

AFSC



A cry of many voices...

Calling for peace in Central America

• **In Denver**, for the fifty-first consecutive Tuesday, nineteen people gather in a small park holding signs. One reads: "Silent vigil for peace and justice in Central America."

• **In Indiana**, a Presbyterian minister who has viewed an AFSC slideshow on Nicaragua speaks to his congregation about his deep, personal concern. The church members respond, gathering money, toys and school supplies for AFSC's special Nicaragua campaign.

• **In San Francisco**, fifteen friends gather in a living room to hear the story of a Salvadoran refugee who weeps as he describes the torture and murder of his brother. Afterwards, people discuss what each of them can do to help end the violence.

• **In a Florida courtroom**, an AFSC-trained paralegal stands beside a Guatemalan father of four. They are trying to persuade an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to release the refugee until a hearing determines whether he will be allowed to remain in the U.S. or be deported.

Across the United States, AFSC staff work in these and many other ways to address the sufferings of war and the yearnings for peace in Central America, and to answer the cries for justice raised by Guatemalans and Salvadorans who have fled the violence and repression of their own countries, seeking safety in the United States. AFSC suggests alternative, peaceful approaches for resolving the conflicts without military intervention.



Citizens of Brattleboro, Vermont, greet a family of Guatemalan refugees traveling in a caravan from Chicago to a Benedictine priory where they were given sanctuary. AFSC Chicago staff helped organize the caravan, and a Vermont staff person was on hand for their arrival.

Toward an Atmosphere for Peace

AFSC provides educational materials to the growing U.S. movement for peace in Central America. The size of this movement is demonstrated by the overwhelming demand for publications. Eva Gold of AFSC's National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex (NARMIC) reports that "the demand for resources is strong, and it's getting stronger." Their *Central America War: Guide*

to the US Military Build-Up has sold 35,000 copies in a year and a half, setting a record for NARMIC publications.

House meetings are used by AFSC staff in several locations to reach potentially concerned community members. Susan Wood, working out of San Francisco, says, "People will come to a friend's home who would not come to any other public event." For many attending these meetings, it is their first opportunity to speak personally with a Central American refugee. Susan Wood says of her

teamwork with refugees:

"People who have gone through so much personally are still able to have faith. They have an incredible resourcefulness, and to witness that is inspiring."

Denver staff member Eric Wright recently made a trip to Nicaragua where he visited with government officials, an opposition group, and a US Embassy official in Managua. He also spent five days in a town near the northern border which has been under attack by the "contra" forces. There, he helped dig an attack shelter for a child.

Continued on page 3

'Workfare Unfair'—AFSC seeks justice

"People are either confused about it, or else they think it's a pretty good idea . . . until they read between the lines. Then they get horrified."

The speaker is Beth McKee who works with AFSC's Women in the Work Force program in North Carolina. She is talking about workfare, a policy under which recipients of public benefits are required to "work off" those benefits through placements with governmental agencies or nonprofit organizations. Workfare is being adopted by a growing number of states and counties across the country.

What is wrong with workfare?
Sarah Davis, staff at AFSC's New

Employment for Women (NEW) program in West Virginia has had an opportunity to see workfare in operation through that state's Community Work Experience Program (CWEP). In Logan County, CWEP is exacerbating already-serious unemployment problems. One organization laid off 18 paid workers who were no longer needed when CWEP workers became available.

Khin-Lin Johnson, AFSC staff in New England, observed similar effects on employment two years ago when workfare was almost adopted in Massachusetts. She noted that during budget cuts, the state began laying off workers from entry level

human services jobs, anticipating that those slots could be filled with workfare people after very minimal training programs. "The effects were particularly hard on women—especially women of color—since they were the ones targeted to fill these positions, and therefore be converted from paid worker to welfare recipient," Khin-Lin Johnson says. Workfare was defeated in Massachusetts due to pressure from a grassroots movement, to which AFSC gave support.

WORKFARE, an AFSC booklet in use nationwide by community activists, states:

INSIDE

"Combating hunger with development in Africa"



See centerspread, page 4

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"Holding aloft the Light"

Editorial
David McCauley
AFSC Peace Secretary, Vermont

Religious people are called to many tasks for peace. An essential one is to be keepers of the fire in a dark time. The flame of hope must burn in each person but must also be shared to be kept alive. The candlelight vigil is a ceremony which expresses this dual need.

For several years the American Friends Service Committee in Vermont has sponsored candlelight vigils and candleboat floats. These activities evoke a spirit of worship, of contemplation, and of community.

We form a circle of hope. We pass the flame to one another. If mine goes out, yours will light it. Together we make a brighter light. These small flames express and rekindle our commitment to work for peace—a peace which seems so beyond our grasp.

There are times when we want the clear voice of the Spirit, but we hear only whispers. There are strong moments of Light, but more

often we must learn to see in a dim glow. There are surges of public action for peace. But more often we must blow on the embers of concern, including our own. For many, our peacework, and the faith and hope which sustain it, are nourished by gathering in candlelight with others. Indeed, it sometimes seems that against the dark reality in Central America and the intense flash of nuclear weapons, we can put only our candles of hope.

