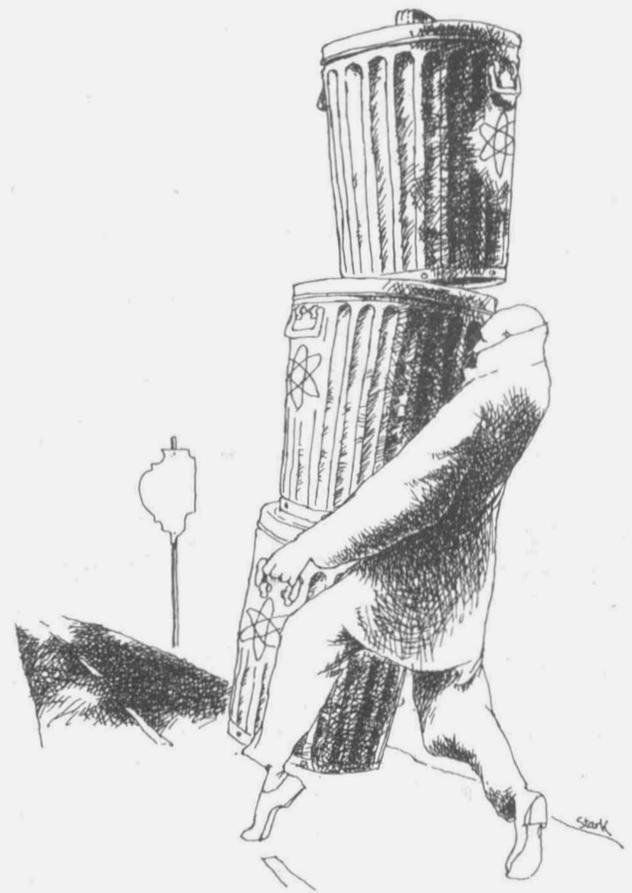
Many Midwesterners are voicing concern about nuclear power and its radioactive waste. In Morris, Illinois, a rural community 50 miles southwest of Chicago, the focus is on a nuclear waste dump site run by General Electric. G.E. stores spent fuel rods at the Morris site, trucked in from as far away as California. Illinois' Governor James Thompson says that Illinois should accept its "fair share" of the waste because it has seven nuclear power plants. None of Illinois' own nuclear waste, however, is stored at Morris.

The Morris operation gained national attention last June when an announcement in nuclear industry publications revealed that the Department of Energy wants to purchase the facility for use as a national and international radioactive waste dump.

To oppose this move, AFSC helped form a group known as Morris Alert. Combining the efforts of over ninety groups opposed to federal takeover at the site, Morris Alert meets monthly to carry out a wide variety of legislative and educational activities.

The group has a "phone tree" to keep members informed about current legislation. Two hundred Morris Alert people put up over 2,000 signs along the route over which nuclear materials are transported through Illinois to let people know about the potential hazards. Relicensing of the dump is now before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and a member of Morris Alert is registered as an intervenor in the proceedings.

For those in the Chicago area who would like more information about how you can support or join Morris Alert, phone AFSC's Darlene Gramigna at the AFSC regional office in Chicago: (312) 427-2533.



• EDITORIAL •

Peace Conversion Remains Our Goal

By Terry Provance, Coordinator, Disarmament and Peace Conversion Program

Although there has been a change in White House administration, we can expect little change in our economy as long as the Pentagon budget continues to soar. The U.S. military expenditures are a chief cause of our current inflation and unemployment problems.

Pumping money into defense production is a sure way to exacerbate inflation. Military spending does not produce goods or a service which can be purchased yet it increases purchasing power by making more money available. More money and fewer products is a guaranteed inflation formula.

Contrary to Pentagon claims, more jobs are generated with civilian production than with military. Recent occupational studies show that transferring funds from military to civilian procurement will generate at least 3,400 jobs per billion dollars. Investing in solar power and gasohol production, railway construction, professional services, housing, health care and education will both enhance our national security and provide more jobs for a job-hungry nation.

Recently, interest has been growing in the possibility and planning for conversion from military to civilian industry. Motivated by action from the International Association of Machinists, United Auto Workers, church

organizations and peace groups like the AFSC, members of the Senate and House have introduced legislation providing job security, training, benefits and relocation for workers affected by a weapons contract termination, like the B-1 cancellation in 1977. In addition, legislation has been initiated which establishes a local conversion committee of labor, management and community people whose job is to propose alternative uses for each plant producing military hardware.

Peace conversion is possible. U.S. military plants converted to civilian uses after World War II. Army bases have been converted to fertilizer plants. Laboratories now performing cancer research were formerly weapons directed. Shop stewards at the Lucas Aerospace Company in Britain have proposed hundreds of socially useful production options to the management in order to save their jobs. Technically, conversion can happen.

The main obstacle to conversion is a political one. It is therefore necessary to mobilize public opinion against the corporate and military interests which reap profit and power from the arms race. That movement which will convert our economy will also reorder our society so that decisions about resources and products will be based on need and not greed.

