



AFSC continues to support Nicaraguan health training.

## Campaign launched to aid Nicaragua

The new government in Nicaragua has made significant advances in bringing health and educational services to the poor. AFSC representatives visiting the country report that many schools have been built, and classes for children and adults are held in three shifts a day. Free health care is provided and new clinics are opening in rural areas.

However, the Nicaraguan economy has been harmed by a campaign of economic and military disruption supported and largely financed by the U.S. government. U.S. representatives have voted against loans for Nicaragua from the Inter-American Development Bank, and the U.S. government has pressured its European allies to limit development assistance. U.S.-supported "contra" guerillas have attacked civilian populations along the country's borders. These actions make it difficult for the new government to keep its agricultural and manufacturing systems functioning or to earn foreign exchange through trade.

The lack of foreign exchange to buy needed equipment and supplies has hampered Nicaragua's health and education programs. Recent visitors report that in some hospitals patients are sleeping two to a bed, and that basic medicines are not available. Schools have shortages of paper and other supplies, with many students sharing pencils and notebooks. Some nursery schools and daycare centers have almost no toys or equipment.

In response, AFSC has launched a campaign of humanitarian assistance to the people of Nicaragua. Shipments in the spring and summer will include medical and educational supplies, toys and clothing.

AFSC regional offices have organized community and school drives to collect educational

Continued on page 7

## Arab, Israeli women talk peace

U.S. citizens accustomed to accepting the cliché that Arabs and Israelis cannot resolve their differences had a new experience in late February and early March. Under AFSC auspices, two women from the Middle East, an Israeli and a Palestinian, toured the United States together, presenting their separate points of view as well as their common commitment to the methods of dialogue, negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution to end the turmoil in their land.

Speaking in San Francisco, Cincinnati, New York, Detroit, Des Moines and Denver, Tamar Berger and Rita Giacaman addressed audiences including many activist women, urging Jews and Arabs within the United States to join with them in reducing the polarization of attitudes and in working toward mutual understanding.

In New York they addressed a luncheon for women involved in planning the 1985 U.N. Decade of Women Conference in Kenya. At the University of Colorado, they were the featured

speakers at an International Woman's Day Conference, while in Cincinnati, they spoke at a meeting at the Beth Adam Synagogue.

**Tamar Berger**, 26, is a doctoral candidate at Tel Aviv University and a founding member of the Israeli peace organization, the Committee against War in Lebanon (CAWL), as well as of the Israeli Committee in Solidarity with Bir Zeit University.

**Rita Giacaman** teaches biological sciences at Bir Zeit and has a special interest in medical care for women and in other development issues. She holds a doctorate from San Francisco State University.

Bir Zeit University, like two other universities on the West Bank, is under severe restrictions imposed by Israeli military authorities. The committee to which Tamar belongs has organized prominent Israeli academicians protesting academic censorship of the Palestinian professors.

## Border enforcement justice sought



AFSC offers legal services to detainees at Krome Detention Center in Miami. AFSC staff Bartolome Colom, left.

Staff and committee members of the American Friends Service Committee are holding regular meetings with the enforcement officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Services in Florida to provide a forum in which people can voice complaints or raise questions about the actions of the Border Patrol and other aspects of INS enforcement.

The AFSC is planning to include other organizations involved in the defense of immigrant workers' rights to join the meetings, with a rotating membership so that many different points of view can

be expressed.

The need for such meetings emerged out of a situation in the early spring of 1983, when the INS appeared to be conducting wholesale sweeps of migrant camps, deporting those who could not prove U.S. citizenship. AFSC brought the situation to the attention of INS and some disciplinary action was taken. Unfortunately the migrants who were mistreated could not testify because they had left the country or because INS did not grant them immunity. This made clear their need to be represented by advocates.

Continued on page 6

### INSIDE

Page 4

African drought



Page 5

"Fiesta Cultural"

# Troubling lessons from Grenada

by Corinne Johnson, Secretary, International Division

Grenada has recently been called "a lovely piece of real estate." Members of the AFSC delegation to the eastern Caribbean (see story, p. 3), while not immune to the island's beauty, reacted instead to the situation of the Grenadian people and the meaning of the U.S.-led invasion.

Military action as a means of solving problems has been introduced to the eastern Caribbean; governments are increasingly relying on police power and repression to retain control.

Very troubling is the successful portrayal of the invasion in the United States, but also in Grenada, as necessary and almost without human or economic cost. A news blackout (except for U.S. government bulletins), subsequent U.S. government-guided, brief press tours for selected reporters, and "psychological operations" by the U.S. military on Grenada combined for this effect. Thrust from view are not only the killing and terror of the invasion itself, but also the existence of native, non-violent solutions to the crisis, which had been

proposed by other Caribbean nations.

If the United States can successfully depict a military operation that involved bombing from the air, shelling from the sea, invasion by 6,000 armed men, civilian death and injury, and severe disruption of a fragile economy as a surgically clean, unharmed event, then we must be fearful indeed. Will our country be deceived by the Grenada "success" to believe that the same can be accomplished again—that troublesome foreign policy issues can be erased by military force—that any invasion of El Salvador or Nicaragua, for example, can occur without apparent cost?

Such a transfer of experience is dangerous and impossible. Grenada is an island of 100,000 people, traumatized by division and death among their own leaders. They were cut off by a curfew and power blackouts. They knew only the invasion as an answer to their prayers for release from fear and uncertainty. When the invasion came, they had nothing to fight for, no leader; most in fact did not fight. Even so it took 6,000 men with sophisticated

arms—one man for each 17 Grenadian citizens—and over \$75 million (not including military salaries) to invade and occupy the country for just the first three months.

Proportional costs for El Salvador's population of three million would be approximately 175,000 troops and over \$2 billion. But the situation is not comparable. El Salvador is not an isolated island; people would fight; the costs would be astronomically higher, the time agonizingly longer.

We must comprehend the costs of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, that it was neither a military nor a foreign policy triumph, that people were killed, maimed, assaulted psychologically, economically, without regard to future freedoms. Grenada is not just real estate. It is real people—warm and able, now injured and badly misused.

We in the United States must bring humanity to our foreign policy. Otherwise, even we as a people will have lost the opportunity for freedom and justice and for a peaceful existence.