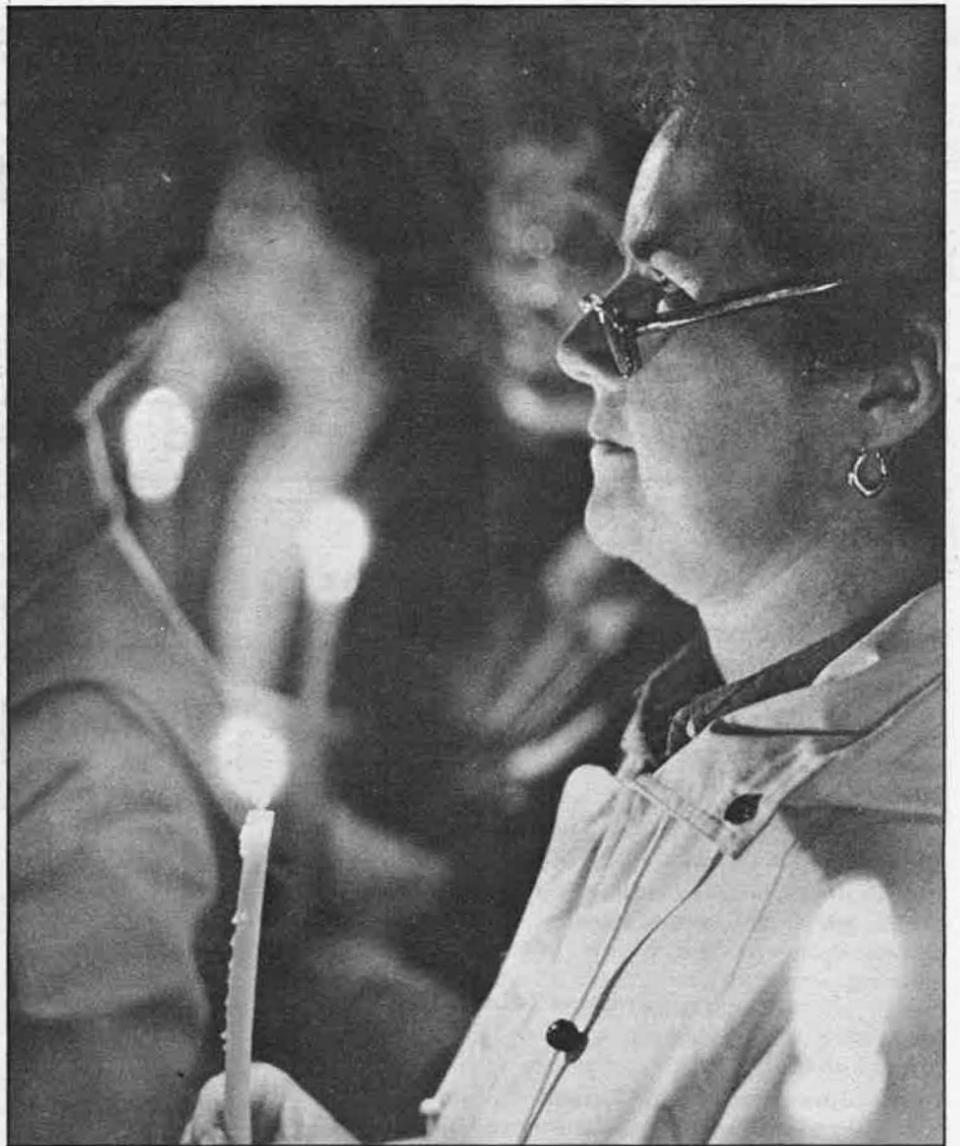
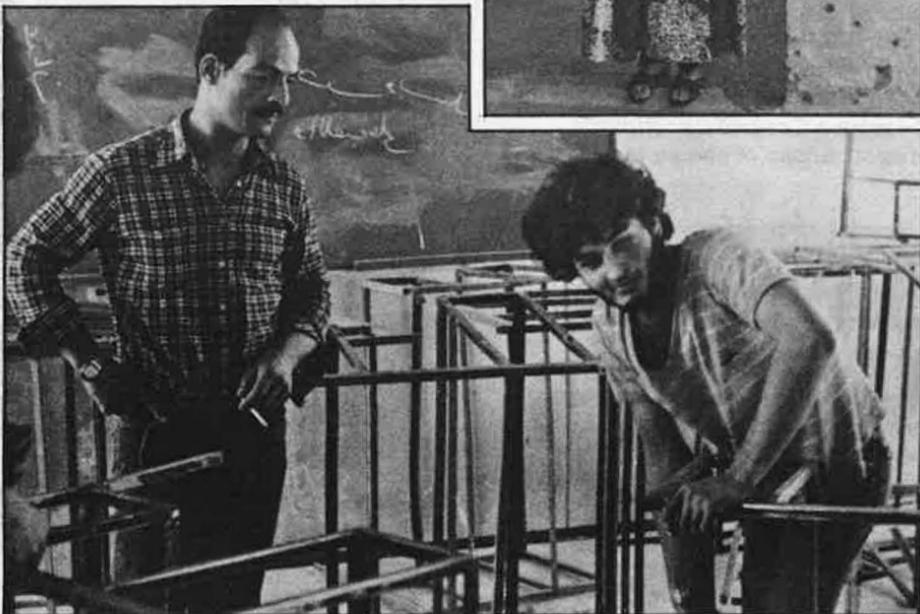
In a peace movement which is both secular and religious, the candlelight vigil is an inclusive ritual which can affirm a common bond among all those who "choose life." In this ceremony, we keep our promises to the stronger Light which, for many of us, the burning candle represents. The candlelight vigil encourages us to renew these promises. And the candle promises something of its own: that darkness is not the last word, not now and not in the end.

"So we keep this fire. We light our candles. We protect them from the wind. We set them upon the water. And we turn to each other and smile."

In Lebanon...

Rebuilding

Despite extensive war damage, life goes on in southern Lebanon. AFSC staff Chris George recently returned from an assignment with the Middle East Council of Churches for which he organized and directed reconstruction projects. In the town of El-Khiam, windows and doors were provided for damaged homes such as the one shown at right. In Ein El-Hilweh, a Palestinian refugee camp (photo below), desks were rebuilt for a U.N. school. Both projects provided income for local workers.



From Ethiopia...

A gift of love

"It has no religious significance. It is just an old bracelet. But it is from people who care for us and for whom we care." So wrote Eric Metzner, AFSC staff in Ethiopia, to the International Division in Philadelphia, enclosing the parting gift of villagers in Mugayo as he and Jackie Davis prepared to end AFSC's project there and leave Ethiopia. (See story p. 5.)

"In the Borena tradition," Eric's letter explained, "bracelets are worn by both men and women. Usually they are signs of being cared for by someone."

"The settlers decided not to give us a new bracelet, but one that had been worn a long time—one that had lots of care (love) in it and had withstood the tests of life. An elderly woman offered one of her own—an extraordinary gift. To make sure the bracelet was complete, it was worn by another elder, a man, for a day. They said every settler would have worn it, but

there was no time to do it right, so they gave it to us then.

"I promised I, too, would wear it for at least a day, and I said there are people in America who care deeply for them, too. Could I send the bracelet to America?"

"Pleased with the idea, they asked if each person there could wear it for a day 'to be with' and 'remember' their friends in Mugayo: from Mugayans with love. . . ."



Jackie Davis, former AFSC staff in Ethiopia, wears bracelet.

