

Terry Provance (left), AFSC National Disarmament Coordinator, and Monsignor Bruce Kent, Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in England, meet at London Friends House to discuss ways to link the peace movements in Europe and the U.S. Photo by AFSC's David McCauley.

Many press for nuclear freeze

The United States is witnessing a rapidly emerging popular movement for nuclear disarmament with AFSC playing a key role. Most obvious is the nationwide campaign for a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze. Today there are petition and organizing campaigns in 41 states. Five state legislatures, 35 U.S. Representatives and four U.S. Senators have already adopted the freeze resolution after the campaign's first year. Hundreds of local and national groups are active in education and grass-roots work.

Most inspiring and clear have been the statements and programs made by the established churches. Bishops, priests, national councils and

ecumenical projects have all contributed to expanding the support for disarmament within the religious communities. Thousands of churches will take part in Peace Sabbath, May 28-30.

A major mobilization of peace forces is called for New York on June 12. In support of the U.N. Second Special Session on Disarmament, tens of thousands of people from all over the world will gather to make a clear message demanding disarmament and the transfer of funds to human needs programs. Hopefully mirroring the recent demonstrations in Europe, the U.S. disarmament movement will add its voice to the international

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Wins access to refugee proceedings

Citizens can enforce their right to be present at deportation hearings for Salvadoran refugees, as the result of court action by a delegation to the border area. Betty Nute, Vice Chairperson of the Board of AFSC, was a member of the delegation.

Denied access to the El Centro Detention Center maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in San Diego, California, the ecumenical fact-finding delegation sued and won in federal court the right of their members to sit in on the controversial deportation hearings.

The United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees has charged that the United States is violating the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees in routinely denying all requests from Salvadorans for political asylum.

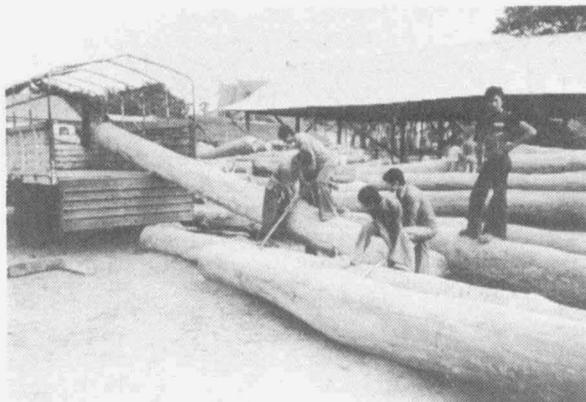
In addition, lawyers and volunteers working with refugees find that refugees are pressured to sign voluntary departure forms, or told they will forfeit bond if they apply for asylum.

No one knows how many Salvadoran refugees are in this country illegally. The INS sent 20,000 home last year. Although it is hard to document, Salvadorans fear at least some of these were killed on arrival in El Salvador. Of the 6,000 who applied for asylum, only 156 were acted upon, and one or two were granted their request.

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Logs being loaded in Kompong Cham province, Kampuchea for trucking to sawmill. Photo by AFSC's John Pixton.

Sawmill to aid Kampuchean schools

A new sawmill is now in place in Kampuchea's Kompong Cham Province, cutting logs into lumber for school furniture. The sawmill was purchased by Australian Quakers, with funds from an Australian government development agency. A U.S. government trade embargo prevents AFSC from shipping anything but emergency relief goods to Kampuchea.

AFSC consultant and volunteer, John Pixton, spent the first three months of this year in Kampuchea helping local Ministry of Education officials set up the mill and a workshop nearby. He wrote in January that the problem was how to move the uncrated sawmill—a 1,500 pound

machine with no handles—to its site a kilometer away. "In the end we resurrected the dismantled shipping case, built a cradle with tracks to match the saw rollers, and with ropes, four bamboo poles, and a dozen people, we skidded it up planks onto a truck. At the site we got it into position and rolled it from the cradle onto the bridge track amid clapping and cheers."

A shipment of ten logs arrived a few days later, John wrote. "We have cut all but three and will have enough for the workshop except for the walls. A crew of four carpenters is mortising the big posts and square beams and construction

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The American Friends Service Committee, guided by the Quaker belief that "there is that of God in every person," works with the poor, the excluded, the discriminated against, to help them open up new vistas enhancing their opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But changed concepts of the role of government are strongly affecting their lives as Washington focuses on taxes, inflation, and the economy and shifts its attention from people to a military build-up. How, in our time, shall we respond to the prophet Micah's teaching that what the Lord requires of us is to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God?



On January 15 AFSC participated in a Martin Luther King Day rally in Washington, D.C. protesting federal cutbacks, and calling upon the birthday to be recognized as a national holiday. Some 10,000 AFSC flyers, that included key quotes from King, were distributed.

AFSC protests retreat from goal of equality

Affirmative action, nondiscrimination requirements for social programs, voting rights—these are only some of the areas where there has been a conscious retreat by national leadership from the hard won national commitment to equality.

AFSC has responded, drawing upon our experience over the years in support of the struggle to establish the rights now threatened.

In October AFSC submitted comments on new affirmative action regulations proposed by the Department of Labor. These regulations reduce the "threshold" for affirmative action compliance requirements, cut back compliance reviews and make it more difficult for victims of discrimination to assert their legal rights.

The new block grants lump together certain programs and give sharply reduced allocations to the states. The new regulations covering these blocks present state governments with a blank check in regard

to civil rights. AFSC said: "We know through long experience that laws are not self-enforcing and that many states continue to resist the implementation of the rights of some of the most vulnerable of their people. Vigorous enforcement is absolutely essential."

The Voting Rights Act, the touchstone of the gains of minority people over the past 17 years, will expire this summer. Extension is now before Congress. Key issues under debate are: under what circumstances a state or county may "bail out" from the required preclearance of changes in voting arrangements; and a proposal that the standard of proof in voting rights cases be based upon discriminatory *results* rather than *intent*. AFSC was deeply engaged in the struggles of the 60's which resulted in the Voting Rights Act; AFSC voices are being heard concerning the continuing need.