Plutonium Increase Endangers Peace

The recent decision of the U.S. government to increase plutonium production in this country for the first time in twenty years, in order to deal with a reputed "plutonium gap," is being given wide public exposure by the Rocky Flats/Nuclear Weapons Facilities Project, jointly sponsored by AFSC and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The National Security Council has recommended the expansion of plutonium production over the next five years, and funds have been authorized in the 1981 budget for increasing plutonium production at Savannah River and Hanford plants, and for designing a totally new plant to go into operation about 1990.

"One result of the proposed expansion of plutonium production will be further erosion of disarmament and arms controls efforts" Pam Solo, co-director of the project, wrote recently, "and in the current international climate will raise the spectre of a new world arms race." "Officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have long proposed a cut off in the production of fissionable materials as a measure to slow the spread of nuclear arms to other nations."

Expanding plutonium production will sharply affect the seven communities where Department of Energy production plants are located, which are already experiencing serious problems in regard to the impact of nuclear production and the unsolved problem of the disposal of nuclear waste.

Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado has stated his opposition to expanding Rocky Flats in order to produce more plutonium. Instead, he thinks the plant should be moved from the populated Denver area. In Amarillo, Texas, site of the Pantex H-Bomb facility, a citizens' group has called for an environmental impact statement before the plant is expanded.

In November, the Rocky Flats Project requested of the Department of Energy an environmental impact statement on the overall increase of plutonium production, and its transportation through communities of the United States. Many citizens' groups are calling for a public debate before plutonium is expanded.

Women Protest Pentagon Spending

Some 2,000 women, including AFSC staff and committee members, assembled in Washington, D.C. on November 16 for a two-day Women's Pentagon Action—a protest against government spending on arms at the expense of day care, health and education. Sunday was devoted to workshops and to a vigil protesting violence against women.

On Monday, the gathering moved to a silent walk through Arlington National Cemetery and on to the Pentagon where a rally was held in four stages: mourning, anger, empowerment (hand-in-hand encircling of the

Pentagon) and defiance (blocking of the doorways). One hundred and fifty women were arrested at this point.

Some of the women arrested were released on bail ranging from \$50 to \$250. Other women were held at Arlington and Alexandria County jails and others were taken to Alderson (W. Va.) Federal Correction Institution in leg-irons, waist chains and hand-cuffs. These women were sentenced to 10 to 30 days at the prison.

The Pentagon was chosen as the site of the rally because of the excessive government spending there and the cuts made in social service spending.



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What Can One Person Do To Avert Nuclear War?

✓ Arrange to show NARMIC's slidefilm "ACCEPTABLE RISK? THE NUCLEAR AGE IN THE UNITED STATES." One week rental \$15; write or call NARMIC, National AFSC, or any regional AFSC office.

✓ Arrange to show AFSC's copy of the film "WAR WITHOUT WINNERS." One week rental \$10. Write or call AFSC's Disarmament Program, National Office.

✓ Write your representatives, senators, the President about your views on nuclear weapons.

✓ Order literature from AFSC's Peace Education Resources Catalog for distribution to friends or at meetings.

✓ Get your local city council to pass legislation to halt transportation of nuclear cargo through your city and residential areas.

✓ Collect signatures for an initiative referendum on a nuclear issue or on defense spending. (See UPDATE story of victory in Massachusetts.)

✓ Write a letter to the editor of your local paper.

✓ Talk to your local fire and police departments to find out if they have set up emergency procedures in the event of a nuclear accident, whether it be from a nuclear power plant, nuclear weapons plant, or from the transportation of nuclear materials. Ask the departments if they conduct practice runs so they are ready in event of an emergency.

✓ Join a local peace action group, or volunteer at your nearest AFSC office. Sponsor an AFSC speaker on a peace issue for a meeting of your church or social group.

Isabel Bliss, a long-time AFSC volunteer and a Friend, talks to a passerby during a vigil for peace in Cleveland, Ohio.



✓ Order NARMIC's "Military-Industrial Atlas of the United States," a series of seven publications which list the top 100 defense contractors and their principal plants, the companies doing nuclear war research, the nuclear weapons storage and deployment sites in the U.S., the makers of the new generation of nuclear weapons, and a report on nuclear weapons accidents. 70¢ for all seven (or 10¢ each) plus postage. Order from AFSC's NARMIC, National Office.

✓ Invite someone to speak to your group, school, or community forum about the personal and health hazards of nuclear radiation. Contact the National Committee for Radiation Victims, 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Phone: (202) 543-0222.

✓ Order copies of "The Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race" from AFSC (5¢ each). Distribute them in your community and seek endorsements from organizations and individuals.

✓ Support a nuclear moratorium. Wear a button! Order from AFSC's Disarmament Program, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

1 to 25—25¢ each.
Please add 15% for
handling and
postage.



Representatives of U.N. Missions gathered in November at Quaker House to discuss the rights of migrant laborers with Antonio Gonzalez De Leon from the Mexican Mission (center) and with QUNO's Mary Wade, far left. Photo by Terry Foss.

Mideast Focus of Quaker U.N. Work

The Middle East continues to stimulate controversy at the United Nations. The Quaker United Nations Office follows UN activity to support any initiatives towards peace in the Middle East.

Steve Thiermann, director and disarmament coordinator of QUNO, reports that Israel and Egypt submitted draft resolutions to the First Committee of the UN calling for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. QUNO hopes to promote agreement on the content of the final resolution through contact with Israelis, Egyptians and other Middle Eastern delegations.