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PROGRAM BRIEFS

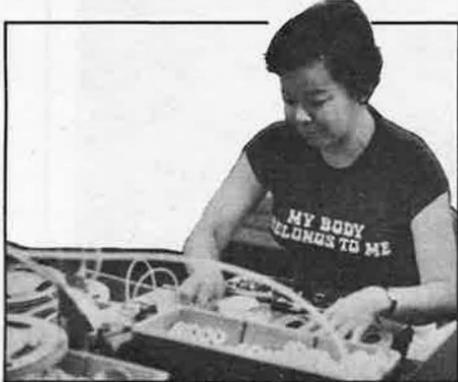


Developing Strength

Ellen Hatcher, AFSC staff in Kam-puchea, attended the official opening of the new Rehabilitation Center which AFSC helped construct in Phnom Penh. She writes, "In the West, the amputee needs long sessions of practice and adjustment to a new limb. In this culture, the amputee practices with the new leg(s) for a couple of hours, then walks out the door. The favorite graduate of the Center is the man who lost both legs, was fitted for new limbs, and returned in a few days riding a bicycle!"

... **Paulette Nichols, AFSC Women And Development staff** in Guinea Bissau, organized a trip for women from that country's government and National Women's Union to visit women in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The trip's purpose was to strengthen connections between women in those countries who are working in similar situations to solve similar problems.

... **Following a favorable evaluation** of AFSC's Technical and Material Assistance Program for Southern Africa (TAMAPSA) by a team of independent analysts, Jim and Pat Seawell, AFSC staff working in the Mhondoro District in Zimbabwe, have renewed their commitment to the project for another two years. AFSC's commitment extends through 1988.



Seeking Justice

AFSC has joined in three litigation efforts: **a suit to stop** computerized surveillance of social change activities by Western Goals Foundation; **a petition by Gordon Hirabayashi**, a US citizen of Japanese ancestry, that his 1942 conviction for conscientiously refusing to comply with internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II be found in error; and **against construction** of a large detention facility in Louisiana, remote from any urban center, which would incarcerate refugees and undocumented people far from their communities of support and sources of legal assistance.

"**Hunger Hurts Us All**" was the slogan printed on large "band-aid" stickers distributed at the Democratic national convention by AFSC's San Francisco Producer Consumer Program. The "No More Band-Aids" campaign, a nationwide project by groups working for economic justice, also included sticker distribution at the Republican convention. ... **AFSC staff facilitated** the opportunity for prisoners at the Lancaster Pre-Release Center in Massachusetts to take a music theory course this summer. Many of the 15 participants wrote and recorded songs for a record. ... **Staff continue to monitor** and express deep concern about the potential effects of immigration legislation before the US Congress. Reports reflecting AFSC's experience and analysis about this issue are available from the Community Relations Division of AFSC's National Office.



Making Peace

An international peace ship carrying more than \$3.5 million in needed supplies from Norway and Sweden arrived in Nicaragua in late July. Among the many sponsors were several Nobel Peace Laureates, including AFSC. ... **Staff of AFSC's Texas-Arkansas-Oklahoma office** participated in a peace pilgrimage to the Pantex nuclear weapons assembly plant in Amarillo, Texas. Eight contingents of bicyclists converged at the plant for a peace camp culminating on August 6, Hiroshima Day. ... **At the same time**, Joseph Gerson of AFSC's New England office was in Japan attending the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. He was asked to speak about work against deployment of the Battleship Iowa which will carry Tomahawk cruise missiles, and about *The Deadly Connection*, an AFSC publication about the relationship between nuclear armament and foreign intervention. The book is being translated into Japanese. ... **Following successful speaking tours** in Iowa and Ohio to raise awareness about the apartheid policy of South Africa, AFSC staff Jerry Herman is conducting an extensive educational tour throughout cities in the southeastern US.

Peace, justice in Central America from page 1

dren's day care program. His visit was part of the Rocky Mountain Delegation of Witness for Peace, a project through which concerned US citizens visit Nicaragua.

"Everybody who went is committed to action and outreach in their communities," Eric Wright reports.

Many AFSC staff have participated in Witness for Peace tours, and Human Rights Program staff Angela Berryman serves on the organization's national Board of Advisors.

AFSC offices across the US are now preparing for an end-of-year speaking tour by two staff working in Central America where AFSC has relief and development programs, and where International Affairs staff gather information from diverse interest groups and experts in the region, promote dialogue, and provide analysis for US-based peace efforts. The speaking tour will carry the message that today's conflicts are rooted in internal economic and political problems

and cannot be solved by military means.

AFSC's Special Nicaragua Appeal, through which concerned people around the country are collecting educational and medical supplies and toys for Nicaragua, was recently extended an additional five months, until January 15. *Nicaragua: Where Everybody Is Learning*, a children's slideshow made for the appeal, has been so popular among audiences of all ages that organizers wanted an opportunity to show it in schools after September. Many children have included with their gifts of school supplies and toys personal drawings and notes in English and Spanish.

For Those Who Are Among Us

Thousands of Salvadorans and Guatemalans who have fled violence in their homelands are seeking refuge in the US, where they

live in constant danger of deportation. The response to their plight by a growing number of churches is to offer such families "sanctuary" on their own premises according to a time honored—if not legally recognized—tradition.

AFSC staff in Chicago have helped to organize and support the Chicago Religious Task Force on Central America which acts as a central coordinator for the sanctuary movement, matching refugees with declared sanctuaries. AFSC staff in a number of locations have given assistance to sanctuaries in their communities.

For those refugees who do get picked up by immigration authorities, legal services are an acute need, and AFSC staff in several locations are responding. In Florida, AFSC staff not only provide legal counsel to refugees, but also give legal training to groups of immigrants and to other concerned organizations. Recently, immigrants formed an independent self-



AFSC Human Rights staff, Angela Berryman.