## Middle East staff report

Carol Jensen and Ron Young, along with their young son Jonah, have returned to their post in Amman, Jordan, after speaking in 32 U.S. cities as part of their work as AFSC international affairs representatives in the Middle East.

Their two-month, coast-to-coast tour included 44 interviews with news media representatives, 39 meetings with leaders working on U.S. foreign policy issues, 22 public appearances and 15 sessions with peace activists.

A central part of their work is to seek to understand and to communicate how the U.S. may contribute to both the causes and the solutions of tensions and conflicts in the Middle East. One of the convictions they shared with audiences during their tour is that for peace to be achieved, it is essential for the U.S. to develop and carry out a "firm, consistent policy that recognizes and involves all parties and leads to a negotiated peace settlement that guarantees Israeli security and resolves the Palestinian issues through self-determination."

With U.S. involvement and interest in the Middle East higher than ever, both the dangers and the potentials are great. But those potentials will be achieved, Ron and Carol believe, only if the complexities of the religious, cultural and political dimensions of the conflict are faced in Washington, the aspirations of the common people of the area are appreciated, and the Middle East is seen and understood beyond the framework of U.S.-U.S.S.R. power struggles.

Moderate leaders on all sides of the conflict, Ron and Carol reported, are discouraged, partly because of lost opportunities for progress during the past 18 months. Yet the two travelers also noted increased realism and recognition among many people, representing all factions in the Middle East, that only compromise and negotiation will produce peace.

Meeting and talking with people from all sides of the conflict are important parts of Ron and Carol's work, and it gives them perspectives, deep understanding, appreciation and credibility that are reflected in their ability to speak with clarity and conviction, yet with traditional AFSC/Quaker impartiality.

These qualities have enabled Ron and Carol to meet and talk substantively with a wide variety of people at all levels during their first 19 months in the Middle East. From their home base in Amman, they have traveled to Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and other areas of Jordan. And they have made 12 trips to Israel where they have discussed all aspects of the conflict and its religious, political and historical dimensions.

Here are some of the observations they made during their U.S. tour, based on these wide-ranging visits and discussions:

- Attitudes and opinions in Israel are very divided, with more flexibility than generally recognized;
- All parties have a much greater degree of acceptance for a negotiated settlement than recognized or found in the U.S.;
- The past 19 months have been characterized by a series of lost opportunities by the U.S. to make any significant contribution to peace, and there is concern about its ability to take advantage of any future encouraging developments;
- The U.S. has a distorted view of the Soviet Union's power and influence in the Middle East, and elsewhere, and neither of the superpowers can be the sole arbiter of any major world conflict;
- Use of military power by the U.S. could lead to nuclear war in the Middle East where, unlike Europe, the U.S. and the Soviet Union do not know each other's strength and the dangers of escalation "and so may cross a line they don't even know is there."



Frances Crowe arrested in September after climbing Seneca Army Depot fence.

## Peace worker writes from jail

"January 15, 1984, Martin Luther King's Birthday, 10th day of 30" was written on the upper corner of a letter from AFSC staff Frances Crowe who was serving time in a Rhode Island jail following a civil disobedience action for peace.

Frances Crowe, who operates an AFSC peace education field office from her home in Northampton, Massachusetts, has been arrested about 15 times for peace-related actions. In October, she and seven other women trespassed at a manufacturing site of Trident nuclear submarines, and Frances Crowe painted "Thou Shalt Not Kill" on missile tubes.

At her trial, she testified: "As a Quaker, I believe that each individual is held accountable, responsible to work to right the injustices we see around us."

"This is an important witness," she said in her letter of January 15. "It has stimulated my community to think about first strike weapons." Noting the 1000 letters of support she received in jail and the many people who helped her, Frances Crowe observes, "While I received much visibility, this is only the tip of the iceberg. The force for peace is growing!"



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# Drug trade examined

In Southeast Asia, as in much of the Third World where medicines are imported from more industrialized countries, certain expensive drugs, such as brand-name vitamin tonics, are found in abundance, while much-needed inexpensive drugs for treating leprosy and tuberculosis are in short supply. In the Philippines, the antibiotic tetracycline can cost eight times its price in the United States. Often potent drugs are dispensed and used without accurate information about effects, purposes and proper dosage.

To address these issues, AFSC's International Affairs Program and the International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) co-sponsored a four-day conference November 22-25 in Penang, Malaysia, bringing together representatives of 31 groups from 14 countries in the region.

**Dr. T. Devaraj**, President of the Malaysian Medical Association, told attendees in his keynote address that drugs now play a dominant role in the management of disease in Malaysia, and that both health workers and the public assume there is "a pill or injection for every ill." He called for "a change in the present way drugs are imported, manufactured, priced, distributed and used."

One conference participant, Dr. Vicenta Escobar-Mendoza, a Philippine pharmacist, presented her research findings showing that a locally available herbal remedy was more effective than the modern drug of choice for treating worms in school children.

**The conference, organized by** IOCU and AFSC Southeast Asia Affairs Representative Alan Lindquist, produced a 10-point "Penang Declaration on Rational Pharmaceuticals and Health Policies" calling for legislation to prevent "dumping" of hazardous, useless or substandard drugs in their countries and encouraging research into local traditional medicines. A decision was also made to form a Southeast Asian branch of Health Action International, a worldwide network of organizations focusing on pharmaceutical issues.



Spencer Coxe stands amid the destruction at Ft. Rupert, named for Maurice Bishop's father who paid with his life in 1974 for his opposition to the Gairy government. The interim government has given it its earlier name, Ft. George. Photo by Corinne Johnson.

## Grenada delegation reports findings

**"I really need to talk with you. I want to tell you the truth of what's been happening here."** The speaker was the first person to greet Kaisha Brown when she and four others from the AFSC visited Grenada in late December and early January.

News reports frequently tell of the Grenadians' feeling of "release" by the U.S.-sponsored invasion of their island last October. The AFSC group said that "An overwhelming majority view among those with whom we spoke . . . was that the invasion . . . was necessary, appropriate and welcome." The release that people felt was in most cases a release from the fear and trauma of the period beginning October 19 . . . including a 24-hour shoot-to-kill curfew period, imposed by the military, ushering in a four-day period of confusion and terror.