Esther Howard, an intern who focuses on the Middle East, has been following the Special Session on Israeli practices. The discussion concentrated on human rights violations in Gaza and the West Bank. She has also attended the special discussions on the Iran-Iraqi conflict and is writing a report on the situation.

The QUNO efforts in disarmament and human rights concerns address general issues as well as specific situations. This past year QUNO has offered a seminar

series on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a special series on "New Forms of Security."

While human rights work continues on southern Africa and Chile, QUNO concentrates on the rights of conscientious objectors, women and migrant laborers. Special events included a meeting of El Salvadorians and representatives from other countries. This delegation made the connection between outside support of the right-wing government and the massive human rights violation in El Salvador.

Economic development, the third area of emphasis, is approached by QUNO through the New International Economic Order. In preparation for a special UN session on economic development, QUNO sponsored a luncheon series on the "NIEO: Challenges and Perspectives." Topics such as the effect of oil prices on developed and developing nations, and the lack of multinational corporation accountability to a national or social body, were discussed to define problem areas before the special session.

Registration Options Explored

As the January phase of draft registration approached, AFSC renewed its efforts to inform youth on the options at time of registration. This brief update provides a sampling of AFSC activities.

The Syracuse office helped to establish the Syracuse Draft Counseling Center. This community-based group holds public meetings and distributes literature on the dangers of conscription to a democracy and the alternatives available to draft-age persons. This group also trained new draft counselors and is retraining others in preparation for a possible January registration.

Vince Cobb, intern for the Peace Education Division, conducted a workshop on "Blacks and the Military" for the National Black Christian Student Leadership Consultation held October 2-5 in Atlanta, Georgia. The workshop was attended by 75-100 college students and student advisors.

Discussion covered many topics, including discrimination against blacks in the military and the attitude of the Scriptures on war. Economic pressures on young blacks was considered to be the most pertinent issue. After dispelling the myths surrounding the economic opportunity military service provides, Vince felt that attitudes became more open and some expressed interest in the AFSC's perspective. Now, students following up on this concern are in touch with the regional offices for further support.

"I am extremely frustrated and even more scared." This quotation is from a letter in response to a Denver office mailing to 52,000 draft-age youth on registration alternatives. The office bought the Colorado driver license list and 170 volunteers mailed a letter urging

young people to consider registration carefully. Between 2,000 and 3,000 responses were called or mailed in. The process was repeated for the January registration.



Vince Cobb speaks with co-worker about materials available on alternatives to draft registration. Photo by Terry Foss, AFSC staff.



The Saturday farmers' market is the meeting place for Stockton, California's diverse population. Photo by Cheryl Lewis.

Market Helps Farmers, Consumers

"Greatest thing Stockton's ever offered. . . ." "This market makes me proud to be a farmer again."

These are but two of the positive comments overheard at the Stockton and Tracy Farmers Markets founded by the Rural Economic Alternatives Project (REAP) of the American Friends Service Committee. The opening of the market last year in Stockton, California struck an unusually responsive chord in the community as the market was seen to benefit both farmers through direct marketing outlets and consumers through providing fresher food at lower prices. The market is now the second largest in California.

Another important by-product of the market is the good will and sense of sharing that takes place. It has become a friendly meeting place for consumer and farmer, and for Stockton's diverse ethnic population—Chinese, Japanese, Black, Filipino, Vietnamese, Mexican-American, German, Italian and others—who come to shop for their weekly food.

A wide variety of farm products (including many ethnic foods seldom found outside of specialty shops) is offered. "Many feel the market is unique in its selection of oriental vegetables grown by the many Filipino and Japanese farmers," says AFSC's Mack Warner, who directs the REAP program.

All products must meet the minimum quality standards of the California Department of Food and Agriculture as well as local, state and federal health codes. Produce must be grown by certified farmers or home gardeners on land they cultivate themselves. Modest weekly stall fees are charged with lower fees for home gardeners. Senior citizens pay no fees to sell their food at the market.

The open-air Tracy market closed at the end of Octo-

ber when seasonal rains began. The Stockton market, however—located under the crosstown freeway—will remain open year 'round. During the peak of the summer growing season it attracted well over 60 sellers and between six and seven thousand customers who purchased around 25 tons of produce.

On special occasions a recipe from a different culture or region is demonstrated at the market. Consumers learn firsthand how to use some of the more unusual and exotic produce sold. A cookbook containing favorite recipes of both farmers and market goers will be published in the spring. Also on the horizon are plans for a community food preservation program to provide consumers with a center for canning, drying and freezing quantities of produce they purchase at the market.

The Stockton Farmers Market Association, with well over 100 members already, is guided by an elected board of directors and the market manager, AFSC's Mack Warner, who oversees both the Stockton and Tracy markets. The Association contributes a monthly sum to AFSC which in turn uses the money to promote similar programs throughout northern California. Mack Warner is also devoting time to advising the state on further direct-marketing development.



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Haitian Refugees Live In Limbo

increase public understanding of the need for just and humane treatment of the refugees. AFSC workers on the scene provide some emergency assistance and other direct services in cooperation with the Center. Haitian American Community Association of Dade County (HACAD), and other agencies.