EDITORIAL

"Federalism" reduces local control

by Barbara Moffett, Secretary, Community Relations Division

There's an appeal in the idea of local control, the notion of bringing guidance of services closer to the people served. This appeal is exploited by the "swap" and "turnback" proposals being aired under the label of New Federalism.

Examination of these proposals in the light of today's economic realities and in the context of vast cutbacks and retreats on the domestic front reveals something very different from local control of needed programs. Instead of bringing decisions closer to those involved, "New Federalism" would help to eliminate those mechanisms that now exist for hearing community voices. Instead of strengthening the programs being "swapped" or "turned back," it will bring about the drastic reduction or total destruction of these programs; the first step for implementing "New Federalism" would be the repeal of dozens of basic laws, thus cancelling existing entitlements.

Turnback is a strange word to use for programs that never were provided by the states. We in AFSC have been part of the long struggle to hold governments at all levels accountable for protecting justice and equality. States and localities would not, did not, and in some places could not rise to this challenge. The federal government, after the agony of the depression of the 1930's and the struggles of workers, racial minorities and women, began to take responsibility for meeting needs long ignored and justice long denied by the states.

Local control can be a shining reality. We have seen real local control: in parent councils finally gaining a say in how school officials use

federal funds for assisting disadvantaged children; and in mandated representation of low income people on the boards of community legal services. Yet these very expressions of local control are among those being eliminated. Parent advisory councils are no longer mandated. Legal services for the poor are slated for annihilation at the federal level; any continuation would be left to the financial and social mercies of states, many of which have been the object of lawsuits brought by legal services lawyers on behalf of low-income clients.

Local control can be a euphemism for dominant economic interests, bookburners, courthouse gangs. In addition, local control is a fiction when dealing with the consequences of events beyond the control of local, state or even regional powers. When unemployment goes up, as a result perhaps of federal tight money policy or the reallocation of government contracts or international agreements, the cost of food stamps, aid to families with dependent children and many other programs goes up, at the very time that tax revenues drop. In such a situation, will the impacted states raise their taxes, risking the loss of still more jobs and revenues?

AFSC holds to another vision of governmental accountability: the vision of a unified nation, a society of justice and compassion, in which respect for the dignity and worth of each person would be ingrained in public policy. The federal government is the only entity that represents all the people. It carries ultimate responsibility for sustaining that vision throughout the land.

Puerto Rico suffers cutbacks

by Atherton Martin, Assistant Coordinator, Latin America Programs

Not more than ten years ago, Puerto Rico was hailed as a bastion of progress and democracy in the Caribbean, and its "Operation Bootstrap"—a development plan based on the private sector—was regarded as a model for developing countries. Recently, however, when I visited the island to consult with staff of the AFSC's Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace, I found the island reeling under the blows of the new federal cutbacks on human services.

As many as one fifth of Puerto Rican workers are now unemployed. This includes 25,000 thrown out of work when CETA shut down in December. Everywhere, one sees young people filling the streets and the highways, selling everything from plastic baubles to oranges in their struggle to survive.

As a result of high unemployment as many as 70 per cent of Puerto Rican families have been on food stamps. With the cuts in this pro-

gram, there is hunger on the island.

Not surprisingly, crime rates are up. Exodus to the mainland for work has increased, with many professionals now joining the flight.

Even as these cuts are being made in basic services, there has been an acceleration of movement of nuclear arms in the area, in violation of the Tlatelolco Treaty which the U.S. has signed declaring the Caribbean a nuclear-free zone.

The cutbacks have made many Puerto Ricans aware of the damage that Operation Bootstrap has done to the island, contributing to: high unemployment, dependence on welfare and food stamps, mass migration, destroyed agriculture, devastated ecosystems, and dependence on the U.S.

The AFSC Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace will be working with other Caribbean groups, searching for a new model of development which puts more emphasis on people.



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Halt deportations, border group urges

AFSC has joined with a number of church, community service, advocacy, legal and labor groups in support of a petition to the U.S. Attorney General asking him to take administrative action to prevent the deportation of thousands of Mexican nationals in the U.S. under the authority of the "Silva Letter."

More than 70,000 Mexican nationals hold "Silva Letters," which grant them temporary residency under a federal district court order of 1977. Just before Christmas, the Immigration and Naturalization Service began notifying holders of the "Silva Letter" that their temporary permission to live here legally had been terminated.

AFSC Mexico-U.S. Border Program staff in southern California reported the dismay and fear the notice brought to thousands in their area. Ironically, the vast majority of "Silva Letter" holders would qualify for legalization under any number of current immigration proposals being considered now by Congress; yet they may be deported in the intervening months, unless the Attorney General responds to the petition.

The situation out of which the "Silva" category developed was this: between 1968 and 1976, the INS allocated almost 145,000 immigrant visas to Cuban refugees and charged those visa numbers against the Western Hemisphere quota of 120,000 per year. This "charging" policy had a negative impact on other applicants from the Western Hemisphere, perhaps particularly those from Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean. A backlog developed. The *Silva v. Levi* suit sought to have the visas "recaptured" and to prevent INS from deporting people awaiting processing of applications. The suit was successful; INS indicated it would take no action on the case of individuals covered until further ordered by the Court. The recapture program eventually cleared the backlog of applicants from every country except Mexico.

By October 1981, INS issued the last of the Silva "visas" available. Yet as many as 50-70,000 Mexicans in the covered class had not yet received the lawful status for which they had applied. With the assumption that they would become full fledged citizens, many had put down strong roots and made commitments; now they discover that they may no longer have a future here.

Salvadorans armed: trained by U.S.

The United States is arming and training the Salvadoran junta's military forces openly according to AFSC's NARMIC project—and inadvertently also arming the insurgents who have displayed to reporters their M-16 rifles bought or captured from the junta troops.

That aid is now due to increase sharply. The President's 1983 budget calls for more than doubling U.S. military aid, for a total package of more than \$300 million. Fifty-five million of that is being spent now under presidential authority for more M-16's, a nationwide military radio-teletype system, an intelligence school, and "enhancement" of ground and air capability.

