



Oscar widens 'Witness to War' audience

On March 24, 1986, over 500 million people worldwide watched as David Goodman of AFSC and Deborah Shaffer, filmmaker and director, accepted an Oscar for the film "Witness to War: Dr. Charlie Clements." In his acceptance speech, Goodman, the film's producer, thanked the AFSC for its support of the project. Shaffer then continued, "We accept this in memory of Archbishop Oscar Romero, assassinated six years ago tonight, and in the honor of all those who keep his voice alive in trying to prevent another Vietnam in Central America."

"According to organizers, El Salvador has fallen out of the press," Goodman said in a recent interview in the NARMIC research offices at the AFSC. "The film and the materials we send out with it show a different story...that the situation has gotten much worse. U.S. intervention and the war are still going on. So organizers find the film helpful in keeping El Salvador in people's minds."

The film traces the journey of Dr. Charlie Clements, an Air Force Academy educated officer who was assigned to Vietnam, where he flew troops into the field. The day before the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, Charlie Clements decided he could no longer do his job. He was assigned to a mental hospital by the Air Force and eventually released with a medical discharge. In the years that followed, he read Thomas Merton and Gandhi, returned to school in order to become a physician and became involved with Quakers. In 1982, he went to El Salvador to take care of the peasants who were dying in the war.

Goodman continues, "However this is not primarily a political film, but a film of conscience. It's the story of an individual under very difficult circumstances having to make hard decisions and to take responsibility for them."

Goodman estimates that millions of people have seen the film worldwide. PBS has shown

Continued on page 7.



Nomad farmers construct water retention dikes in Mali.

Locusts threaten crops

Some say it is the worst plague of locusts in 60 years and a serious threat to the food supply that Africans have been working so hard to produce. Experts in the field report swarms of grasshoppers and locusts in West Africa, and problems are expected in East Africa and southern Africa as the year progresses.

Pat Hunt of the AFSC's Africa Program says, "If you can halt the locusts in the larva stage, or just after they are hatched, there is a chance you can save the crops."

AFSC and four other church organizations each have given an initial \$25,000 to the Sudan Christian Council of Churches to buy pesticides and protective gear, and to train people in their use. A team will be sent to Eritrea and Tigray where desert locusts have been sighted along the Red Sea.

Not only locusts plague Africa. Drought, famine, floods, war, and in the case of Mozam-

bique, insecurity in the countryside, have caused extreme hardship. AFSC works side by side with people whose courage, motivation and determination is contributing to their becoming self-sufficient in food and economically independent.

In Northeast Somalia, after farmers lost their herds in earlier droughts they began to try to grow food near whatever water source they could find. AFSC staff and Somali colleagues have supported their efforts. By cementing canals which run from springs, and constructing water reservoirs, some 30 per cent more land in the area has been opened up for farming. An AFSC staff visitor remarked, "One is struck by the incredible amount of determination and patience it took the villagers to construct their canals. There are just so many rocks.... From the hilltop I saw

Continued on page 7.



Youth lead Oakland project

For five weeks in July and August, ten young people from Dayton, Detroit and Boston met in California with the Oakland Peace and Justice Outreach Program staff.

The Oakland project has become the heart of the Youth and Militarism program of the AFSC. Staff have reached more than 3,700 young people in schools, churches and community groups. With a combination of talks, skits, role-plays and films they have been able to illustrate both the impact of militarism on the community and the side of the military not presented in media advertising.

For the past four summers, the Oakland staff have worked with youth from other parts of the country, giving them information about domestic and international issues, teaching them specific organizing skills, and showing them a vision of a multi-faceted, youth-led project which can be adapted to work in their home communities.

Two specific events stood out for the youth participants in this year's summer program. In their second week together, the youth visited the Mission SAFE shelter for homeless people, located in

Continued on page 3.

The ultimate triumph of the human spirit. . .

by Stephen G. Cary, Chairperson, AFSC Board of Directors

As our country approaches the celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, it seems a good time to assess the state of the Union. We do not find it a reassuring exercise.

Our leaders assure us that all is rosy in a land that once again stands tall in the world, and the unveiling of a refurbished Miss Liberty is made the occasion for underlining the point through an outpouring of self-congratulation and flagwaving rhetoric seldom equalled in our history.

But behind all the tumult and the shouting there is much that troubles us. Weaponry is replacing human achievement as the measure of national strength.

Rambo has replaced Rosa Parks as a national folk hero. The nation retreats on civil rights; it looks the other way at the rise in homelessness and at the shocking increase in the number of Americans living below the poverty line. Funding our educational system is less important than lobbying for prayer in the classroom, and substance less important than public relations in policy formation. Ideology governs the treatment of refugees, the definition of terrorism, the judgement of other nations. The United States seems to us to reflect an increase in self-righteousness, in arrogance, in meanness of spirit.