Of special interest to the AFSC are the 5,000 or more who have become farmworkers in south Florida and are starting to become part of the migrant stream. A program is being developed under the leadership of the Haitian Refugee Center, Inc. and farmworker organizations to strengthen community organization and education as to rights and available resources.

The International Division of AFSC is cooperating with church-related organizations in efforts to address the misery and exploitation of Haitian peasants and workers in the Caribbean. The program in Hato Rey,

Puerto Rico, is increasingly involved in Haitian migration.

In summary, ways are being actively sought to get at the causes as well as the symptoms.

Let the tree of Haitian humanity flourish!

In July, August and September, Linda Ralph, Associate Coordinator of the Latin America Program of AFSC, travelled in Miami, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, in an effort to understand the causes behind the migration of the Haitians, and the sort of treatment they were receiving in other Caribbean countries as well as in the United States. She spent a month at the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights located in Santo Domingo, observing conditions on sugar cane fields of the Dominican Republic, and learning from the findings of the Center.

"Haitians who survive the treacherous journey in

Task Force Addresses Roots of Urban Crisis

By Barbara Moffett
Secretary, Community Relations Division

What are the differences between the present period of urban crisis as opposed to the late 60's and early 70's?

What are the roots of the tendency to play groups of poor people off against each other?

What are the major obstacles to efforts by the urban poor to organize and gain resources to deal with their situation?

The AFSC's 35-member National Community Relations Committee established an Urban Crisis Task Force charged with formulating AFSC's answers to these questions and developing a network for gathering information and perspectives which can guide AFSC thought and work in this difficult area.

The Task Force membership draws on the rich resources of those who devote energy and hard thought to AFSC's work. It includes a black ex-prisoner with a deep concern for urban youth, a municipal employee union staff who works with those who give children school breakfast and lunch; a Puerto Rican researcher; the director of a Native American center in a city with an explosive level of racial strife; a Chicano worker in a large midwestern city.

Last May the National Committee had heard reports from AFSC Florida staff about the Miami rebellion. Many aspects of the current urban crisis were revealed at that time: institutionalized injustice; police forces out of control; exclusion of the poor from access to federal and state resources and planning processes; manipulation of tension between segments of minority and poor communities.

The objective condition of powerlessness is more keenly felt now. There is a sense of despair and abandonment among older people and anger among youth. The hopes raised in the 60's have been dashed and anger will be expressed through violence.

Many see the roots of the present urban crisis in "an inherently unequal economic and social order." A second task force, "The Economics Rights Analysis Project," has been established to examine the assumptions underlying our work in this area.

Violence is an understandable expression of despair. AFSC is challenged to deal with the roots of the despair and to work with those presently oppressed to root out injustice by strong, persistent and determined action.

We are now at work in such cities as Miami, Los Angeles, Newark, New York City, Boston, Detroit, Dayton, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland. We seek to strengthen and expand our urban work. We will be at work in an increasingly difficult decade. Our resources are those of a rich and long experience, dedicated and skilled staff and committees, the steady support of AFSC's contributing family and our shared commitments to the creation of a social and economic order which does violence to no human being.

rickety boats to Miami and to the Bahamas, or those who make the dangerous trek across the Dominican-Haitian border face a hostile environment and the systematic abuse of human rights," she said in reporting on her trip. "The pattern of abuse everywhere involves discrimination, use of Haitians for cheap exploitable labor, and in some cases, slave labor, isolation of their communities, poverty, and lack of any legal status."

The fact that very few people speak or understand Creole French, the language of Haiti, adds to the problem.

The AFSC Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace, the renamed Reciprocal Youth Program on the island of Puerto Rico, has expanded its area of concern to the whole Caribbean and is increasingly concerned to address the human rights issues involved in the Haitian migrant. AFSC is also a supporter of the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights in Santo Domingo.

New York City Youth Renovate Buildings

Below: Transforming an abandoned synagogue into a community center means tackling such jobs as spackling, replacing plaster board and finishing the walls.



Carrying a change of clothes a project member enters the East Sixth Street Community Center for a day's work.



Every work day, twelve young men and twelve young women between 16 and 19 years old, together with their supervisors, walk 14 blocks from the AFSC office on Stuyvesant Square in New York City, heading for two community centers on the Lower East Side, where—with AFSC direction and CETA funding—they are renovating buildings. The cityscape through which they travel symbolizes the pain and hope of America's inner cities. Burned out apartment houses line the streets; but stores, most with Hispanic and Eastern European names, continue doing business. And community centers, created by the initiative of the people they serve, are attempting to meet the very real needs of the residents.

Half the group works at the East Sixth Street Community Center where they are renovating an abandoned synagogue to provide space for day care, after-school programs, counseling and other programs. When they arrive, some frame the long brick walls with two-by-fours. Several others sheetrock the frames. Others fill the cracks between the sheetrock sections with compound and tape them. The workers have proved themselves effective not only at skilled jobs like putting up wallboard and spackling, but also at tasks like scraping walls which require attention and perseverance.

The young people began their work during New York City's July and August heat waves; now they serve bravely in the damp cold of this unheated building with no windows to let in the warming rays of the sun. Electric space heaters ease the situation somewhat, but the young workers have learned to cope with cold hands, feet and noses.