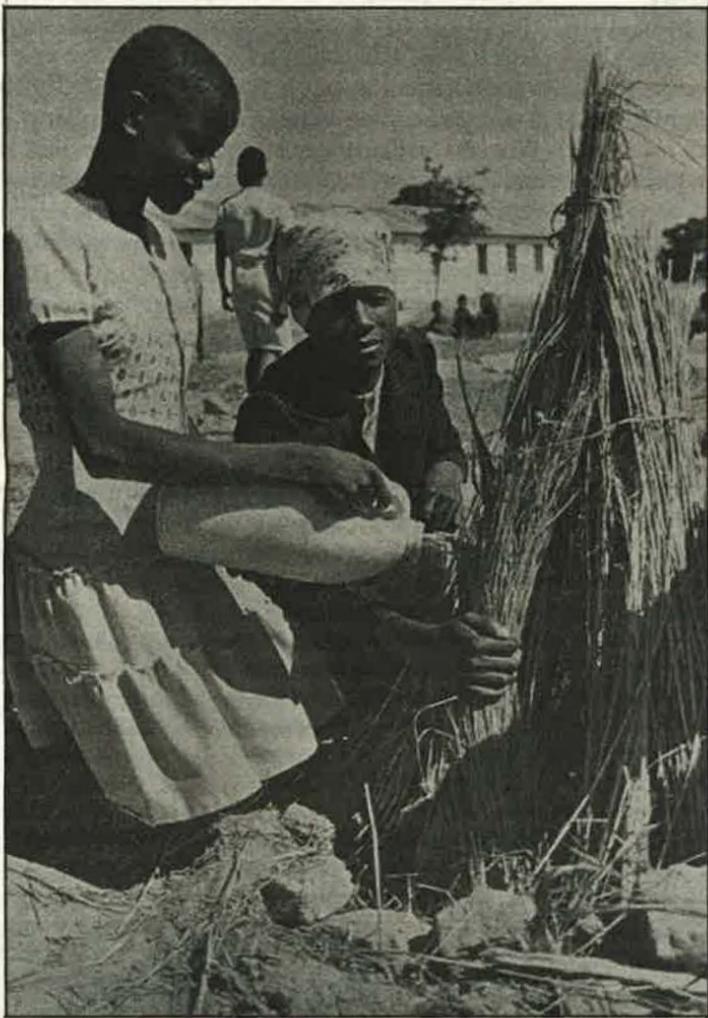
help network, *Santuario*. Subscribers in this membership organization can receive support if they are prosecuted. AFSC provides legal services and training to *Santuario*.

In other locations, AFSC staff work with local services to help refugees obtain needed medical care and other basic necessities.

Combating hunger with development in Africa



Zimbabwe



The continent of Africa has again been propelled into the headlines

because of hunger, starvation and drought. The American Friends Service Committee has worked for many years on that continent, addressing poverty, underdevelopment, hunger and the need for change, while also responding to emergency situations.

"Keep it small"

"I think that whatever you do, you should keep it small," comments David Negus on relief efforts in Mali. "That way if you fail, you will not have caused too much harm; if you succeed, then people can afford to duplicate it elsewhere."

For three years David Negus has represented the AFSC in the Goundam region of Mali, an arid portion of the African Sahel. He reports that the past few years of drought have been very severe, and that some people are starving.

But David Negus questions whether massive airlifts of free food—now being mounted—are an appropriate response to this difficult situation. "When people hear that food is being given away they may move their families to the feeding center in anticipation of generous allotments. They may stop farming their small plots of land, or quit their jobs, in order to go and wait for food."

Under David's direction, the AFSC has distributed \$20,000 worth of emergency food to people living in remote areas. This food was purchased locally and distributed through school canteens. David Negus suggests that this type of limited feeding program may be more appropriate and be less disruptive of people's efforts to feed themselves.

David Negus suggests a variety of measures to help meet the current crisis. "People have already eaten their seeds for this planting season. Now the rains are beginning to fall

and they need new seeds. They also need some income, to buy a little food in order to get by, or a chance to participate in a food-for-work program. And the government can act so that food prices are reduced, so that rice and millet are affordable."

The AFSC began work in Mali following the severe drought of 1968-74. It helped to establish a new village, called Tin Aicha, where the settlers—200 of the poorest families from a refugee camp—rebuilt their herds and learned to farm.

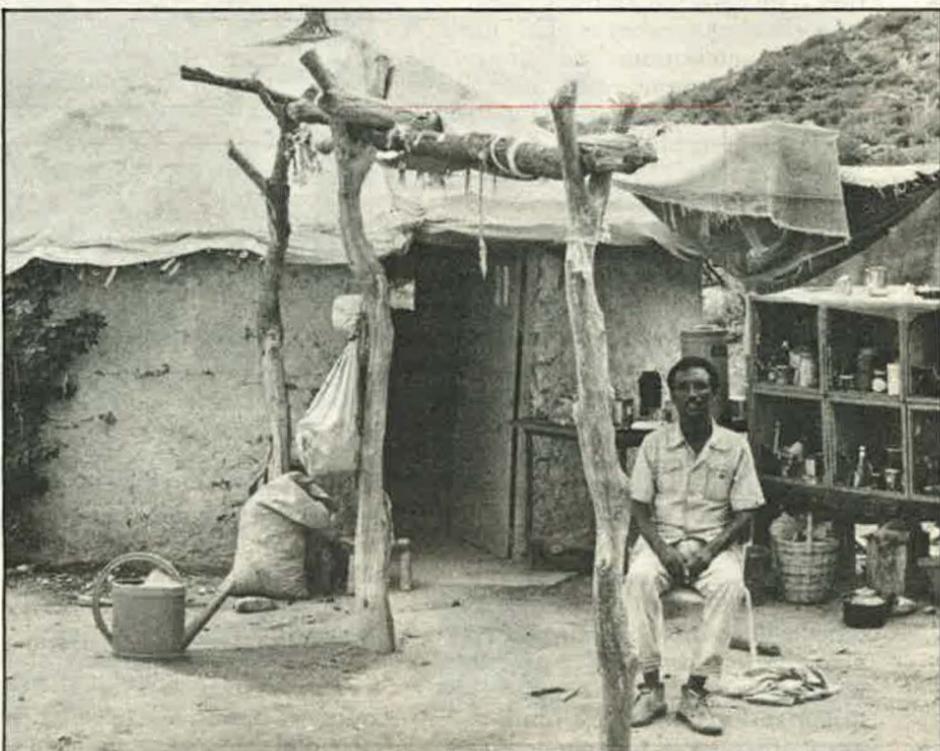
David Negus has continued the AFSC tradition of careful grass-roots work with nomads in the region, helping several communities to improve their water storage capacities. At three sites, scores of workers are paid to erect dikes and earthen dams to store water during the brief rainy season for rice production. Rather than using expensive heavy machinery, the people use hoes, spades and buckets; instead of rented trucks, they use donkeys. The money they earn is fed into the local economy. The training they receive increases their wage-earning potential. In August with the first rains coming, the communities began to see that their efforts were paying off.