**But there is another part of the story** that doesn't reach much of the outside world. The group concluded that the invasion was not necessary, that there were alternatives that could have provided the same release to the people of Grenada. Kaisha Brown's friend, whom she had met on a previous visit to Grenada, told of his fears. "The present situation is very bad

for Grenada. It is very bad for the people's right to self-determination," he said.

The delegation found that the U.S. appears to be the only coherent and the dominant political force on the island. The group also declared that present prospects for the economy of Grenada are bleak. Tourism is almost non-existent. Indefinite detention without charges or hearings is a continuing reality.

### Other findings include:

- The invasion has been followed by an increase in the level of militarization of the eastern Caribbean.
- Progress, resulting from years of work toward Caribbean cooperation, fragile at best, has been dealt a blow.
- The U.S. military presence was very obvious on Grenada. An Army Psychological Operations team was still present.

The delegation, headed by Spencer Coxe, also visited Barbados, Dominica, Trinidad and Puerto Rico. Coxe is a member of the AFSC National Board of Directors and is a Professor of Human Services, Antioch University, Philadelphia.

**"In regard to the legality of the invasion,"** said the AFSC visitors, "we conclude that the invasion had

no basis in international law or agreements, that it was illegal. . . . Grenada was and is a sovereign nation; international law and agreements specifically call for non-intervention in its affairs by outside parties."

In a list of 10 proposals for United States policy the AFSC group said, "Our fundamental recommendation . . . is that of non-intervention in the affairs of other states and peoples."

Among other recommendations:  
● "We call for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. and other foreign forces from Grenada, and their replacement by a peacekeeping force to the extent that one is needed, drawn from the non-military police of nations not party to the U.S.-led invasion."

Others in the delegation were Corinne Johnson, Secretary of the International Division; Awilda Colon, Director, Puerto Rican Project for Justice and Peace, and Bartolomé Colom, head of the Florida Undocumented Workers Project—all of AFSC. Kaisha Brown is Associate Coordinator of the AFSC Third World Coalition.

(Send \$3 to the AFSC Latin America Programs, Phila., for the delegation's full report).

## Guatemalans seek refuge in Florida

In **Indiantown, Florida**, named originally for the unconquered Seminoles, now live members of another Indian tribe from 3,000 miles away. Fleeing repression in the highlands of Guatemala, a village of Mayan Indians, still speaking only their native Kanjobal, made a circuitous 3000-mile trek to Florida, joining the migrant stream and picking crops on the way.

AFSC first learned of the existence of these Mayans last May when officials at the Krome Detention Center in Miami complained of a group of seven people who would not answer to either English or Spanish. AFSC found a translator who knew Kanjobal, and learned that the Mayans wished to stay in this country and to appeal for political asylum.

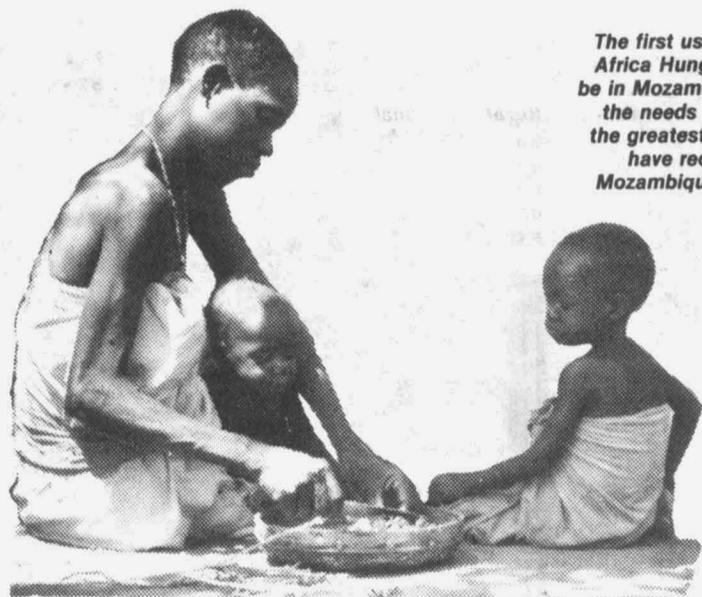
They had fled after their religious leader had been tortured to death before their eyes and eighteen youths of their village executed. To date, the Immigration Service has granted practically no such asylums because of friendly U.S. foreign policy with the present government of Guatemala, but the attorneys hope that these people can be granted a respite while their cases are fought through the courts.

**Freed from Krome**, the Mayans are now settled in Indiantown with some thirty fellow villagers, and work in the citrus groves, or wherever labor is available. They live in an apartment building nicknamed "roach palace" where both cockroaches and rats are a hazard to their children, and against all odds they try

to maintain their traditional ways and culture. In this they are assisted by the Holy Cross Church, which conducts the Mass in Kanjobal, and by Church World Service, which is providing crafts for the women. The Mayan women find little to keep them occupied in the tiny migrant quarters, while their culture forbids them to go out and work in the fields with the men.

The Indian women have made one significant sacrifice for the sake of their survival. They have given up their Mayan dress and wear the clothes of the average migrant woman, in order not to be conspicuous.

**But the wish of all of them is to return to Guatemala and to live in freedom in their mountain homes.** In the realization of this wish, the AFSC project is trying to assist them.



The first use of the new Africa Hunger Fund will be in Mozambique, where the needs are probably the greatest. AFSC staff have recently visited Mozambique to discuss aid needs.

tative in Mali, David Negus, has consulted with administrative, political and traditional leaders to coordinate a relief plan. He is using the emergency fund to buy local grain, already ground for consumption, and to transport the food to remote school canteens where it is distributed for the benefit of students and their families. Thus far AFSC relief supplies have reached an estimated 10-15,000 nomadic people in remote areas.

At the same time David Negus continues his work in agricultural improvement among farmers in the region, focusing on water development and conservation.

**Not only Mali but many parts of Africa face food shortages** as a result of drought, war, civil conflict. One of the countries most severely affected is Mozambique. The International Red Cross reports that there have already been over 100,000 "drought-related" deaths in Mozambique, and that many more people face possible starvation.

In response to the widespread problem of hunger in Africa, the AFSC has created an Africa Hunger Fund which can be used throughout the continent for emergency aid. Staff currently in southern, western and northeastern Africa can take prompt action as funds become available.