The second crew works at the center of another community group—CUANDO—where the workers have the satisfaction of disassembling the long-broken heating system boiler.

Another project—the construction of a passive solar heating unit for an apartment building on East Tenth Street—is scheduled to begin soon. By working on this installation, the young workers will acquire skills related to a technology of the future, the heating of homes by the sun.

The purpose of this year-long project is more than building renovation. It is building the skills, self-confidence, and work habits of those involved so they will find jobs and seek further work training and high school graduation equivalency. Important in all of this are the project's director, Joan Swan, New York AFSC Community Relations Secretary, the worksite supervisors, Herman Boykin, Carmen Costa, and Eddie Caraballo, and the job developer Madeline Kurtz.

Photos by Terry Foss, AFSC staff.



Above: Young workers at CUANDO—the building they are renovating to make a community center. They have completed the gymnasium and are working on the boiler room and locker rooms.

New Publications

The American Friends Service Committee's International Division currently oversees projects or programs in 23 countries or areas of the world. Now you may order a copy of the division's annual report which describes how AFSC dealt with economic, social and technical problems around the world in 1980. It also includes a brief summary of AFSC work at the United Nations. To receive a copy write Adam Corson-Finnerty, AFSC International Division, National Office, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. The cost—\$1.50—includes postage.

"School discipline policies and practices are depriving thousands of young people in Seattle and Portland of the opportunity for an education," said Karen Powell, director of AFSC's Portland (Oregon) Education Program.

Both the Seattle and Portland education program staff and committees, in cooperation with their school districts, are working to develop educational alternatives for reducing suspensions.

After one year of work the Portland project has issued a report that recommends procedure and policy changes. The report notes the lack of uniform enforcement of the discipline code as the biggest problem faced by the Portland public schools. "Students, parents and the community are upset because the administration of the discipline code varies from school to school and administrator to administrator."

The report calls for monitoring, accurate record keeping, notification of parents, teacher training, a student management specialist as consultant, and offers such suggestions as an in-school suspension room. For a copy of the report write: AFSC Education Program, 1817 N.E. 17th Street, Portland, Oregon 97212.

FEMINISM: THE HOPE FOR A FUTURE is a collection of feminist writings on the draft, militarism, war, technology, and the political process. The 16-page booklet, edited by AFSC's Louise Bruyn, includes three addresses given at a conference of women in Stoughton, Massachusetts in December, 1979. The idea for the booklet was born at this conference as the women shared their perceptions of the connections between militarism and the patriarchy, the meaning of feminism, and how women might organize to reverse the arms race. For a copy of *Feminism: The Hope For a Future* send your name and address along with 50¢ to Disarmament Program, AFSC, 2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140.



National Office interns discuss youth involvement in the AFSC. Photo by Terry Foss.

Interns Bring Fresh Energy To AFSC

Since the inception of the AFSC internship program in the spring of 1980, over 25 young people have been working on a variety of issues in the regional, national, and Quaker United Nations offices.

The 19 interns placed in AFSC regional offices have been involved in the Peace Education issues of disarmament, the MX missile and South Africa. Many of the 19 worked in conjunction with Survival Summer on disarmament. Their activities included house meetings, door-to-door canvassing, and letter campaigns.

In Massachusetts, Judy Scheckel coordinated the nuclear moratorium referendum campaign. She also worked in one community, Pittsfield, where she organized volunteers and made contacts with the local press.

Building new MX missile systems requires large amounts of water. Karen Coulter, while working against the MX, talked with Utah ranchers about the Air Force's applications for extra water needed to build bases in that area. The ranchers voiced concern and were open to future visits from a hydrologist who could provide further information.

Some of the South Africa efforts have centered on divestment, the withdrawal of investments from South Africa, and general information sharing. Others are "discovering approaches to nonviolent direct action", says Sayyida Bey of the New York Metropolitan Regional Office.

Sayyida helped launch a campaign for the release of

political prisoners in South Africa. Individuals throughout the United States were encouraged to mail to each South African embassy and member of the government in Pretoria a key attached to a tag, asking for the release of the prisoners. Some 10,000 such keys were mailed.

At QUNO, Kevin Williams works with Martin Garate on the New International Economic Order. Esther Howard focuses on the Middle East situation.

The national office interns are in the Peace Education, International, and Community Relations Divisions; and Information Services and Finance Departments. All of these interns are working on AFSC outreach with a special emphasis towards youth and Friends. Vince Cobb led a workshop on the military for a group of black student leaders in Atlanta (page 3). Karen Kenny organized the Ohio Death Penalty Regional Briefing Session with the cooperation of local Friends monthly and yearly meetings (page 6). Linda Bullard was a coordinator for the Women's Pentagon Action (page 3).

"The work of the interns has provided a fresh boost for AFSC," according to Bob Gray, the Associate Executive Secretary for Administration. AFSC gives the opportunity to learn the complexities of working in a humanitarian and specifically Quaker organization. For non-Friends Quaker values and procedures have provided a helpful approach to service. For Friends, the reinforcement of Quaker activity has made coming aboard AFSC like "coming home."

Ohio Conference Opposes Death Penalty

"I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me."