But this is not the whole picture of America, certainly not the

America that has stirred the hope of countless millions, the America that the American Friends Service Committee believes in and labors to make real. The vision that all human beings are created equal, that all have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness has for us roots that reach beyond the founding fathers to our Quaker perception of the divine-human relationship that makes all human life sacred. This is the faith that drives us, that is not daunted by transient national moods or troubling problems, that is confident in the ultimate triumph of the human spirit.

We therefore continue to meet conflict with nonviolence, certain that it is the only path to world

community. We continue to work for justice, certain that it is the only basis for enduring peace. We refuse to hate, or to cast any person into outer darkness. We treasure compassion and forgiveness. We strive to create a loving community of all peoples and faiths in our own organization and in the wider world.

That is our calling, and even though our human frailty assures that our reach will always exceed our grasp, it doesn't diminish our determination to continue down the road we have been travelling for almost 70 years. It is the road down which we believe we can best serve our God and our fellow human beings.

AFSC joins pesticide project in Nicaragua

When Nicaraguan Minister of Culture, Ernesto Cardenal, and now Vice President Sergio Ramirez returned to Nicaragua from exile in Costa Rica on the eve of the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution, Poet Cardenal wrote "Now we are close to Leon...the plane coming down. A smell of insecticide, and Sergio tells me, 'The smell of Nicaragua!'"

Nicaragua, like many third world countries, is heavily dependent on export agriculture to earn foreign exchange, provide jobs, and fuel the economy. Toward these ends pesticides have been overused for decades in Nicaragua's cotton growing region. Abuses and unsafe practices have abounded, at great cost in human life and environmental contamination.

With jobs scarce, workers were loathe to complain about pesticide illness or ask for safety equipment because to complain was to lose one's job. Under the pressure to grow more cotton, there was little incentive for farmers to adopt more rational pest control methods, since to abandon pesticides would be to risk losing the entire crop.

The new Nicaraguan government identified pesticide illness and deaths as a serious health problem and has strongly supported curative and preventive programs. Pest management programs—which are not solely dependent on pesticides—are being introduced both to save money and to lessen

(Right) Dr. Rob McConnell visits a farm to survey workers exposed to the herbicide paraquat. He gets workers' names and length of time exposed. (Below) Merri Weinger and a group of inspectors from the Ministry of Labor inspect a cotton farm as part of their workshop training in pesticide dangers. Photos—Copyright by Pat Goudvis 1986.



worker exposure and environmental damage.

AFSC is participating in the Pesticide Health and Safety Project sponsored by the Nicaraguan Ministries of Health and Labor. CARE-Nicaragua serves as administrator/liaison for the overall project. AFSC has provided a health educator and an

epidemiologist/physician as part of the team of outside resource persons.

Merri Weinger, the health educator, has spent nearly a year working with Nicaraguan counterparts to develop teaching materials and to design courses for workers and for training labor and health inspectors and health

educators in new techniques of instructing others.

Dr. Rob McConnell, the other AFSC appointee, is coordinating an illness-monitoring project. He tests workers for pesticide exposure at their workplaces, provides them with the results, and conducts safety training sessions. Workers who have suffered significant exposure are given paid leave for a brief period until they are out of danger, or are given jobs where there is no exposure. As data is collected from each workplace, the impact of the training and the use of safety equipment can be seen.

As more people are trained, an early warning system for treating outbreaks of poisoning will be put in place. Public health authorities will be able to intervene quickly to see where the poisoning is coming from and to resolve the problem.

The contra war impinges heavily on programs such as these. AFSC staff write of the disruption of staff turnover due to military mobilization—and lack of resources for non-military programs. They fear the impact of the U.S. \$100 million in aid to the contras.

Nonetheless, in 1987 there will be a broad campaign of public education regarding pesticide illness. Staff will also work to introduce into school curricula information about pesticide dangers and safe pesticide use.

Pesticide poisoning is a complex phenomenon, which the project is approaching comprehensively. The experience may prove useful in other countries of the third world with similar problems. The AFSC has made a three-year commitment, through the end of 1988, to provide two professional staff to help Nicaraguans establish a permanent pesticide health and safety program.



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Building awareness of apartheid

Testifying in Washington before a State Department advisory committee, Brooke Baldwin, Assistant Southern Africa Program Coordinator, declared, "It is unconscionable at a time when South African Defense Forces are patrolling their country's own Black townships, illegally occupying Namibia, and conducting raids on the sovereign Black nations of the region, that U.S. corporations continue to supply those forces with fuel and high technology."

To step up its efforts for a peaceful solution in South Africa, the AFSC has intensified its work to develop the Call to Conscience (CTC), a national emergency response network on southern Africa. The CTC, which is supported by hundreds of other organizations, is an individual pledge to take action calling for the U.S. government, institutions and corporations to cease all actions supporting injustice in the Republic of South Africa.

Many AFSC offices across the country are involved in the CTC, a national campaign to press Coca Cola to withdraw from South Africa and Namibia, and work in support of corporate divestment and other sanctions. Among AFSC regional activities:

—**Pacific Northwest.** Randolph Carter of AFSC organized a four-state regional conference in Idaho to work against apartheid and racism. Projects were developed, including a library of resources and campus and community strategies. Staff played a role in getting Microsoft, a computer software firm, to stop direct sales to South Africa.