## Hunger aid sent to Africa

In the West African country of Mali they're calling it the worst drought in ten years. Crops have failed; the people are desperate. Since there is almost no grass left on the traditional grazing lands, herders must sell their animals. And if the rainy season fails again, as it has for two consecutive years, the crisis will become even more acute.

Although the U.N. World Food

Program and the U.S. government have sent food aid to major centers in the drought-stricken regions, this food cannot reach nomads in isolated areas. Many of these people are now too weak to walk the long distances to feeding centers, and they have no animals to carry food back to their families.

The AFSC has responded initially to this crisis with a \$20,000 emergency fund. AFSC's represen-

## Peace delegation visits China

The first step in an exchange program of peace movement leaders between the United States and the People's Republic of China was taken in January when Lewis Hoskins, former AFSC executive secretary and member of the Friends Ambulance Unit in China during World War II, led a delegation of ten in a two-week visit to three Chinese cities, sponsored by AFSC and China Educational Tours.

"Everything about the visit confirmed that we have to see for ourselves, and equally important, that China is opening itself so that one can see for oneself," said Joe Volk, Peace Education Secretary for AFSC and a member of the delegation.

The American group, made up of four men and six women (one of them Elise Boulding of Dartmouth College) traveled as guests of the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU), talked with a wide range of Chinese people including representatives of peasants, workers, and women's groups, religious leaders, and government officials, saw Chinese opera and acrobatics, and were interviewed on Radio Peking. A high point was a banquet in the Great Hall of the People, hosted by Ji Peng-Fife, a hero of the Long March



Top: Elise Boulding of Dartmouth College converses with students at the "English-speaking corner" of a commune near Shanghai. Bottom: Joe Volk stands between Xia Wei-Gyo (left) of the China Educational Tours and Fei Chen of CAFIU. Shanghai's Huang Pu River in the background.



and a state counselor in charge of Negotiations on Hong Kong and Macao.

Among topics the peace leaders discussed with their Chinese hosts were China's view of itself as representing the Third World at the U.N.; the Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao issues; the Middle East; Central America; Nuclear Disarmament and Indochina. Differences between the U.S. peace movement's percep-

tion of the role of Vietnam in Kampuchea and the current Chinese support for the coalition opposing the present government in Kampuchea were aired and discussed.

A reciprocal delegation of Chinese representing CAFIU will visit the United States from June 28 to July 16 with AFSC and the China Educational Tours group serving as co-hosts.

## AFSC women tour for peace

"Foreign policy has been left to the President and a few, select advisors. The rest of us are told we must stand behind these decisions made by a very few people. We wanted to tell women that their own gut reactions are good and to encourage ordinary people to get involved," says Angela Berryman of AFSC's Human Rights Program.

Along with Pam Solo, consultant to AFSC's Disarmament Program, and Gail Pressberg of the Middle East Program, Angela Berryman conducted a six-day tour of Iowa communities entitled, "Women in Dialogue: Demystifying Foreign Policy." The tour was organized by AFSC's North Central Regional Office in Des Moines and the Catholic Peace Ministry of the Des Moines Diocese.

Meeting with small groups of mostly women, the three speakers discussed Central America, Middle East and militarization issues, encouraging active audience participation. The speakers focused on reaching out to women who, traditionally, are discouraged from becoming active in foreign policy concerns, but who show in polls distinct values and opinions, often labeled "the gender gap."

"People found it interesting that three women would be speaking on foreign policy and that we could do so intelligently," said Angela Berryman. "Every group said this energized them. It was also energizing for us."

The tour was conducted as a pilot project to investigate this approach for encouraging women to become involved in important issues. The speakers concluded that it was a successful attempt. About half the audience questions and discussion centered on "What can I do?" The AFSC staff involved are hopeful that this educational experiment will be repeated in other places.

# A visit to the Texas Border

## In Raymondville, economics and culture

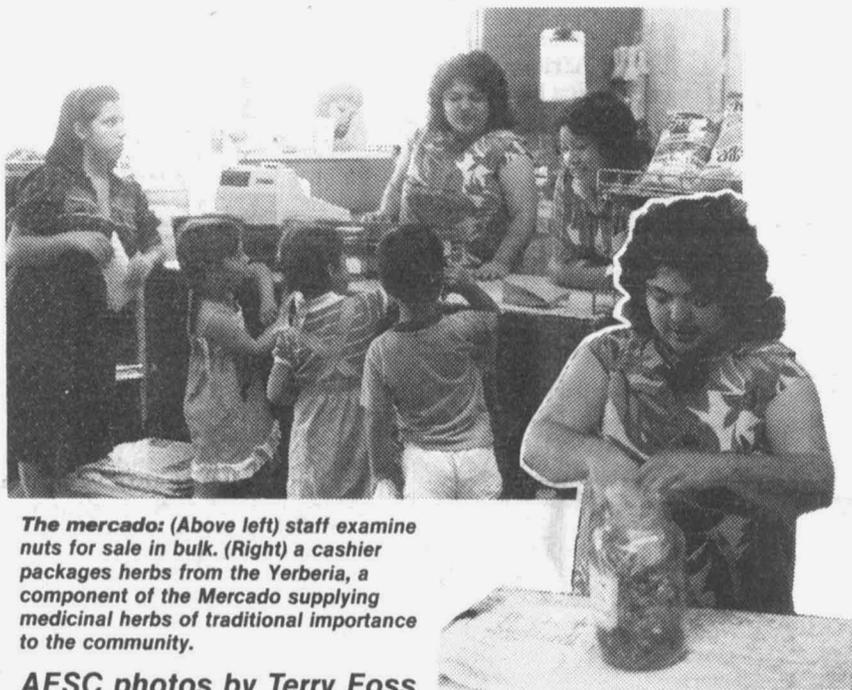
**Bright piñatas**, ranchera music, chicken with molé sauce, personally wrapped packages of herbs, and much, much conversation and laughter are all part of AFSC's work with Centro Del Pueblo, an organization of the Chicano/Mejicano community fighting for survival in the depressed border economy of Raymondville, Texas.