—Thomas Jefferson

This sentiment is deeply shared by Robert Domer, former death row inmate and participant at the Ohio Death Penalty Conference which was held on December 13 in Columbus, Ohio and sponsored by the AFSC, Friends, and others. At this one-day conference, Bob led a discussion on Death Row conditions, bringing his own personal experience about "being there."

Bob spent almost two years on death row, convicted of first-degree murder, before gaining a retrial which found him innocent. He is now a teacher, author, and criminal justice consultant. Bob is one of the lucky ones. His conviction was proof of the fallibility of human justice, which in his case, and in others where the death penalty is applied, could have resulted in his execution

for a crime which he did not commit.

The Board of the AFSC has expressed a similar concern by stating that, "the death penalty is especially abhorrent because it assumes an infallibility in the process of determining guilt. . . ."

When Bob talks about his opposition to capital punishment, he states, "It almost happened to me. It might happen to someone else. Capital punishment, as has been said so many times, is irreversible. If one person is later found to be innocent, can we in truth just chalk that up with a casual, "Sorry about that."

At a recent Senate hearing in Ohio, Bob explained what it is like to be on death row. "Time drags slowly on the Row. . . . Every visitor, mail call, and every day carries with it the uncertainty of whether or not there will be a tomorrow or even a tonight. Confined to a cage for all but an hour a day, eating if you can, sleeping when you are able, reading little that you can concentrate on, knowing always that in the next minute, at any hour, conditions could change—all this builds and builds to a point where some of the condemned can not handle it."

Bob has managed with the support of his family and others to find direction for his life; but memories linger: "No one who has stood before a court to hear . . . that a current of electricity shall be passed through your body until you are dead . . . could ever forget."

Presently there are close to 700 people on death row in this country, a disproportionate number of whom are black. The number has jumped markedly in the past two years. Executions have resumed after a ten-year lapse. A public mood of retribution is growing, as it historically has in times of economic stress and international uncertainty.

The Ohio Death Penalty Abolition Conference was sponsored by the AFSC, Lake Erie Yearly Meeting of Friends, Ohio Valley Yearly Meeting, committees of both the Ohio Yearly Meeting (Conservative) and the North Columbus Meeting. Other sponsors included: the Ohio Coalition Against the Death Penalty and the Prison Crises Network of Ohio. The Reverend Gary Witte of the Third Avenue United Methodist Church in Columbus, served as a special facilitator for the conference.

Courage Under Adversity: The People Of Soweto

By Jerry Herman
Coordinator
Southern Africa Program
of Peace Education

In 1976 the television accounts of the battles in Soweto between black South African students and police stunned Americans. We were shocked further as the death toll for young people leapt well over 800 as they fought to gain a measure of control over their educational future.

As a member of the AFSC delegation that visited South Africa in August of 1980, I had these events very much in mind. Of the delegation of four, two were black, and as a black American I wanted to understand the factors and feelings that led to such a staggering loss of life.

One of the memorable parts of the trip was our visit with friends in Soweto. The southwestern township of Soweto lies some fifteen miles via an express highway from the city of Johannesburg. Along the way are a number of fast food drive-ins. We stopped but were asked to park in the black section to be served. Instead we drove across the intersection to another called "Uncle Charlies" where we were served in true "shake and steak" style.

Our first view of Soweto was from a slight rise as we pulled off the two lane road. Stretching as far as I could see were small brick houses surrounded by small patches of land. Gray smoke rose up from each chimney, signalling that morning food was being prepared. It was still early and the sun brightened the drabness and the uniformity. I was struck by the similarity of the dwellings. As we entered the township I saw that most of the houses were for two families, and that homeowners had worked on their dwellings in ways that gave them an individual touch. Over the entire township hangs an umbrella-like cloud of

blowing red dust and choking coal smoke which streams from the houses. The nimbus becomes eery at twilight, before the Soweto residents light their candles.

In order to visit Soweto, you must first get a permit from the authorities. But the people of Soweto have a standing position on the issue. Friends said to me, if you get a permit you cannot visit with us because it means that you are—by your actions—agreeing that we are inhuman, like animals in a zoo, and must get a permit to see us. I agreed with their argument and did not get a permit.

I was welcomed to Soweto by so many people. The openness and friendliness of the residents was remarkable, given the circumstances and recent turmoil. I remember one friend a bit more than others because of his generosity, although he was at the time without a job. His small house was occupied not only by his wife, but his sister and her husband and their children. Together there were nine in three rooms measuring not more than eight feet by six feet, an area that could only comfortably bear a couple.

When night came my friend and his family brought out the candles and kerosene lamps, the light flickering and the pungent odor of the kerosene biting at the nostrils.

My friend is a wise and wonderful person. He not only displayed no uncomfortableness about having us, but also seemed to thoroughly enjoy the experience. When we wandered through the thick dust to the outhouse, he got up to show us the way. He was not ashamed; it was just the unfortunate way they had to live.

I remember his laughter; it consumed him. Some of it was, of course, sarcasm, especially as he would point out the contradiction in the system. He would say, "Prime Minister Botha says he is doing away with petty apartheid, but what he does not understand is

that any apartheid is grand when you are the recipient."

This friend is a deeply religious person. When Sunday came he was the first up, preparing to go off to worship. His wife, shy and for the most part uninvolved in the discussions, kept an immaculate house. She worked constantly at pushing back the thin layers of constantly falling dust, most of which came in through the cracks over or beneath the door.