U.S. Green Berets are on the scene as military advisors and are also training 1,600 Salvadoran troops at Fort Bragg. NARMIC reports that U.S. weapons sent to El Salvador are Huey and other helicopters, C-47 transports, revolvers, shoulder gas guns and CN gas projectiles, as well as armored vests, communications gear, trucks and ammunition.



Many of Chile's Mapuche Indian farmers live without modern technology. They travel by wooden oxcart, or on foot. They plow with oxen, and they live in homes they construct by hand.

As the original inhabitants of Chile, these people once had ample land for their needs. But with the arrival of Spanish and other colonists, they have been pushed back onto smaller and smaller plots of less and less productive land.

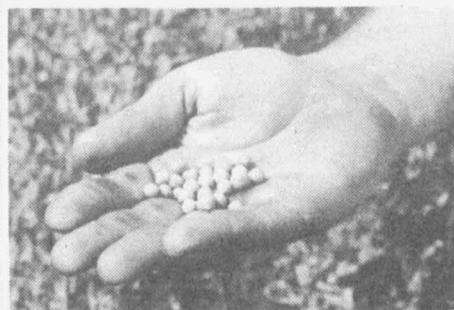
Today a number of Mapuche communities receive assistance from an all-Mapuche AFSC agricultural assistance team. This team helps farming families to work together to experiment with new agricultural techniques and small-scale appropriate technology. In one program, for example, AFSC provides groups of families with improved seeds for potatoes, peas, green beans and lentils. If the plants come up well, the seeds are divided for next year's planting.

In the village of Pichihue, a four-family seedbed project was struck by an infestation of small worms, another by the drought, although some of the lentils and beans could be used for seed in the coming year. In Panguipulli, however, eight families cooperated on a quite successful project, producing over an acre of fine plants.

AFSC staff have worked closely with the Pichihue community for three years, helping its members develop their cooperative abilities. As a result of new self-confidence, the villagers built their own school and community center (top photo, left). The buildings, completed in time for the 1981-82 school year, are not only used for classes but also for community meetings, fiestas and adult education. Some of the adult education programs will include classes by AFSC staff in canning, animal husbandry and improved agricultural techniques.

The team also started a "wool bank" to provide village women with raw wool for making blankets, rugs and sweaters. The women are loaned enough wool to make two articles for resale, the proceeds from one article being used to repay the loan, the proceeds from the other going to the crafter.

Thus the AFSC has been able to make modest, but real contributions to the daily lives of Mapuche farmers, people whose very term for themselves means "people of the land."



AFSC's Santiago representative, Martin Garate (far left) examines pea crop with two Mapuche staff in southern Chile. The peas could be eaten, but an infection prevented them being used for seed. Experiments with beans, however, were very successful. Photos by AFSC's Adam Corson-Finnerty.

Wins access to refugee proceedings

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"There is an overall pattern that seeks to push out Salvadoran refugees by any means available," Betty Nute told reporters at the end of the trip. The delegation had visited centers and talked with refugees, advocates, lawyers and immigration officials in southern California, Arizona and Texas.

Betty Nute told of reading the transcript of the hearing of one Salvadoran woman who kept saying, "I don't want to go home. I'm terribly afraid. They killed my family." "The judge never said a word to her about filing for asylum," Betty declared.

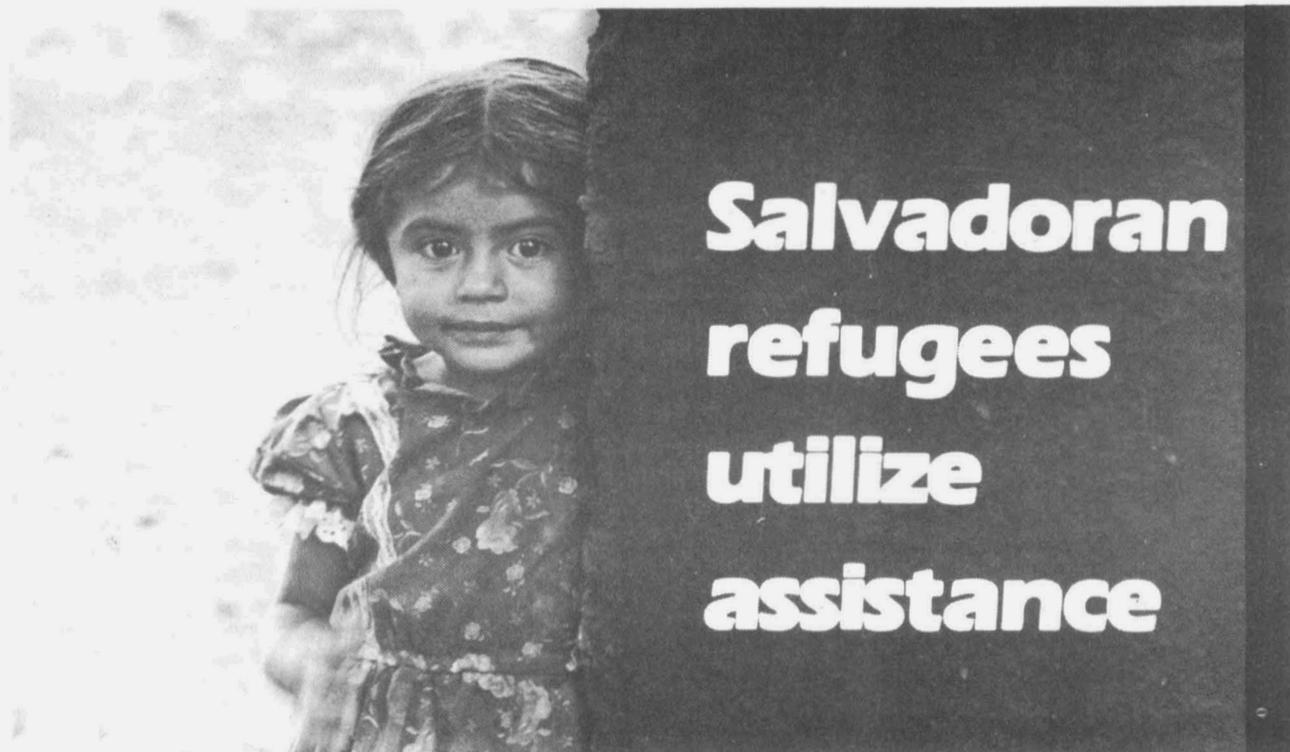
The delegation charged that the pattern of speedy removal was dictated by the U.S. Administration's attitude toward the regime in El Salvador, and its interest in continuing to provide military support to the junta.