"The women are enthusiastic"

Rural women in Guinea-Bissau traditionally raise all of the vegetables and most of the grain used by their families. Recently, AFSC staff Paulette Nichols began working with a group of 130 rural women who were raising vegetables on small plots just outside the capital city of Bissau.

In cooperation with government agricultural workers, AFSC provided watering cans, tools, seeds and information on pest control and fertilization. Paulette reports the women have been "receptive and enthusiastic," and after success with new vegetable varieties,

Somalia





Guinea Bissau



Mali

they are eager to plant more new crops.

In a country where food is in constant shortage, successful gardens provide food for the women's families, and any surplus can be marketed, providing proceeds used for medicines, school supplies and clothes.

As word of the project's success has spread, hundreds of women have come forward with requests for similar assistance. This has prompted the United Nations Development Program to fund a "greenbelt" project for women gardeners in the entire circle around the capital.

AFSC has also supported the development of two childcare centers—one in Bissau and one in Bafata—where children can learn and play while their mothers are busy. As Paulette observes, "Too often I see a woman carrying a baby on her back while hoeing, watering and lifting. With a child, the work is even more backbreaking." AFSC will finance construction of an inexpensive mud-brick hut near the fields for child care during the day and tool storage at night.

Reducing dependence on South Africa

The confrontation between South Africa and its neighbors can be laid to South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and its maintenance of the unjust apartheid system. Under apartheid 4.5 million whites maintain control over 26 million Blacks. The neighboring "Frontline" states would like to pressure South Africa to change, but they find themselves on the defensive due to military pressures and because their economies are dependent on South African railroads, technology and markets.

Out of these tensions grew the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC). Its goal is to improve economic co-

operation and development among the nine majority-ruled member states in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa.

From a base in Harare, Zimbabwe, AFSC International Affairs Representative Ted Lockwood travels widely in the region, making contact with government, academic and grassroots leaders. His regular newsletter on developments in the region is used for public education in the United States and to foster communication and cooperation among non-governmental agencies (like AFSC) who are working in the region. He also works to help SADCC implement its "program of action," which includes a major emphasis on agricultural development and "food security."

Recently Ted Lockwood was a principal organizer of a conference which brought together 34 non-governmental agencies (NGOs). The NGOs agreed that they could best aid SADCC's development efforts by undertaking small "micro" projects at local levels . . . reforestation, livestock improvement, experimentation with new seed varieties, or village use of "intermediate" technologies. These small, people-intensive projects could pioneer experimental ideas that might subsequently be applied to large-scale efforts.

"The conference came at a critical moment," comments Ted Lockwood. "Three years of drought, economic depression and escalating South African military aggression have raised the necessity of regional cooperation to a critical level."

Remembering our friends in Mugayo

Sometimes an AFSC project fails to reach its goals. This has unfortunately been the case with the refugee resettlement program in Ethiopia, which was abruptly and unexpectedly taken over by the Ethiopian government.

The AFSC Mugayo project was undertaken in Ethiopia's southern Sidamo region. With the government's approval it was designed to help re-establish former nomadic people displaced by drought and war. The settlers had moved from government feeding stations to what was intended to become a new village of 1,000 people or more. They had built their own houses, cleared and plowed land, dug several wells and built a school, a storage warehouse, a cattle pen and a health clinic. They had organized themselves into committees.

When the government took over operation of the site some 240 settlers were living in Mugayo. There were literacy classes and the school had 75 students. Cattle had been purchased. With the AFSC's Mugayo team withdrawn, the villagers were deprived of a trained nurse, a livestock expert and trained agronomists. The government declared that it would provide support for the project, yet after six months this had only included the provision of food supplies.

Program director Eric Metzner judges that the village had developed enough to survive and even prosper, albeit in a more limited fashion than had been originally envisioned.

The official government reason for terminating AFSC involvement was that the project was "too small" in comparison with the millions of displaced people who needed assistance. There is some reason to believe that the government had second thoughts about the AFSC involvement because it meant that an American organization was present in a militarily sensitive area. Thus the project may have in some measure fallen victim to the continued tensions between the United States and Ethiopia.

The government took special care to assure the AFSC it respected the work that had been done and it invited AFSC to consider undertaking other projects in the country. Given the very real need AFSC may undertake some relief or food assistance programs in the future.

Other projects in Africa

Elsewhere in Africa, other AFSC projects are going forward:

In Zimbabwe, where health services, nutrition education, and cooperative income-generating activities are helping to improve daily life in more than 35 villages;

In Mali, where women are learning to improve home gardens and acquire income-producing skills, and where the largest women's cooperative in West Africa is producing beautiful hand-knotted rugs;

In Somalia, where water resources are being improved for twelve villages settled by nomads who lost their herds through drought;

In Mozambique, where an emergency shipment of seeds has allowed farmers to plant new crops after floods devastated their lands.

AFRICA HUNGER FUND

In response to the current hunger crisis in Africa, the American Friends Service Committee has created the Africa Hunger Fund. This fund can be used throughout the continent for emergency aid, and will enable AFSC staff currently in western, southern, and northeastern Africa to take prompt action as needs are identified.

The Fund has already been used to provide emergency food in the Sahelian regions of Mali, to airlift seeds to Mozambique, and to purchase food and relief supplies for Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe.

Chinese peace delegation finds friends in US

The Chinese visitors saw a series of performances—blues, gospel, break-dancing—and lunched on soul food. Later, at the Washington, D.C., home of Bernice Reagon, she and other performers of "Sweet Honey in the Rock" raised their powerful, magnificent voices in song. Two Latin American folk singers also performed.

The Chinese reciprocated with two Chinese songs. "Then, in a most remarkable performance," described James Matlack of AFSC's Washington office, "Madam Lao sang 'Old Man River' in English, as she had learned it by listening to Paul Robeson records."

Madam Lao Uyanhui was part of a nine-member delegation from the People's Republic of China which visited the United States in June and July as the guest of AFSC and China Educational Tours (CET). The group, headed by He Xiquan, Secretary General of the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) also visited Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. This get-acquainted reciprocal visit came about after CAFIU was host to an AFSC/CET-sponsored peace delega-

tion to China in January of this year.

In this country, the delegation met with peace workers from scores of organizations—discussing nuclear questions, Southeast Asia, Central America, other Third World concerns and international peace issues. They met Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode and Washington Mayor Marion Barry. Regional AFSC staff and the Quaker United Nations Office made additional arrangements, including visits to the U.N., a farmers' market in San Francisco, and the Harvard Center for Middle East Studies.

Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to the US, visited the group at Davis House, home of AFSC's Washington office. He spoke warmly of the Friends Ambulance Unit and the Friends Service Unit in China in the 1940's and asked for photos and other records of their work.

This exchange confirmed a mutual interest in continued discussions on matters affecting world peace. AFSC's Peace Education and International Divisions hope to continue relations with these and other representatives of China.



AFSC Youth and Militarism Summer Project participants and staff, with three Vietnam veterans, clown for camera after serious presentation and probing discussion.

Youth study militarism

How does militarism affect Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American and poor communities in the United States? Six young people, ages 16-18, representing a variety of ethnic backgrounds, worked together this summer to address this question through the Peace and Justice Youth Outreach Project of AFSC's office in San Francisco.

For five weeks, the young people participated in seminars, rap sessions and workshops. They learned to do public speaking and to work with the media. Then for two additional weeks, they traveled to Visalia, California, and to New York

City where they did public education work about the impact of militarism on Third World communities.

Andy Coe, AFSC staff in San Francisco, explains that by becoming effective organizers, these young people can provide other youth with alternative perspectives on militarism. National Community Relations staff Jackie Ramos who visited the project commented, "It was impressive to see young people take their work so seriously. Right from the beginning, they organized themselves and set their own priorities."

PUBLICATIONS

■ AFSC 1985 WALL CALENDAR

Order now, for yourself or for gifts, the new AFSC 1985 wall calendar with black and white photographs from AFSC programs in the U.S. and overseas. The format allows for personal notes and includes the major Jewish, Christian, Moslem and Buddhist religious holidays. To order calendars, send \$6 for each (which includes postage) to the AFSC, 2160 Lake Street, San Francisco, CA 94121.

■ HUNGER AND MILITARISM: A Guide to Study, Reflection and Action

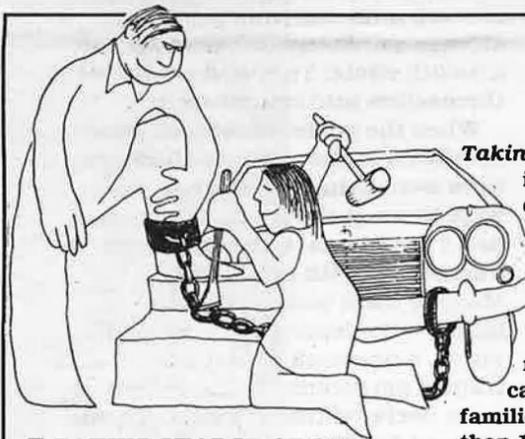
A 66-page booklet—for individual or group use—detailing how militarism thwarts development efforts and contributes to hunger, with case studies from Guatemala, Ethiopia, the Philippines and the United States. Suggestions are included for what you can do to stop the growth of hunger and militarism.

Cost: \$5.95 each, 8 copies/\$5.50 each. Postage: \$1.50 for one, \$2 for orders up to \$20. Write AFSC, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, NY 10003.

■ **AFSC's Board Statement on Central America** summarizes AFSC's analysis, concerns and suggestions about the current situation in Central America. A free copy may be obtained from the Latin America Program of AFSC's National Office.

A complete list of AFSC Peace Education publications and audio-visual materials addressing Central America issues can be obtained from Peace Education Resources at the National Office.

WATCH: the PBS television show *Frontlines* on Tuesday, November 13, to see a depiction of AFSC's Milhelm-Baron national speaking tour by an Israeli and a Palestinian. Check your local listings.



■ TAKING CHARGE OF OUR LIVES—Living Responsibly in a Troubled World

A 254-page volume by the American Friends Service Committee, San Francisco, published this fall by Harper & Row.

Taking Charge of Our Lives describes in detail all the problems and challenges of peace, food, shelter, aging, community, children, energy and other issues facing all people in the United States and abroad.

The twelve chapters discuss many small and large choices that can be made by individuals and families as well as examples from more than 100 communities in the nation and the world.

Copies are available by writing AFSC Bookstore, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco, CA 94121. Send \$8.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling. Bulk rates are available for classes and study groups.

■ LIVING IN THE LIGHT: Some Quaker Pioneers of the 20th Century Vol. I, Paperback. 283 pp.

In the more than 300 years of its history, the Religious Society of Friends has contained an unusually large number of pioneers in significant movements and causes. In three chapters *Living in the Light* looks at the lives of Henry Cadbury, Rufus Jones and Clarence Pickett, men who led and inspired the work of the AFSC, and who expressed their religion in direct action for peace, justice, civil liberties, racial equality.

Available from the Friends Book Store, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. Cost: \$9 plus \$1.50 postage.



NARMIC researcher Eva Gold.

New resources available from NARMIC (National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex), AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa 19102

■ **UP IN ARMS: U.S. Military Shipments to Central America**
NARMIC's guide for activists which documents weapons and aircraft sold to Central American countries (where the U.S. manufacturer is known). Also listed is the location in the United States of the storage and repair facilities, shipping points and personnel training sites.
6 pages. 50¢ each; \$25/100.

■ **THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S TOP 100**
A part of NARMIC's "Military Industrial Atlas of the United States" listing the top 100 Department of Defense contractors who were awarded prime contracts in 1983.
50¢ each; \$10/100.

■ **ON THE BRINK—U.S. Military Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean**
A three-color map graphically portraying the U.S. military buildup in Central America and the Caribbean and the U.S. regionalization of the war.
\$1.00 each. For more information call NARMIC, (215) 241-7175.

■ **Two reprints from magazines**
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"Central America: Time Bomb with a Lit Fuse," by Eva Gold, reprinted from the *Christian Century* of April 25, 1984.
50¢ each; \$20/100.

AFSC peace delegations seek 'detente from below'

"We are seeking to make possible the practice of hope in the midst of this desperate conflict," says Joseph Volk, National Peace Education Secretary for the AFSC. He spoke of plans for "detente-from below" to support and encourage "detente-from-the-top."

In early 1984, the AFSC sent a group of six to the Soviet Union and to the German Democratic Republic to exchange perceptions on important security, arms control and human rights issues and to engage in dialogue. The Soviets responded favorably to an AFSC plan for three annual bi-lateral seminars, alternating between the two countries. The first seminar is planned for January 1985 in the United States.

"In East Germany," says International Division Secretary Corinne



AFSC staff Joseph Volk (left) and representatives of the East German religious community discuss mutual concerns.