The people of Soweto, oppressed and kept from sharing either in power or national resources, are remarkable in their absolute determination to liberate themselves from domination by the minority white regime.

Their daily lives are burdened with many unnecessary obstacles: the pass book, inadequate transportation to their jobs in Johannesburg, lack of telephones and electricity; and an educational system described by many students as places "where you are taught your oppressor's language, his contempt for you, and his concept that your life's task is to do his bidding."

It pained me to hear and feel—especially from the young of Soweto—their anger and hatred for white South Africans, their bitterness at the system. These were teenagers expressing their anger with such violence that one could taste the blood in South Africa's future.

Yet with all the anger, living goes on in much the same way that it does here. There is loving and compassion, laughter and cajoling, thoughtfulness and tears; all this in the bowels of a system that denies the black population their humanity.

I have a feeling of love for the people of Soweto, and specifically for the many people I met who gave Soweto a human face. The memory of their display of courage under adversity will live with me always.

Zimbabwe Key To Future Of All Southern Africa

Zimbabwe can be viewed as the keystone of the southern African nations. It is the newest one, having achieved independence on April 18, 1980 after a long and unrelenting war. That newness is coupled with great agricultural and industrial potential. Although not without problems, Robert Mugabe's administration is working diligently to respond to both the white and black sectors of the population. Government policy indicates as much concern for an equitable redistribution of the land, jobs and opportunities among blacks as for a stable reorganization of the white civil service and business community.

As an end to the war and the possibility of a new government became clearer, the American Friends Service Committee initiated TAMAPSA (Technical and Material Assistance Program in Southern Africa), and appointed James and Patricia Seawell as the field staff. The Seawells worked initially with refugees in Zambia, but moved their base to Salisbury shortly after Zimbabwean independence. During the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, the Seawells assisted the effort to resettle thousands of refugees who had been living in Zambia and Mozambique.

The AFSC, through the Seawells, provided small grants to community organizations and groups that were struggling to provide services to the refugees. A school for the handicapped, received financial support. A pre-school center for young children was supplemented with enough funds to hire desperately

needed staff people and to buy blankets, food and supplies. Christian Care, a coordinating committee for church relief to the refugees, received \$7,500 to purchase infant and maternity items not available in relief shipments. A \$900 gift to St. Peter's Catholic Church in Salisbury was used for emergency feeding and education of refugees. The Seawells also monitored the distribution of an AFSC shipment of clothing. (See photo opposite.)

One of the ongoing projects which received AFSC seed money was a sisal-and-cement roofing project. Four men who were skilled in constructing this more durable type of roofing received initial grants to purchase supplies and begin construction in their villages.

Another project has been assistance to Irene Chikaka who has taken an active part in the resettlement effort. An initial grant allowed Mrs. Chikaka, and the women's collective with which she is working, to lease a 700-acre farm in Glen Norah township outside of Salisbury that would be divided into small garden plots and rented to township residents at a small fee. This venture would enable local residents to supplement their family's food intake and sell any leftover produce for profit. A maternity clinic is also being planned for this site. This farm, the Simbaredenga Center, continues to expand with the collective help of the Seawells, the women's group and other agencies.

It is no exaggeration to say that the future of southern Africa in general, and



One of the schools in Zimbabwe that has received AFSC material aid. AFSC photo.

perhaps of the Republic of South Africa, depends upon the peace and prosperity of Zimbabwe. Funds to aid reconstruction and development, which were promised by the U.S. and Great Britain in particular, have been meager and slow in coming, a situation about which AFSC is protesting to our government. Meanwhile private agencies are badly needed to supplement public aid.

AFSC Aids African Refugees

The drought that has gripped East Africa for over a year now has affected the development plans of Mozambique where AFSC has provided some aid since the country's independence.

A cable from David Sogge, former AFSC staff member now working in Mozambique, reported that large numbers of Mozambicans—children in particular—were suffering from malnutrition, anemia and conjunctivitis.

Thanks to a generous donation from the Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company, the AFSC was able to make an emergency air freight shipment November 4 to Mozambique of antibiotics for eye diseases and multivitamin capsules, valued at over \$5,000.

On November 25, AFSC shipped 10,000 pounds of clothing and bedding to Namibian refugees who have sought shelter in Angola. Another 30,000 pounds is to be assembled for shipment early in 1981.

The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has approved ocean freight reimbursement to AFSC for both shipments, and the aid will be under the care of the UNHCR branch office in Luanda.

It is hoped these shipments will provide an opportunity for future work in the Namibian refugee camps.

UPDATE



Aid to Vietnam Wounded

AFSC continues to send supplies to the leading rehabilitation center for amputees in Vietnam, formerly run by the AFSC and now based in Qui Nhon. A recent shipment—a donation from Ciba-Geigy in Switzerland of 400 drums of araldite resin and 50 drums of hardener—is vital in the manufacture of artificial limbs. Total value of the gift was over \$84,000.

AFSC bought 1,200 25-yard rolls of nylon and cotton stockinette, also important in making artificial limbs, at a cost of \$11,464 and shipped them to Saigon in June.