The group recommended that Americans inform themselves and awaken others to the sufferings of the Salvadoran peoples, by opposing further government support to the junta and pressing for a negotiated settlement, and by raising bond money and providing temporary housing, jobs, and advocacy for the refugees in this country.

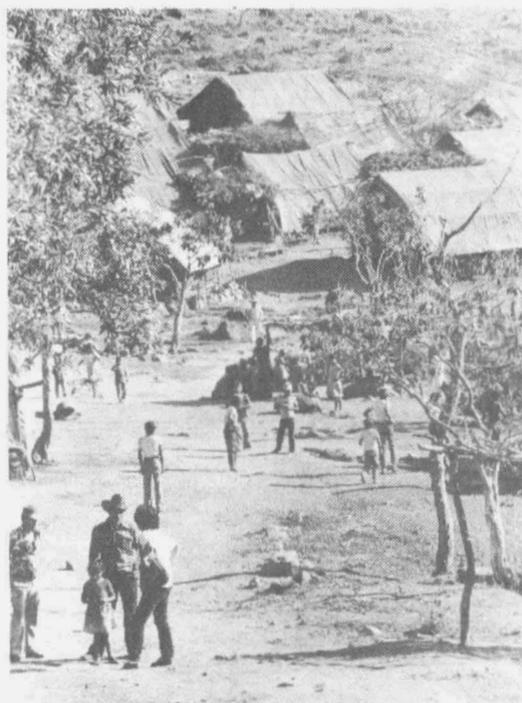
Other members of the delegation included representatives of the National Lawyers Guild, the La Raza Legal Alliance, the Social Justice Commission of the San Francisco Archdiocese, the National Council of Churches and the office of Congressman Mickey Leland.

Most of the Salvadoran refugees who reach the United States are to be found in the area covered by the Pacific Southwest office of AFSC. In response, AFSC border staff and committee members have been deeply involved in helping the refugees, working closely with several refugee assistance agencies.

Since the first of the year, AFSC has had a full-time program devoted to the Salvadoran refugees, linking work in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Tucson, Arizona. Maintaining contact with refugee groups, disseminating information and providing legal aid referrals for refugees are among the chief activities of AFSC staff.



Salvadoran refugees utilize assistance



The refugee camp of Colomoncagua in Honduras.

"Salvadorans are famous for their ability to acquire new skills," says AFSC's co-Representative in Central America, Gloria Ebratt. In the Salvadoran refugee camp of Colomoncagua, along the Honduran border with El Salvador, refugees proudly show visitors their self-organized workshops which produce tin buckets, hammocks, carrying bags, pottery and wood products—all for distribution to members of the camp on the basis of need.

A sandal-making cooperative employs four men who turn out very high quality sandals. The leather for the co-op was supplied through a grant from the AFSC's Central American Assistance Fund. When asked who among them was the experienced sandal-maker, the workers replied, "None of us—we taught ourselves!"

In January AFSC's Representative learned the refugees had organized a school program completely on their own. Lacking any trained teachers among the 5,000 residents of Colomoncagua, the refugees sought volunteers from among those who could read and write. A school program was launched with many classes meeting under the trees. The children—who make up 65 per cent of

Medical training for Nicaraguan workers



AFSC's Charles Welsh and an official of the Nicaraguan Fund for International Reconstruction sign contracts in Managua for support of three medical training projects.

The AFSC has signed contracts with the Nicaraguan Fund for International Reconstruction in Managua to support three medical training projects in that country in 1982.

It has been AFSC's experience that trained community health workers can make a difference where the primary causes of illness and death are the infections, parasitic diseases and accidents associated with poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, isolation and neglect . . . characteristics of much of rural Nicaragua during the Somoza regime.

Today, health professionals and educators in Nicaragua are responding to the grassroots demand for better health, particularly for those people who have been poorly served or not served at all in the past.

In one program 167 health educators will be trained and they in turn will train some 18,000 volunteer health brigade members to carry out

country-side campaigns in 1982. In 1981, successful campaigns were carried out for the prevention of polio, malaria and dengue fever, as well as instruction in sanitation and hygiene.

AFSC funds will also help train 80 selected agricultural workers in the basics of first aid, nutrition, preventive health measures, and in the diagnosis of serious ailments. They can then extend their services to agricultural workers and small farmers who have traditionally had little access to health services of any kind. A similar program will include training in occupational health and safety for workers not covered in the first program.

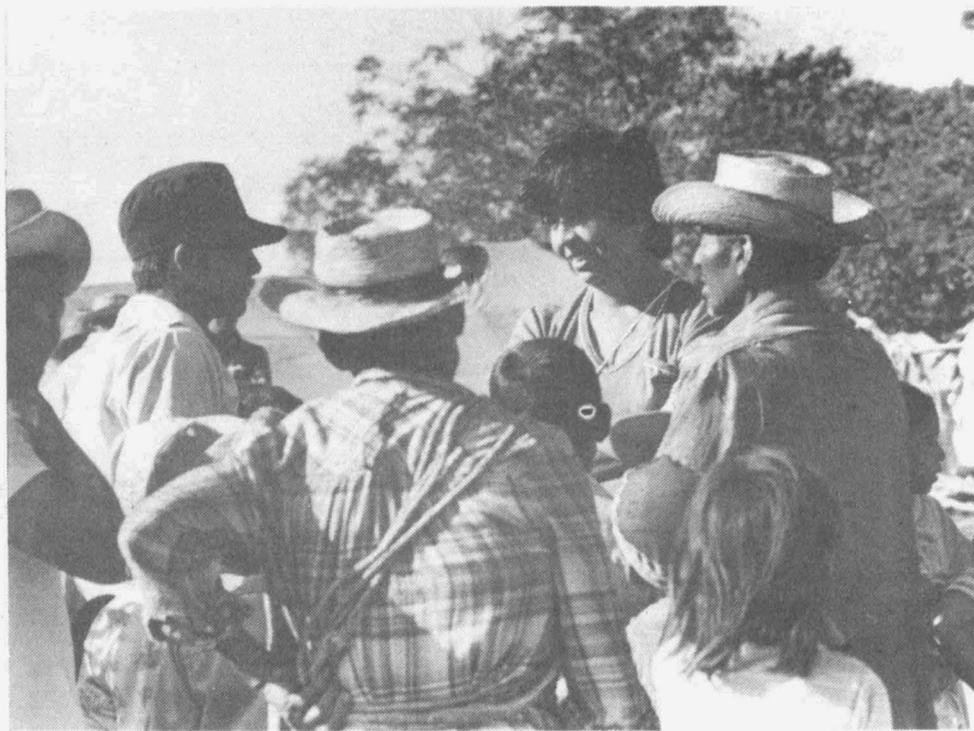
A fourth program being explored will augment scholarship funds for nursing education. Student nurses now have a problem meeting living expenses while they are in school, and this aid will decrease the dropout rate.