Johnson, "we were heartened by the courageous initiatives for peace being taken by various church groups." Throughout Europe, the delegation found deep concern for limiting the arms race and for finding new methods to work for peace.

Contacts in Holland led to a later visit to the Dutch Embassy in Washington by an eight-member inter-faith group to speak on behalf of deterrence through friendship and to oppose the proposed deployment of US missiles on Dutch soil.

Stephen G. Cary, AFSC Board Chairperson, noted to Ambassador Richard Fein that "Altogether we represent millions who are against nuclear missiles. We are against both the Soviet and the US missiles."

Organizing brings change to Bakersfield, California

A lack of decent housing, lack of medical services, problems with police procedures and education, all have plagued the minority and low-income residents of Bakersfield, California. Now these residents—mainly farmworkers—are finding things can change. Their support comes from the United Communities Coalition (U.C.C.), a coalition of ethnic and church organizations founded in late 1982 by AFSC community organizer, David Burciaga. "Individual churches and organi-

zations in most cases can only provide 'band-aid' solutions to community problems instead of getting at the root causes," David Burciaga explains. "An organized effort can result in changing rules and regulations for all those affected. There is the potential for helping thousands when people work together."

U.C.C. efforts resulted in the funding of a fair housing program by Kern County and the City of Bakersfield. The funds are to be used to promote fair housing

through advertisements, literature and a telephone "hot line" for people to call in complaints. A Fair Housing Task Force has been appointed to make recommendations for a fair housing program.

"The U.C. Coalition has been very busy trying to get the Task Force, which has only three minority members, to come up with a good, acceptable recommendation," David Burciaga reports.

Asked about his philosophy on social change, David Burciaga replied,

"Any organization that works for change in the system, especially in trying to solve problems that affect minorities and the poor, immediately becomes too controversial and radical in the eyes of the majority. What I believe and tell U.C.C. members is that as long as we reflect the values of our religious and democratic traditions, and the causes we undertake are legally and morally right, we cannot fail in negotiating solutions to problems that affect our community."

Workfare concerns from page 1



Workfare ignores the fact that the vast majority of recipients of public assistance want to get off welfare and into real jobs that will enable them to support themselves and their families.

Despite claims that workfare provides job skills and saves public money, experience has been the opposite. "It does not provide training, it does not help people get off welfare, and it is not cost effective," says Jane Motz of AFSC's na-

tional Community Relations Division.

Workfare participants have no job benefits, no social security, no grievance procedures, and no rights to organize or protest harassment or unfair treatment. In fact, a workfare recipient can be arbitrarily classed as "uncooperative" and be punished with loss of all or part of the welfare benefits.

Sarah Davis described a meeting of workfare participants which NEW helped sponsor in July.

"There were welfare recipients who were afraid to come because they thought if their welfare workers found out, their checks might be cut off." Among those who did come, it was clear that most misunderstood CWEP, which has been presented as a "work training" program: "They didn't realize they were not getting medical benefits or Social Security, or that they were displacing other people from their jobs. They also thought they were going to be given 'real' jobs after participating in the program. CWEP has actually been misrepresented to the participants."

In late July, AFSC called a meeting in Washington of various organizations to whom workfare is—or should be—a concern. About 40 people, representing groups concerned with women's issues, minorities, labor, human needs, and legal services as well as religious and community organizations attended.

Jane Motz and Kathy Flewelen of AFSC's Washington office organized the meeting in order to encourage awareness and commitment on the part of these groups to

the problems of workfare. Jane Motz said, "It was impressive to see the range of interests and concerns people brought. A lot of groups have been thinking, 'This is something we ought to be addressing,' but before this meeting, they weren't aware how many other groups were also thinking the same thing."

Participants developed a list of steps that need to be taken by social action groups. These include monitoring workfare programs that are in operation and documenting their effects, and doing public education about the realities of workfare. Also important is advocating a positive agenda for social programs which do provide jobs, training, child care, income maintenance and affirmative action.

Says Jane Motz: "Workfare is AFSC's concern because it involves exploitation and denial of opportunities to people who are least powerful in our society. We see that this issue is one that low income women are organizing around. And as so often, we see our role can be to support the efforts of low income women."



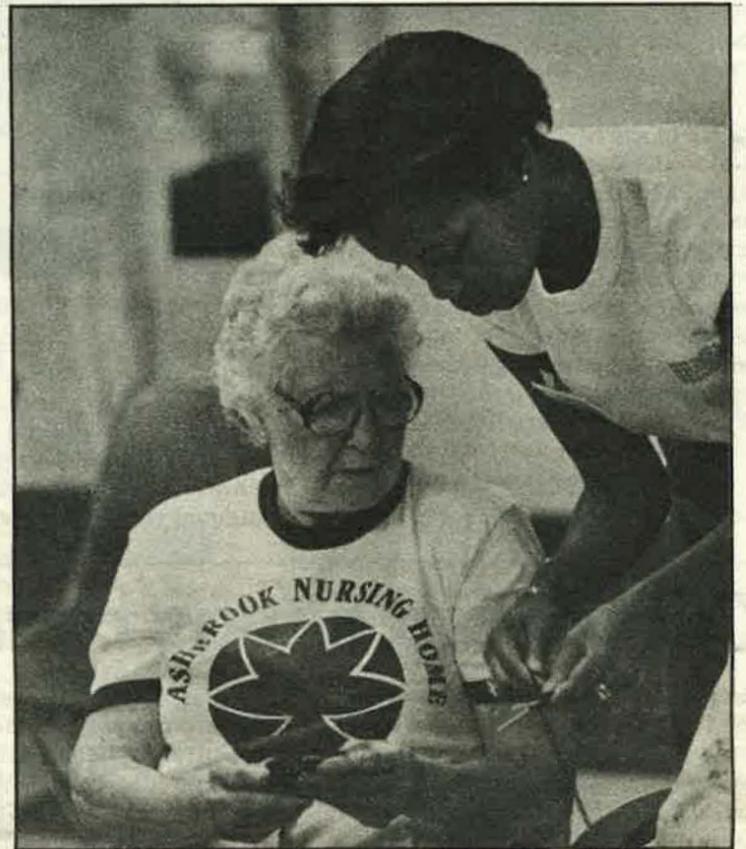
Above: Celebrating the last day of the Haitian Children's Program, a youth volunteer helps with costumes for a performance the children gave for their parents (right). The volunteers helped Haitian refugee children learn the language and customs of their new country while celebrating the traditions of the old. On weekly "Reflective Days," the young people met with other volunteers to discuss their work and deepen their understanding about giving service.