**At the Mercado** ("market") children deliberate carefully to choose a few cents' worth of cookies or traditional Mexican candy while their parents shop for local fruits and vegetables, grains, nuts, beans and herbs, all available at low prices. Some commercially packaged goods and Mexican items, such as piñatas, are also sold. The Mercado is part of Centro Del Pueblo's program of community-based economic enterprise designed to promote survival and development of the community.

**At the periodic "Fiesta Cultural"**, traditional dance, music, decorations, dress and food are enjoyed in celebration of Mexican and Chicano culture. The Fiesta is also a time for public presentations and discussions on issues of common concern. Culture is a unifying force for community development and helps nurture the value context in which families and the community make decisions about the way they live.

**In all its efforts**, Centro Del Pueblo seeks full participation and guidance from the community it serves.

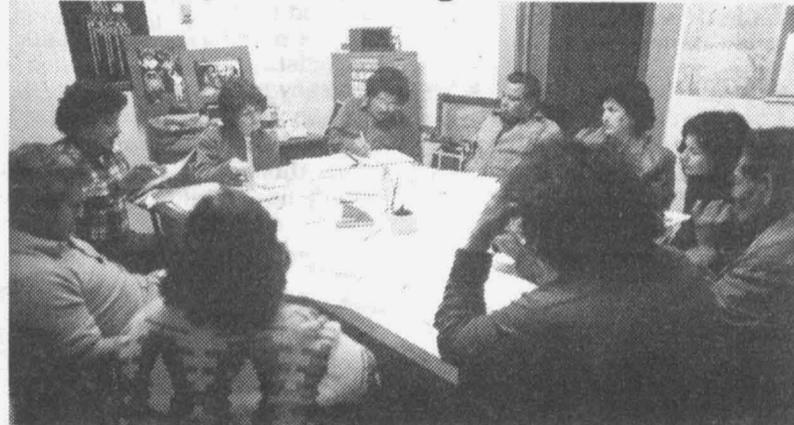
**Fiesta cultural:** traditional costume and dance are used by community members of all ages to celebrate their shared heritage. At right, AFSC staff Juanita Valdez asks for a children's song.



**The mercado:** (Above left) staff examine nuts for sale in bulk. (Right) a cashier packages herbs from the Yerberia, a component of the Mercado supplying medicinal herbs of traditional importance to the community.

AFSC photos by Terry Foss

## In Laredo, networking



**In Laredo, Texas**, a community economically devastated by devaluations of the Mexican peso and by the ruinous 1983 freeze of citrus groves, AFSC works with Centro Aztlan, an organization that serves the immigrant community and builds

networks of cooperation among concerned groups.

**Above**, the advisory committee of Centro Aztlan discusses ways to pursue funding to meet housing needs in the area. AFSC staff Rafael Torres is seen writing at center.



Lakota child wears hand-knit sweater from AFSC. Following Lakota tradition, no one takes more than he or she can use.

## Pilamaya pelo ("thank you")

**A letter came** to AFSC from the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota: "The cold weather of the past month has underscored the acute need for clothing here. With temperatures dipping to below -90°F with wind chill, there has been a great deal of suffering . . . Many, many children and adults too are facing the remainder of the winter with only wind-

breakers or similar lightweight clothing. Many children have no mittens or hats and only worn tennis shoes to wear in freezing temperatures."

In February, AFSC's Material Aids Program shipped 10,000 pounds of winter clothing and shoes to a distribution center at Sinte Gleska College on the Reservation. The center reported that

much of the clothing would be taken to the most remote communities on the Reservation, which covers over 5,000 square miles.

The Clothing Program is available to any unemployed person. The Rosebud Reservation has virtually no industry and eight of ten people are without jobs.

An additional shipment of 5,000 pounds of winter clothing went to the nearby Pine Ridge Reservation where AFSC staff Ted Means will facilitate distribution.

## Szczesc boze ("God bless you")

**Harsh weather, scarce fuel** and high food prices made Christmas 1983 a difficult season in Poland. Life was hardest for imprisoned Solidarity union workers, those released from prison but barred from getting jobs, and their families.

The most needy of these people received parcels this Christmas containing some of the 30,000 pounds of clothes, shoes and other items which AFSC's Material Aids Program provided to the Fund to

Aid Polish Children, a Philadelphia organization. Father Ryszard Hermanowicz personally accompanied the shipment to the Polish city of Lublin where a Roman Catholic parish repacked the items into smaller bundles and mailed them.

One of many letters of thanks, translated into English, says: "I am in rather difficult circumstances and each gesture of human concern delights me very much. My husband, for his activity with Solidarity, was sentenced to seven years in

prison. After amnesty was granted, the sentence was reduced by one half, but he still has two more years of prison life before him.

"I am 24. I have two children: Joasia, five, and Pawelek, three. By happy chance, we are all well, but it is a great sorrow that Tata/Daddy is not with us. Faith, love and human kindness allow us to endure the trials of everyday life."

Father Hermanowicz is now gathering materials for another delivery near Eastertime. AFSC volunteers continue providing clothing to the Fund, whose own volunteers repack the items for shipping.

■ **SENSING THE ENEMY. An American Woman Among the Boat People of Vietnam.**  
By Lady Borton.

Dial/Doubleday, May 18, 1984. \$14.95 with 28 b&w photos.

From 1969 to 1971 Lady Borton worked for AFSC in the Quang Ngai Rehabilitation Program in Vietnam. In 1980 she returned to work in Southeast Asia, this time on the tiny island of Pulau Bidong, home for 12,000 Vietnamese "boat people."

Her story of her six months on Pulau Bidong, and the memories of her former life in Quang Ngai is vivid and compelling. Through her eyes we share the humor, pathos, joy and tragedy of a gentle people, still suffering from a futile war.

Lady Borton's story is one of the best personal accounts of Quaker service to come out of the AFSC's 67 years. It will also appeal to a whole generation still entrapped in the guilt of the Vietnam War.

Dial expects the book to sell well and is sending Lady on a speaking tour through twelve cities in May and June. Contact your nearest AFSC office for information on her appearance.



## AFSC supports native Hawaiians

**In Hawaii**—as in other parts of the United States and in other nations—native people have suffered alienation from their lands, loss of sovereignty and degradation of their culture. The Hawaiian people also suffer high infant mortality, poor health and unemployment at twice the state average. Nearly 30 per cent of Hawaiian families fall below the poverty line.