AFSC funds provided sandal-makers in the camp with leather.



Children in refugee camp tent school.



Gloria Ebratt (center), co-representative of AFSC in Central America, talks to a group of Salvadoran refugees in Honduran camp.

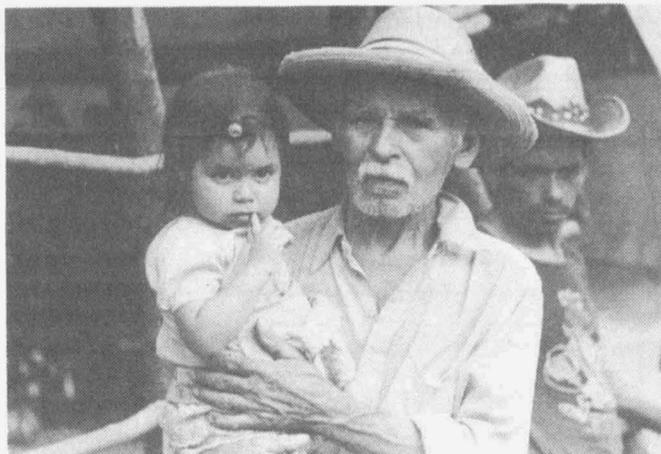
the camp—are happy to participate, but the program lacks basic supplies: notebooks, pencils, books, blackboards. The refugee educators asked AFSC for some help in purchasing supplies and an immediate grant of \$1,400 was provided, with a promise to try and provide more.

AFSC's Central America Assistance Fund was established to respond to the needs of refugees, displaced persons, and others who are suffering due to conflict and violence in Central America.

In Costa Rica the Fund was used to help a group of Salvadoran refugees start a food cooperative to reduce family food costs. This is crucial since the government of Costa Rica does not allow refugees to work and they must try to get by with a small cash allowance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A year ago AFSC made emergency grants to purchase powdered milk for children who had arrived in Honduran camps suffering from severe malnutrition. Such emergency needs are all too likely to arise again, since the fighting in El Salvador continues unabated and strife in Guatemala may force a mass exodus from that country—perhaps within months.

This Salvadoran woman, right, was fleeing across the mountainous border into Honduras at night when she gave birth to her second child. Her father (below) carried her other daughter over the rest of the trail to shelter in the refugee camp. Photos by AFSC's Adam Corson-Finnerty.



El Paso center established in border program

"A needle broke in my thumb, the factory sent me to a doctor. I told them their machine was not right . . . they sewed my thumb, but look, it has no sensation; I cannot use it. I told the supervisor it was not fair, that I would report it. A week later I was laid off . . ."

This is part of an interview an AFSC consultant in the El Paso area had with a woman who works in a maquiladora—one of hundreds of such assembly plants along with the Mexico-U.S. border. The AFSC worker keeps a record of her interviews "to note the needs and problems expressed by each family to decide the direction the work of El Centro Del Obrero Fronterizo will take."

The recently founded El Paso Center is only one of the AFSC-supported projects along the border.

In Laredo, Border Program staff provided support to the Azteca Neighborhood Committee as it struggled against the construction of a parkway through the Azteca area—a traditional Chicano barrio. The department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington ultimately rejected the plan for the parkway; the Azteca group now focuses on neighborhood improvement work and identifies economic development plans that are sensitive to the Chicano community and beneficial to the entire city.

The Service Committee continues support to those who work with the *Centro del Pueblo* in Raymondville, especially its two largest projects: the *Mercado* and the *Granja Cooperativa*.

El Mercado—the local market—was enhanced with the completion of a cold storage area. This has permitted the market to double the volume of sales per month over the first month of operation in April of 1981. New sections of the market have opened recently, including a potted plant nursery which supplies house plants and vegetable seedlings, a taco stand which now provides wholesome popular foods, and a special area that sells herbs

for cooking and traditional home remedies.

La Granja—a ten-acre cooperative farm near Raymondville—continues to expand. The two greenhouses on the farm were divided into four allowing for better air circulation to prevent the growth of mold on tomatoes. Two of the greenhouses were planted with tomatoes that will bear fruit for ten months a year. The other two greenhouses will be used to grow potted plants and herbs for the Mercado.

A small cannery has begun to utilize extra produce. Instead of feeding the surplus to the animals, it can now be packaged for year-round human consumption.

The cooperative is also building a house for one of its members. If this project is successful, the farm will consider further building, as most of its members are tenants.

A new bi-lingual paper links these efforts along the border. *El Pueblo Fronterizo*, published in Raymondville, and distributed to over 6,000 people there and in El Paso and Laredo, focuses on nutrition, local Chicano community issues, and Chicano and Mexican culture.

Many press for nuclear freeze

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campaign for no more nuclear weapons.

Several professional groups are playing an active role for disarmament. Physicians for Social Responsibility, now has thousands of new members from the medical community and 45 chapters. Their symposia on the effects of nuclear war have aroused the attention of Americans.