The Saigon office of the Ministry of Reconstruction has acknowledged receipt of these two shipments, and the Ministry in Hanoi sent AFSC an appreciative letter saying that half of each shipment would go to the Qui Nhon Rehabilitation Center, and the other half to other rehab centers in Vietnam.

Citizens Vote For Nuclear Moratorium

"Have you heard of our victory?" asked Frances Crowe, AFSC Northampton, Massachusetts, the day after the November elections. Three western Massachusetts state senatorial districts passed nonbinding referendums calling for a U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons moratorium and a transfer of funds to civilian use. The AFSC and the Trap Rock Peace Center, Greenfield, Massachusetts, had worked for months—leafletting factories, putting up billboards, writing letters to the editors, and placing newspaper advertisements.



Cambodians Trained In Agricultural Mechanics

Some months ago, AFSC staff in Phnom Penh and Vientiane raised with Lao and Kampuchean authorities the possibility of some Cambodians being trained in agricultural mechanics at the AFSC-aided Dong Dok training center in Vientiane, Laos. Word has come that the two governments have approved a plan whereby 150 Cambodian trainees would spend three to six months in Laos. The entire facility at Dong Dok would be turned over to the Cambodians for that period. The AFSC has been asked by the Lao government to help refurbish the students' living quarters—get the plumbing and wiring working again and repair the roof—and to provide some needed supplies and equipment.

NARMIC Information To Norway

Nils Petter Gleditsch, a research fellow of the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway, wrote thanking AFSC's NARMIC staff for obtaining documents from the U.S. State Department under the Freedom of Information Act. The papers proved that a U.S. radar system in Norway, ostensibly set up for civilian use, was in fact a military installation to communicate with American submarines.

Nils Gleditsch wrote, the documents constitute "the first official admission by the U.S. government that Loran-C . . . was built as part of the Polaris program and that the Norwegian Foreign Minister was informed of this fact as early as May 1958, or over two years before he chose to tell the rest of the government. . . . I am extremely grateful for your help in this case."

New Textbook Portrays Native American Role

A major breakthrough in the portrayal of Indians in Maine was made last fall with the publication of a state history textbook MAINE DIRIGO "I Lead." This book will be the basic textbook in Maine Studies for junior high students throughout the entire state. An enthusiastic and dedicated group of Native Americans in the state wrote three major chapters. In MAINE DIRIGO, American history is presented through the eyes of Native people. Mary Griffith, AFSC Maine Indian Program staff, played a major role in facilitating the project. Andrea Bear Nicholas served as coordinator for the textbook. The first printing of 5,000 is nearly exhausted.

Middle East Discussed



"The Middle East is like an onion," explained AFSC's Max Holland, speaking at a fall conference called "The Myth of Security: U.S. Foreign and Military Policy in the Middle East", organized by AFSC's Midwest Regional Office. Holland said: "At its core is the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with inter-Arab conflict and superpower involvement in the region as its outer layers." He described opportunities for Americans to improve the situation in the Middle East. Anti-war activist Dave Dellinger urged participants to oppose continued U.S. military escalation in the region as a matter of conscience. Participants also attended strategy sessions on such issues as the draft and the Middle East, and nuclear technology in the region.

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Filipinos Learn From Indonesians

By Sophie Quinn-Judge, Quaker International Seminars Program, Singapore

Increasing communication between concerned people on the grass roots level in the various areas of Southeast Asia is the goal of the Quaker International Affairs Program based in Singapore. Last spring Sophie Quinn-Judge, co-director of the program, arranged for six Muslim community workers from the Philippines to visit Indonesia to learn about the innovative Islamic community education programs being developed there through the pesantrens, live-in village Islamic schools.

In the Philippines, where Muslim-Christian tensions are high, community organization work is generally being undertaken under Christian auspices, and is thus suspect in the Muslim community. Through the visit to the pesantrens it was hoped the Muslim workers would learn more about the religious basis in the Koran for such work, to share with their local communities.

The visit of the six, in late March and early April of 1980, was a success, the Filipinos spending several days each in three of the more "progressive" pesantrens. They returned home much impressed and eager to try out their new ideas. Last fall, Sophie Quinn-Judge was able to visit with three of the six in the Philippines and learn more of what had happened as a consequence.

"B. had had the best opportunity for sharing with the establishment," Sophie wrote in a recent report. "Be-

cause she had been to Indonesia she was invited to a meeting of the Government's Commission of Islamic Affairs to talk about the pesantrens and the women's school we had visited there. She also has been able to talk to religious teachers about the combination of religious and secular education.

"A., in Marawi City, is now involved in setting up a literacy program in a madrasah, a religious school, for people who want to learn English in order to work abroad. Starting with this felt need, she hopes to work other kinds of adult education into the curriculum. She feels her experience in Indonesia has given her more leverage to push for this than she had before."

"U. described his efforts to get a madrasah started in Marantao barrio where he works as a community organizer. At first he looked for outside funds to put up a building, but when he failed to get a response the local people decided to raise the money themselves. Now the building is completed and U. has convinced the local religious leader to lower his fees so that more people can enroll for religious and other instruction.

"At first some people objected to holding adult education classes in the new madrasah because 'it would be against Islam', but when U. told them it is done in Indonesia they agreed it must be okay."

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