By providing assistance in community organizing, project planning and preparation of funding proposals, AFSC staff and volunteers from the Honolulu office are supporting the efforts toward self-sufficiency initiated by Hawaiian people in the rural district of Waianae. The Waianae residents see their efforts as a step toward self-determination and revival of their culture, and as a way of securing nutritious food, desirable employment, job training and income.

One venture involves growing taro, a traditional Hawaiian staple now imported because of its short supply in the islands. Another teaches young people a traditional fishing method. A third is a truck farm with plots for family gardening.

**In January**, a program on "Religion, Values and Community Development" added an international dimension by bringing community development experts Joanna Macy (U.S.), Sulak Sivaraksa (Thailand) and Danilo Dolci (Sicily) to Waianae and other rural Hawaiian communities.

Community meals and discussions followed visits to farming and fishing sites. Participants exchanged stories and concerns about people's need to control their lives, about alienation from the earth and its cycles, the plight of local economies under sway of large corporations, the abuse of scarce resources, and about the ignorance and violence of governments.

"It was astonishing even for the overseas experts to realize the extent to which the struggle of the Hawaiian people in this Pacific and highly-westernized setting is similar to the struggle of Buddhist villagers in Sri Lanka or of Sicilians under the yoke of the Mafia," said AFSC staff Nelson Foster. Beyond the exchange of information and inspiration and the development of new strategies for their work, participants laid down a foundation for future cooperation.



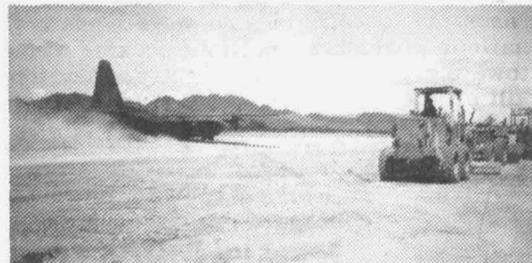
AFSC staff member Ho'oipo DeCambra (right) accompanies community organizer Danilo Dolci of Sicily on a visit to Kaala Farm, a self-help project in Waianae, Hawaii.

## FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS

Two new descriptive pieces are available free to GSB readers, although a 20¢ stamp would be appreciated. They are:

**AFSC's Financial Support: Where it comes from and how it is used.**

**An Exacting and Lonely Enterprise**, a detailed description, with photos, of AFSC's International Affairs Programs.



■ **Military Exports to South Africa—A Research Report on the Arms Embargo**

This report, issued in January by the AFSC and the Washington Office on Africa, reveals how the U.S. government has quietly licensed the commercial export of more than \$28.3 million worth of military technology to South Africa in the last three years. Based in part on material released to the AFSC under the Freedom of Information Act, the publication charges that government-approved exports of arms technology on the State Department's "Munitions List" are a grave violation of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo which bars the sale of "arms or related material" to the white-ruled country. The U.S. government claims these exports are for civilian use. Copies of the report are available for \$2.50 postpaid from NARMIC, National AFSC office.

■ **Legal Arms for South Africa**, by Thomas Conrad, a shorter version of the above report, was reprinted in *The Nation*, January 21, 1984. Available for 50¢ a copy from NARMIC, AFSC National Office.

**New and revised resources on Central America** Available from Peace Education Resources, AFSC, 1501 Cherry, Philadelphia, PA 19102

■ **Talking Sense About Nicaragua**

Provides an overall assessment of the Nicaraguan revolution, relations with the United States and current controversies. 1984. 25¢ each.

■ **A View of the U.S. Role in the Militarization of Central America**

A report by Eva Gold, AFSC/NARMIC staff member and Mary Day Kent of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Friends Peace Committee, based on their trip to Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua in December 1983. It shows how U.S. policy in the region is leading to a military confrontation with U.S. participation and how it ignores the widespread local sentiment for peace. \$2 each. A supplement is also available for \$1.00.

■ **The U.S. Pacification Program in El Salvador: A report on the Central American War.**

Explains how U.S. policy uses pacification to unite the counterinsurgency war with local development and employment projects designed to win back loyalty of Salvadoran people to their government; includes list of U.S. personnel in El Salvador and catalog of U.S. arms transfers to El Salvador. 1983. 50¢ each.

■ **What's Wrong in Central America and What To Do About It.** By Phillip Berryman. Fourth printing by popular demand, now with commentary on *The Kissinger Commission Report*.

Professor Edward Herman of the University of Pennsylvania describes this revised edition as "clear, factual, cogent in argument and moderate in tone and recommendations," and says "Phillip Berryman's remarkably comprehensive pamphlet is the best available short introduction to Central American issues." \$3.00 a copy (plus 50¢ for postage).

## BORDER from page 1

In a meeting with Commissioner Alan Nelson of INS in November, a decision was taken to establish a dialogue. Bartolomé Colom, Director of AFSC's Florida Project for Undocumented Workers; Peter Upton, Attorney for the project; Father Frank O'Loughlin, member of the project's advisory committee; and Aurora Schmidt, National Representative of the Mexico-U.S. Border Program, attended the initial meeting in January.

Among abuses discussed was the AFSC contention that not all detained immigrants are allowed to make phone calls. The INS stated that it cannot control the way local jails treat detainees; however, it does inspect jails and requires them to come up to certain standards. AFSC suggested that the question of the right to make a phone call should be written in the contract between INS and the jail.

A second topic was the involvement of local police in the enforcement of immigration laws. If the immigrant is afraid to go to the police for fear of deportation, he or she is without benefit of legal protection. The INS agreed that it alone

should interrogate persons suspected of being illegal immigrants, and that community groups should join with them in urging local police not to enter the matter.

"It is hoped that these meetings will bring us closer to our common goal of achieving humane, dignified treatment of every sojourner in this land," Aurora Schmidt commented in closing the first meeting.

Bringing the voice of the voiceless to the attention of government officials has long been a part of the AFSC tradition of "speaking truth to power."



Above, a Philadelphia school child helps prepare clothing for a Material Aids shipment to Nicaragua. Recipients will include children such as the ones shown at right.

## NICARAGUA from page 1

and medical supplies for the shipments. A slide-show is being shown across the country. It is narrated by Ginny Christensen, a Friends school teacher who has worked in Nicaragua.