The Federation of American Scientists, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the American Association for the Advancement of Science are all devoting their resources to stop the momentum of the nuclear arms race.

To assist government officials to prepare for the June Special Session on Disarmament, the Quaker U.N. Office will hold a weekend conference this spring featuring an address by Ambassador Miguel Marín-Bosch, Chef de Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry of Mexico.

In addition, seven luncheon seminars at Quaker House will focus the attention of delegates on topics highly relevant to the success of the Special Session, such as "Toward Nuclear Disarmament: Are There Better Ways to Negotiate?," "Preventing the Militarization of Outer Space," and "Negotiating Security—the Conventional Arms Traffic." Among featured speakers will be Roger Fisher, Professor of Law, Harvard University, and Kosta Tsipis, Professor of Physics at M.I.T., a leading expert on peaceful uses of outer space.

In a series of consultations with U.N. delegates, the Quaker U.N. Office is also stressing the importance of independent national initiatives, as a way to move toward disarmament without waiting for agreements between the super powers.

The Quaker U.N. Office issues a periodic Second Special Session Bulletin and will deploy a special four-person international team at the Special Session itself, drawing on Quakers from Eastern and Western Europe. At the Quaker U.N. Office in Geneva, Switzerland, staff are working with delegates to introduce recommendations of a special Study on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development into the Final Document of the Special Session.

The current international tensions need not inhibit serious disarmament negotiation, provided governments recognize that disarmament is a vital international interest on which it is perfectly possible to negotiate with their opponents, even if they disagree with them on other issues.



When a junior high school in Des Moines allowed a military recruiter to teach a short course on military careers, the AFSC asked for equal time in the classroom to present other options. The result was a mini-course curriculum entitled "Caring Professions: An Alternative to Military Careers." School administrators, seeing the quality of the program, became enthusiastic about the lessons, and kept the curriculum for the school resources library.

Copies of the curriculum are free. There is a charge of \$15 to cover postage and handling for the set of five videotapes. For more information write the Peace Resource Center, AFSC, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312.

WHOSE BUDGET IS IT ANYWAY?, a new fast-paced slide show produced by NARMIC in cooperation with the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, gives a critical look at Reaganomics through the eyes of some of its victims: unemployed workers, Third World people, women and older citizens. Cuts in social spending are coming at a time the government is gearing up for an unparalleled military buildup, according to the slide show, which describes some of the plans on the Pentagon's drawing board. Purchase price \$50, from NARMIC.

AFSC has published a report by Randall Forsberg, Director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, Boston, of two weeks spent in Moscow in December 1981. This was a reciprocal visit in an exchange of disarmament specialists co-sponsored by the AFSC and the USSR-USA Society. **Continuing Dialogue with the Soviets: Disarmament, Nuclear Weapons, and the Nuclear Freeze**, is available from AFSC's International Division, National Office for 50c.

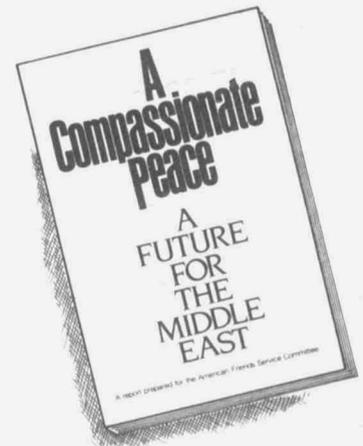
AFSC programs for working women in North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia focus on helping women to get better jobs and working conditions. AFSC's Margaret Bacon describes the programs in an article in *Working Women* (Winter 1981) published by *Southern Exposure*. For a free copy of the reprint write Information Services, the National Office.

A new booklet, **AUTOMATING APARTHEID**, by AFSC's NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex) gives readers an in-depth look at how the export of U.S. computers, electronics and communications equipment aids repression in South Africa. Price \$3.50 from NARMIC, the National AFSC office.

On February 9, at the invitation of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Tom Conrad, NARMIC staff researcher, testified for AFSC on the arms embargo against South Africa at joint hearings of the House Africa Subcommittee and the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. At the hearings NARMIC made public for the first time some of the information staff have gathered concerning violations of the embargo, and urged Congress to press the Administration for a full investigation.

"What happens to Salvadoran refugees?" by Margaret Bacon, and "Voices of crisis in the cities" by Paul Brink, are two articles by AFSC staff that appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor*. Reprints are available from Information Services, National AFSC office: separately 25c each to cover the cost and postage; 30c for both.

A new edition of the **Peace Education Resources pamphlet is available**, listing the latest AFSC publications and films on the draft, disarmament, racism and sexism, human rights and global justice, on the Middle East, Indochina, and southern Africa—including a new 16 mm color film on Namibia "Cry For Freedom" which can be rented for \$25. For a free copy of the pamphlet write Peace Education Resources, National office.



"A Compassionate Peace" praised

A Compassionate Peace: A Future For The Middle East, is the title of a report prepared by a working party for the AFSC Board, and published on March 19 by Hill and Wang. It updates and extends the 1970 study *Search for Peace in the Middle East*. Among topics covered are:

- U.S. interests in the Middle East
- The dynamics of the Arab/Israeli/Palestinian conflict
- The dangers of increasing militarization of the Middle East
- Other Middle East problem areas: Lebanon, Iran, Afghanistan, oil
- Proposals for initiatives which the U.S., Europe, the USSR, Arab countries, and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel can take to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement and a reduction of arms in the region.

The comment on the new book received to date has been favorable. The influential Kirkus review said: "Three distinct aspects of this report on Middle East flashpoints, a successor to the AFSC's 1970 *Search for Peace in the Middle East*, give it special value: the appeal to conscience of its title (and, in some respects, its text); its succinct, clearcut assessment of each tangled situation; the attention it pays to the attitudes and proposals of participants in making its own recommendations."

Philip Klutznick, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce commented: "I found the report so full of interesting historical data and concepts that it merits a careful reading by anyone who has a serious interest in the peace potential in the Middle East. Irrespective of whether one agrees with the conclusions or even concepts, it is 'must' reading for those who want to keep the options open for a negotiated settlement of the manifold problems of

that vital and little-understood area."