Summer projects in New York area...

Youth give service to young and old

Below: A volunteer in the Youth Service Opportunities Project of AFSC's New York office helps out during a crafts program at Ashbrook Nursing Home in Plainfield, New Jersey. The team of high-school-age youths also assisted in two senior housing projects. A school-year version of the summer project will begin soon.



...to cover the corners of the world with peace and love

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... we shall have to begin with children;
and if they will grow up in their natural innocence,
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we won't have to pass fruitless ideal resolutions,
but we shall go from love to love and peace to peace,
until at last all the corners of the world
are covered with that peace and love
for which consciously or unconsciously
the whole world is hungering.*

—Gandhi

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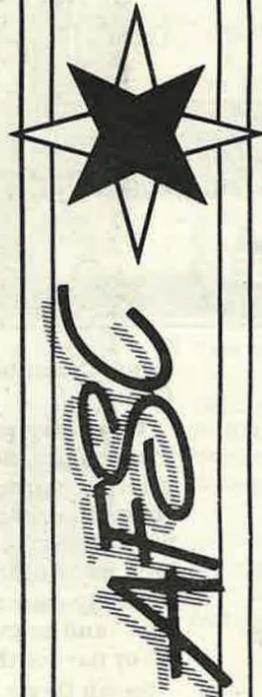
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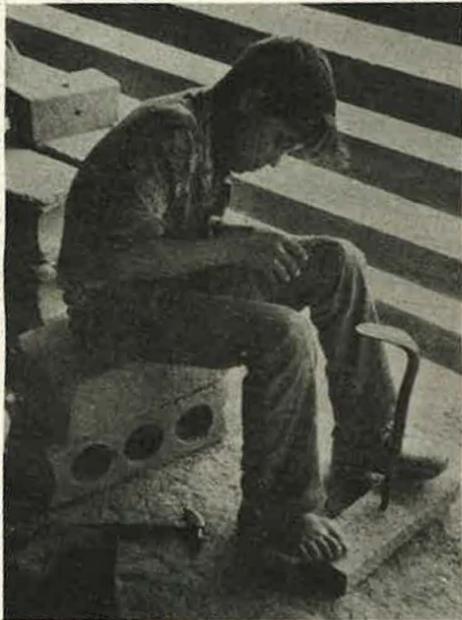
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Mali, West Africa



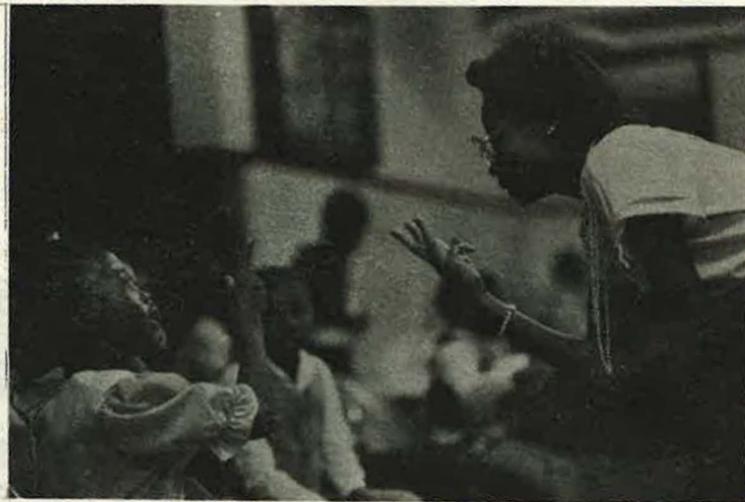
Honduras



The Middle East



Thailand



The United States

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Kampuchea

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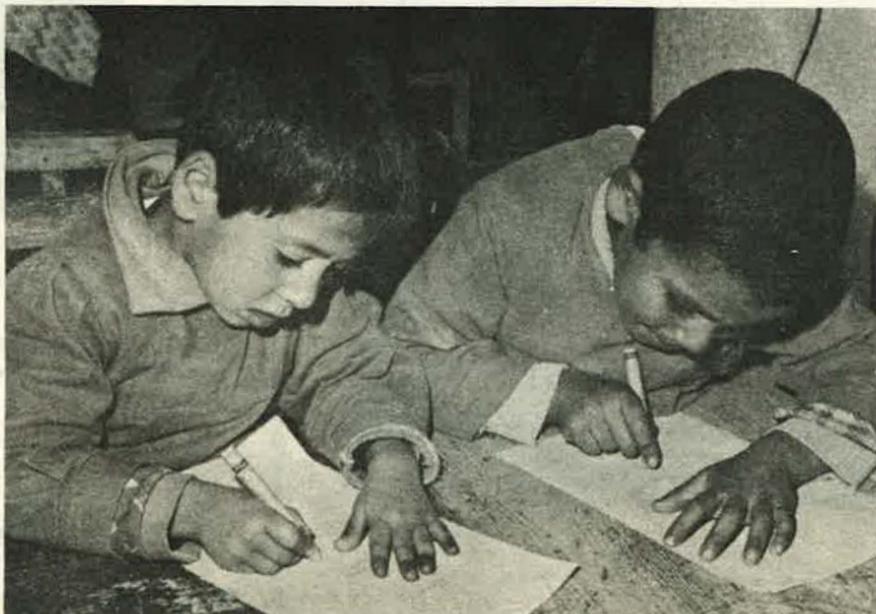
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Annuity Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tax deduction • negotiated rate of distribution • fixed regular income for life • can avoid all capital gains tax • estate tax savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cash • appreciated securities • mutual fund shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fixed quarterly or semi-annual payments for life • 1 or 2 beneficiaries • possible to receive tax-free income
Unitrust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tax deduction • negotiated rate of distribution • can avoid all capital gains tax • can increase current income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cash • appreciated securities • mutual fund shares • real estate • other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trust revalued each year • can provide growing income • possible to receive tax-free income • strategy can provide low income now but larger income for future
Revocable Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income to any named beneficiary • invested and managed by AFSC • can be revoked at anytime • can provide estate tax savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cash • securities • mutual fund shares • real estate • other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFSC usually receives portion of income • donor is owner of assets • income taxed in form earned by trust

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