Valuable donations already received include hundreds of new stethoscopes and 1000 surgical forceps donated by manufacturers of medical equipment. Pencils, pens and note-paper have come from school children in the Philadelphia area and are being gathered in other parts of the country. Dolls, building blocks and picture puzzles have been given by many children.

AFSC's first Material Aids shipment of 30,000 pounds left Philadelphia in early April. The clothing in the shipment will be distributed to people who have fled their homes in northern Nicaragua because of attacks against their villages. The medical supplies will be distributed through the Ministry of Health on the basis of local need. The toys and supplies will be given to schools near the northern border.

AFSC's Central America Assistance Fund has also been used to help the victims of violence in Nicaragua through grants to displaced families and to local service agencies. Efforts



are underway to publicize and expand the Fund so that it can be of ever greater assistance.

More information about the campaign can be obtained from AFSC's regional offices or by writing to AFSC Nicaragua Appeal, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

## Death-prone juries challenged

There is solid evidence that when people with scruples against the death penalty are excluded from juries in capital cases, the defendant is more likely to be found guilty and to be convicted on more serious charges.

AFSC has joined with other religious organizations in an amicus brief in an Arkansas case (*Grigsby et al*) which rests on this point. A favorable ruling by the U.S. District Court held that exclusion of those opposing the death penalty denies defendants the constitutional right to trial before a cross-section of the community and creates conviction-prone juries. The State of Arkansas is appealing this ruling.

This is the second time that AFSC has acted on this issue. Three years ago at the initiative of the Northern California Regional Office, AFSC submitted a brief to the California Supreme Court, challenging exclusion of

Quakers and others religiously opposed to the death penalty. Last December the Court handed down its decision, rejecting the challenge. A strong dissent was filed by California Chief Justice Rose Bird.

About 1300 people are now on Death Row across the country. Eleven people have been executed since 1978, five of them in 1983. The U.S. Supreme Court majority is showing impatience with the large number of appeals of death sentences, expressing a mood of wanting to get on with the executions. Every indication is that the rate of executions will increase this year and in the years immediately ahead.

One writer recently described the death sentence in terms of a lottery rigged by race, a situation in which only a tiny fraction of those convicted of murder are, through fluke of location, inclination of a prosecutor, or dozens of other factors, selected for death. The only factor that seems not random is race. Important legal challenges are being pressed based on research studies showing that the race of the victim is a very significant determinant of the

death penalty. One study of experiences in eight states shows that someone who kills a white person is eight times more likely to receive a death sentence than someone who kills a Black person.

Besides participating as amicus in court cases, AFSC continues to work closely with national and state coalitions seeking to move toward the day when this country will no longer kill people to show that killing is wrong.

## Direct marketing movement grows

Hunger and malnutrition among low-income residents and the elderly are problems of increasing urgency, even in California, a prime agricultural state. The AFSC's Producer/Consumer Project, seeking to make high quality, nutritious, low-cost produce available to residents of the San Francisco Bay Area—particularly to low-income minorities, immigrants, refugees and the elderly on fixed incomes—is promoting certified farmers markets where local farmers can sell directly to consumers. In 1981, AFSC organized San Francisco's inner city farmer's market, Heart of the City. It draws over 30 farmers and 3,500 visitors every Sunday.

To strengthen the direct marketing movement in the region, Jan Hartsough, AFSC director of the Producer/Consumer Project, developed and now administers the Bay Area Marketing Group (BAMG), a project linking a number of Bay Area farmers markets, including Heart of the City. By working together, markets are learning from each other ways to solve common problems.

Because of the role AFSC has played in coordinating the regional group, people wanting

to start new markets often call AFSC for assistance. Jan works with BAMG Field Representative Dick Strong who helps farmers and market organizers coordinate their efforts.

Work in the communities includes advising groups who want to form food-buying clubs, distributing information on food and nutrition in several languages, and promoting urban backyard and community gardens. The project also publishes a cookbook, *Buy It Fresh*, and distributes recipe sheets, such as "Diet for a Small Hot-Plate," featuring nutrition information and low-cost, nourishing recipes. Jan Hartsough serves on a number of community boards related to food and hunger.

AFSC's Producer/Consumer Project was described in the magazine *Food Monitor* as "having a growing impact upon farmers, consumers and food policy advocates statewide, and serving as a model for other non-profit programs across the nation."

This project and many like it will be described in a new book, *Taking Charge of Our Lives: Living Responsibility in the World*, by AFSC San Francisco, to be published by Harper & Row in July.

## REAL ESTATE

Sometimes not owning it can be better than owning it . . . better for you and better for AFSC and its Quaker service work.

The value in your land can be used to fund the services and programs AFSC extends to those in need around the world.

AFSC can work with you to design a plan that permits you to transfer ownership of a residence or farm to the Service Committee while retaining all the rights of living on the property for life: rights extended to a second resident as well. The property may be a vacation house not needed now or used only occasionally. And you would be eligible for a sizable tax deduction.

Other plans available through AFSC can provide a lifetime income and a charitable deduction, while avoiding any capital gains taxes. These same plans may also work to increase your current income.

The Deferred Giving Program at AFSC has demonstrated its experience through the years in making real estate work better for the owner—and at the same time making it work for those in need in many parts of the world.

### To: Deferred Giving—Real Estate

American Friends Service Committee

1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

I would like more information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## A place of refuge

Staff of AFSC's Midwest Regional Office recently helped plan the celebration of the second anniversary of the National Sanctuary Movement, which was marked by the inauguration of the 100th sanctuary at Weston Priory, a Benedictine Monastery in Vermont. The sanctuary movement is based upon the Judeo-Christian tradition in which "sanctuary" means both a place where a community of faith gathers for worship and a place of refuge and protection. Participating congregations witness to their religious convictions by providing shelter, support, and protection for undocumented Central American refugees.

"It seems a miracle to us that in just two years the movement has grown to 100 sanctuaries in 30 states, with the public support of more than 1,000 local congregations and of national bodies of every major denomination," says Darlene Gramigna, Director of the MRO Human Rights/Global Justice Program.

AFSC staff, together with the Chicago Religious Task Force, have played an important role in the coordination and development of the National Sanctuary Movement since inauguration of the first sanctuary on March 24, 1982. The 100 sanctuary sites to date include Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Unitarian/Universalist, and ecumenical congregations, and sixteen Friends Meetings.