"A **Compassionate Peace** is a remarkably important and impressive document. It sets out to get the often stagnant, shrill, and insistently polemical debates about the Middle East beyond their present impasse: it succeeds in doing so A crucial book. It simply must be read and debated," according to Edward W. Said, author, *Question of Palestine*.

"A **succinct, serious, and comprehensive analysis of the multiple problems of the Middle East leading to sensible suggestions which blend humane concerns and long-term realism**," said Stanley Hoffman, Harvard University.

Compassionate Peace may be ordered from the Friends Book Store, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. \$6.95. Add \$1.50 for handling.

Sawmill to aid Kampuchean schools

Continued from page 1

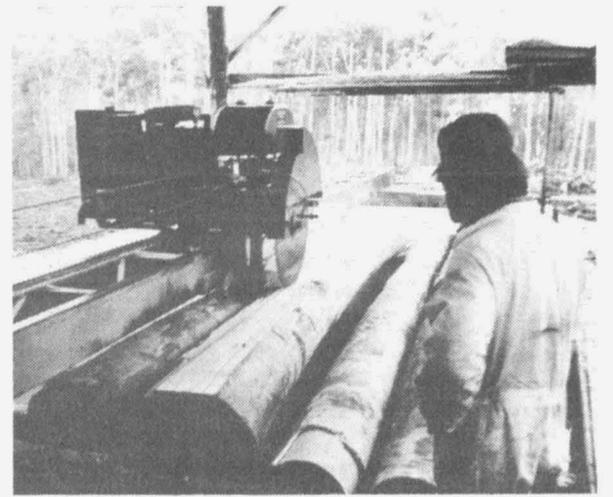
begins in a week.

"Now I am ready to go to Singapore to purchase an electric grinder, wiring and junction boxes for the workshop, and log-handling gear for the mill—jacks, dollies, windlasses. They should finish the roof and masonry walls of the workshop by the end of February; then I can set up and wire the generator and machines."

The sawmill and workshop are part of the Kampuchean government's national priority effort to restore education. Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea mistrusted formal education; the government executed many teachers and eliminated virtually all schools. Now the Department

of Education in Kompong Cham has set up schools for more than 185,000 children and initiated literacy classes for almost 47,000 adults. In 1980 AFSC provided one-half of the basic school supplies needed in the province—pens, notebooks, chalk, blackboards, lanterns for adult evening classes—and recently sent another large shipment for the current school year.

Other 1982 donations include vegetable seeds, fertilizer and hand sprayers for the dry season planting in Kompong Cham, dining halls for two orphanages, supplies for the vaccination of draft animals and for equipping rehabilitation workshops at hospitals in six provinces.



Australian Quakers purchased sawmill for Kampuchea.

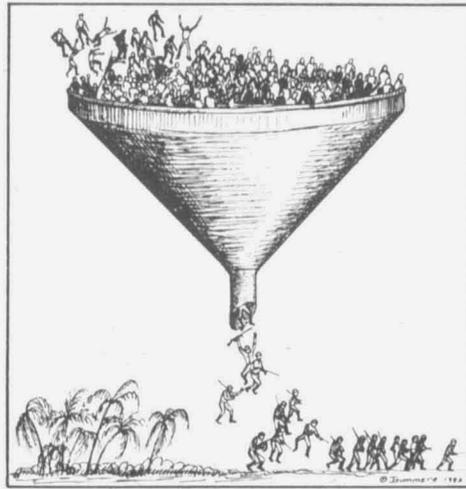
New center for draft counsel in Oakland

The Raza Draft Counseling Center—a bilingual draft and military enlistment counseling center, located in the Fruitvale Barrio of Oakland, California—opened its doors in March.

Fruitvale, with its primarily low-income, Spanish-speaking population, has had a great need for such a center. The young people of draft age in the community are prime targets for military recruiters and are the most vulnerable to a future draft. Historically communities such as Fruitvale have had a greater proportion of their young men drafted, sent into combat and killed than the more affluent communities.

The lack of draft counseling in these poorer neighborhoods has helped to create this problem. The Raza Center staff hope to rectify this situation by providing good, informative and unbiased counseling that truly meets the needs of the community and its young people.

The AFSC's Northern California Regional Office—using its draft experience, organizing



capabilities and contacts—has played a vital role in the development of the center, located in St. Elizabeth's Church. Staff member Andy Coe has been involved with the project since its inception.

Anthony Gonzales, a 33-year-old Vietnam veteran, is the center coordinator, handling administrative details and coordinating the work of the trained volunteers who do the counseling. The Board of Directors includes four community mental health workers, Andy Coe and AFSC committee member Sandy Turner.

Florida office assists migrant co-ops, self-help projects

"We found one worker who had been a welder in Mexico for 18 years; yet there he was, out there picking tomatoes. Now, he's making a good living where he should be. In other cases, we're helping people to start painting houses. Some are in their own businesses and making money."

So says Bartolomé Colom, an energetic one-person staff of the AFSC Florida Undocumented Workers Program, now in its third year and soon to expand from central, south central and southern parts to the whole state.

"Originally, we tried to help Mexican undocumented workers—illegals—find out if they had any equity," says Bartolomé, who is now a trained para-legal recognized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. "By that we mean, trying to find out if there is a member of the immediate family who is a U.S. citizen. This can mean the illegal without papers can stay in this country."

"You see, a lot of people down here are just not advised of their legal rights. Well, now the program has switched a bit; we've started recruiting volunteers—some of them work for other agencies—and we've branched out to help Haitians, U.S. Blacks, and a few Salvadorans, and Puerto Ricans. There is one exile from Nicaragua among our present caseload."

"We're working on cooperatives among the workers, helping them to develop self-help projects. And if somebody comes along and says, give me some assistance on food stamps or AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), well, we do that, too. We can't say it's not in our job description."

"Of course," says Bartolomé Colom, "we do a lot of work on adjusting the status of illegals—our original priority. We're cooperating with others including the AFSC urban program in Miami, headed by Glenn Edwards. He's trying to develop a project to get young persons in Liberty City to launch multi-people self-help projects."

Bartolomé is also helping the undocumented and other workers on specifics for a health organization, including an economical plan of burial.

"We have 16 para-legals, now, all volunteers for the AFSC. Seven of them also work for other agencies. Included are two U.S. Blacks and two Haitians," adds Bartolomé.

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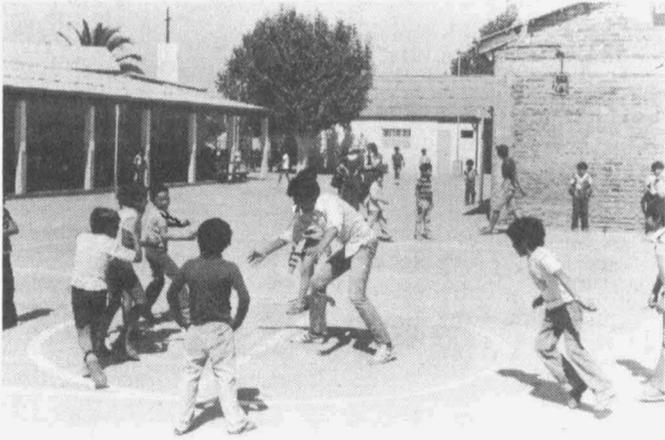
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Santiago's children gain from day camps

With AFSC lending support, a Roman Catholic parish in Santiago, Chile this year held urban day camps for 1,500 children from one of the city's poorest neighborhoods. Games, a balanced lunch, and nutritious snacks morning and afternoon were part of the ten-day program. For many of these children it was the first time in months they had had milk.

AFSC staff Martin Garate and Kathy Neidhardt helped train the 150 teen-age counselors who ran the camps. They not only assisted the counselors in planning the overall program but also taught them how to communicate with their neighbors, using such inexpensive "micro-media" as posters, newsletters and skits.

Martin and Kathy also joined the counselors for nightly meetings to evaluate the day and to plan for the next; and participated in a total evaluation of the program at the end.

UPDATE



Rug factory opens in Mali

In Segou, Mali a group of almost 100 poor women now gain income from a co-operative rug factory—the only one of its kind in Mali. It is significant because these women—like other wives and mothers in Mali—must earn a portion of the family income; yet opportunities to do so are few. Eventually more than 100 women will be employed—several as business managers, 20 as weavers, and approximately 50 women will be paid to card-spin wool in their homes.

When the rug weaving workshop in Segou, run by a French Roman Catholic Mission, closed in 1978 after 28 years, the women weavers sought help to get started again on their own. They contacted the rural Women's Advisory Service which has been helping small groups of women in rural Mali since 1979. The co-directors, AFSC's Carol Carp and Malian government appointee Mariam Chiam, found the women start-up funds, negotiated the purchase of land, and got government clearance to open. The Advisory Service also raised funds for the construction of a large workshop. A British organization provided a consultant.

By mid-August, with construction completed, the women weavers began work. Orders for the thick pile, oriental-style rugs were coming in from townspeople and from as far away as Dakar. The women are so skilled, and have such high standards in design and quality, that it is easy to see why the Segou rugs have been acclaimed the best in Mali.

Aid to Poland

Contributions for Poland, received by the AFSC, are being sent to West German and Austrian Quakers who—through the Pyrmont Yearly Meeting of Friends—have intensified their aid to Poland since the imposition of martial law. These Friends have been working for the last 20 years to develop person-to-person contacts with Polish people, with the aim of reconciliation and reaching across the barrier of hatred left from World War II.

Today they are sending parcels to "adopted" Polish families, purchasing food and trucking it to large Polish cities for distribution through Polish counterparts, and increasing their direct monetary help to the Child Health Center in Warsaw which they helped establish in 1973.

Heinrich Carstens writes: "We would cherish contributions from AFSC and promise to handle these with care and wisdom. To answer why we concentrate on children is to repeat what a Catholic priest said to me in Cracow. 'An adult can adjust to circumstances. He or she can even go short of food for a while. . . . It is expectant or nursing mothers, babies and children, who belong to the severely endangered yet helpless section of our population. . . . It is the children who are Poland's future.'"



Korean Reunification was the subject of an AFSC conference near Philadelphia in February. The 60 participants—two thirds of whom were Korean—were invited from the United States and Canada. In AFSC tradition, the conference was off-the-record with no final statement or report. The atmosphere of trust enabled people of quite divergent viewpoints to discuss and debate the issues without rancor. There emerged from the meeting a strong sense that despite economic, cultural and political differences, the Korean people are one. "An astounding success . . ." and "Excellent balance of reality and hope," were two comments made by participants at the end of the weekend.



AFSC protests prison brutality

In December, during a four-day shake-down at Hawaii's major prison on Oahu, a large number of prisoners—perhaps 250—were physically assaulted, and a few severely beaten; facts privately confirmed by both inmates and guards. Dr. Meda Chesney-Lind, clerk of AFSC's Hawaii Area Executive Committee, called the events "unparalleled in the history of corrections in Hawaii."

The AFSC held a vigil at the prison the day after reports of the beatings surfaced publicly. AFSC's Ian Lind wrote, "Virtually every family that went in to visit that morning stopped to talk, to convey information from inmates, to thank us for helping. Later we met with family members to gather more substantial accounts and to offer support."

While the prison administration and the Governor were denying that such physical assaults took place, AFSC was calling for an investigation by respected third parties.

As a result of AFSC's concern, a group of prisoners' families have been meeting to work towards solutions to prison problems and abuses. "They have a fierce drive for justice," says Ian Lind. "We hope that by combining our resources and contacts, some constructive changes can occur."

More pacemakers to China

In June 1981, AFSC shipped 3,220 heart pacemakers and accessories to Peking and Shanghai for use in Chinese hospitals, with the agreement that no charge would be made to the patients. The shipment was reported in every major newspaper in China, and we have been told there are waiting lists for the pacemakers in both cities. AFSC recently made a second shipment of 900 pacemakers and accessories, with free freight again provided by the Chinese airline. The value of both shipments, according to the donor manufacturer, comes to about ten million dollars, the largest gift in AFSC's history.