**Korean Quaker elder Ham Sok Hon** (right) talks with other participants at the third AFSC Conference on Korean Reunification. The conference was held in Los Angeles in December. At the request of participants, it was by invitation and off the record to allow an atmosphere of free and open dialogue. About two-thirds of the 55 participants were Korean-American.

## Training programs and supplies aid Kampuchea

To help restore services to handicapped people, Kampuchea formally opened its new National Rehabilitation Center on February 1. AFSC rebuilt and equipped the Center and also supplied satellite workshops in six provinces with tools and equipment. AFSC arranged for a French prosthetist to train the ten technicians who staff the Center and provincial hospital. They learned to make and fit simple artificial limbs and to operate and maintain the power tools.

Using the new tools, the technicians made furniture, cupboards and rehabilitation equipment for the Center. In a temporary workshop these technicians manufactured each month an average of 20-25 new prostheses for amputees and repaired or modified an equal number of old ones.

Norma Domingo, an AFSC physical therapist, has begun training staff at the Center in physical therapy, especially for work with amputees.

**AFSC veterinarian, Gordon Hatcher**, confirms that the shortage of draft animals in Kam-

puchea continues to limit food production. Diseases are under control but not eradicated. Thousands of hectares of land lie fallow in one province alone for lack of draft power, he reports. AFSC provided 800,000 doses of vaccine for the 1983 nationwide immunization campaign and a substantial portion of the vaccines for a second campaign which began in February.

On a visit to three provinces in November, Gordon Hatcher observed that the crude portable chute used to restrain animals was not always effective and that some of the vaccinations did not penetrate the skin. In discussing this with the provincial veterinary services he was told their vaccinators needed better training, and they could

use more bicycles, cold storage boxes and other supplies. AFSC will provide both technical support and supplies to these three provinces which claim one-third of the country's draft animals and which produce almost one-third of the country's rice.



## Disaster aid to Lebanon

"It's quiet now after fighting in the night. Over 200 of us were crowded into the bomb shelter . . . I live with my suitcases packed." So reported AFSC appointee Anne Nixon from Beirut in February. "The Red Cross has lost most of its vehicles and ambulances in the shelling. People are very frightened. The southern suburbs are a total disaster. In West Beirut the water mains are broken; there are no blankets or mattresses and no way to get more in. Electricity is intermittent, on only four to six hours a day."

Normally Anne Nixon's assignment has been to coordinate agricultural projects in southern Lebanon. As we go to press one is a pilot cooperative in Tyre processing goat milk from 50 goats to make yogurt and cheese, much in demand in the area. Eight families, identified as "hardship cases," participate in the project. Two vats and a cooker are all that is needed in the way of equipment. A small piece of land is to be planted for forage. Other feed can be bought locally.

Seconded to work with the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC), Anne Nixon had been in Lebanon since 1982, before the Israeli invasion and the siege of Beirut. In February 1984, when Beirut was again under siege, Anne was asked by service agencies to get garbage off the streets before it became a breeding ground for rats and disease. To accomplish this task, she supervised a team of 90 civil defense workers and used trucks donated by a local business firm.

In early March AFSC sent MECC \$5,000 to help provide civil defense teams in West Beirut with fire-fighting equipment, ropes, ladders and wheelbarrows, for clearing rubble and rescuing people from damaged buildings. Another \$5,000 went for aid to refugees in the Sidon area, and \$20,000 to support continuing work in housing reconstruction.

## To erase stereotypes

A problem in Israeli society is the stereotype that Jews have of Arabs and Arabs of Jews. According to David Shipler, writing in an article in the *New York Times*, December 27, some Israeli experts feel that "Hebrew textbooks are replete with negative stereotypes of Arabs and that school curriculums have done little or nothing to eradicate prejudice."

One such expert, Alouph Harevan at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem, says, "For 36 years there has been no education at all. Pupils go through 12 years without a single hour devoted to the fact that every sixth Israeli is an Arab, and we live in a region where our historical destiny is to live with Arabs, in this country and on the other side of the frontier."

Concerned, the Israeli Education Ministry has decided to introduce a curriculum focused on erasing stereotypes and promoting understanding of Arabs. Several education institutes are drafting and testing new curriculums. Among them is the Van Leer Institute, which is concerned both with the curriculums used for Jewish children and those used by Arabs. The AFSC has contributed \$20,000 to the Van Leer Institute to help develop new classroom approaches and then test them in selected school settings to determine if cross-cultural understanding is enhanced.

## Are you called to peacemaking?



**Ken, a GI stationed in Aberdeen, Maryland**, had been in the Army for over three years and was due for a discharge in eight months. But waiting for his enlistment to end was troublesome, for he felt he could not, in good conscience, remain in the military. He had been reading about pacifism and realized that he was a pacifist himself.

In July 1983, Ken was on his way to visit his wife in Missouri, to tell her of his decision. He stopped at Slippery Rock University in Pennsylvania to look up some professors from his student days. There, he discovered the Friends General Conference Gathering.

Ken attended the keynote address by Everett Mendelsohn, an AFSC panel member and frequent consultant, as well as primary author of the AFSC book, *A Compassionate Peace*. Everett Mendelsohn's speech was entitled, "Are You Called to Peacemaking?"

In a private conversation with Everett Mendelsohn, Ken became certain that he was a conscientious objector. He contacted the AFSC Regional Office in Baltimore where peace education staff Fran Donelan helped him begin the long, arduous task of writing his C.O. claim. She introduced him to a chaplain and a lawyer associated with the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors who provided further help.

Fran Donelan writes, "During this time something interesting happened. As we discussed his background, I learned that Ken and his wife had been running a shelter for animals. His reason for being in the military was to provide financial support for the shelter. I explained how the military used animals for experiments—torturing, killing and maiming them, right there at Aberdeen . . . This information added even more urgency to Ken's need for a discharge."

**Ken was discharged** from the Army in January. He looks forward to continuing his efforts on behalf of people and animals.

"It was a pleasure working with Ken," Fran Donelan writes. "And I learned a lot. People like him are to be admired for the strength of their convictions that leads them to make what often might be a difficult choice."