—**Upstate New York.** Staffer Thabo Raphoto is helping Quakers who are sending educational materials to the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania. He also planned a fall conference in Rochester on social responsibility in investments and production.

—**Middle Atlantic.** Daki Napata of AFSC and a coalition worked hard on a Baltimore divestment ordinance, signed into law in July. "A big miracle," says Napata, is that through the efforts of the West Virginia Coalition Against Apartheid, which includes AFSC, the state of West Virginia has also approved a divestment measure.

—**Oregon.** Efforts have turned toward educating people on state divestment legislation. South African Women's Day observances were held in Eugene and Portland.

—**Southeast.** Several educational activities are being developed in preparation for "South African Awareness Week," planned for February. Included will be participation by schools, churches and community groups.

—**North Central.** The Southern Africa Coalition, of which AFSC is a part, has continued its education and action campaign focused on 11 corporations listed as key partners in apartheid.



Aurelia Lima organizing the Oakland summer project.

Youth from page 1

Oakland about a five-minute walk from the Youth and Militarism office.

Aurelia Lima, 22-year old staff person for the project, said about the visit, "The day before we had done role-plays about the issues of hunger and homelessness, but many of the youth didn't really connect with what we were saying. Some of them felt that people who were homeless just didn't really want to work."

When they visited Mission SAFE, the youth got a whole different impression. They spoke directly with the people staying at the shelter and found that anyone can lose their home and that it can happen very fast. A person can suddenly be out of a job, unable to pay the rent and find themselves on the street.

The next day the participants served lunch in the St. Anthony's

In Lebanon—health care amidst war

"As the fighting continues, the difficulty of getting from place to place, not only between political zones, but on the highways and even within cities and towns is increased. It is now so difficult to visit friends and family that people have given it up unless absolutely essential. Separated from each other, parents in Sidon can have children in Beirut whom they do not see for months at a time...." —May, 1986 report by non-governmental agencies working in Lebanon.

It has now been eleven years since civil war broke out in Lebanon. In that time thousands of people have been killed, and many hundreds of thousands of people have been made refugees in their own land.

Much of the work which can be done by private voluntary agencies in Lebanon is currently limited to relief and emergency assistance and the provision of basic services at the local level. Because there is very little in the way of national government services, this assistance is critical.

Since beginning her assignment with the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) in Lebanon a year ago, AFSC's current staff member, Barbara Pizacani, a public health nurse, has focused on health services in the southern region of the country.

One of Barbara's projects is to supervise nurses who visit physically handicapped people in their homes. "These patients—mostly war-injured—leave the

A nurse makes a home visit to a war-injured patient in the Shouf area of Lebanon.



hospital in worse condition than when they arrived," she says. "This is one of the saddest things I've seen here resulting from the war.... We try to teach them how to adjust to the handicap and prevent paralysis-related problems. With those homebound I train a member of the patient's family to do some of the nursing care."

The entire fabric of health, educational and social services has been shredded in Lebanon. To address this, Barbara has begun a maternal-child health education program for mothers of kindergarten children in the Palestinian community near Sidon. "Three to five-year-olds are at high risk for health problems and are not reached by other services," she remarks. In weekly discussion classes mothers are taught about the misuse and overuse of medications, common childhood diseases, nutrition, accident prevention, child development, pregnancy and infant care.

soup kitchen. In the following days, they learned about the bigger picture and realized that people need to organize in order to change the situation.

And they thought a lot about values. One young person said, "It's like some people are making more and more, while other people are getting poorer and poorer. It's all about 'getting over,' 'getting on top.' There shouldn't be a bunch of people who have nothing."

Another event which deeply affected the youth was the evening they spent in discussion with eight military veterans. Staff said later, "They learned that it wasn't like "Rambo" or "Top Gun." It's not romantic to be on the ground fighting. And they learned some realities about racism and sexism in the military and the lack of any real job training."

The youth participants have now returned to their home communities to do youth and militarism work there. In Detroit, participants plan to organize a tour of children from war-torn countries. In Dayton, the youth want to do outreach to other young people in recreation centers, churches and schools.

This fall the Youth and Militarism program will hold its first national gathering in Washington D.C. With the summer project and the national gathering, the program hopes to develop a youth network which will lend continued strength to young activists in their home settings.

The kindergarten teachers also join in the discussions, Barbara reports. By February, 78 mothers were participating, reaching 281 children. Mothers and teachers from the first groups have been trained and now team-teach several courses along with program staff.

Last spring Barbara wrote, "After the events in Sidon in April, thousands of Christians were displaced to the Jezzine and Marjeyoun area. MECC has a mobile clinic there. It runs on its own with a doctor and nurse, but we have to buy and transport the medicine from Beirut. Because Beirut and Marjeyoun are so isolated from one another, our visits here represent an important link."

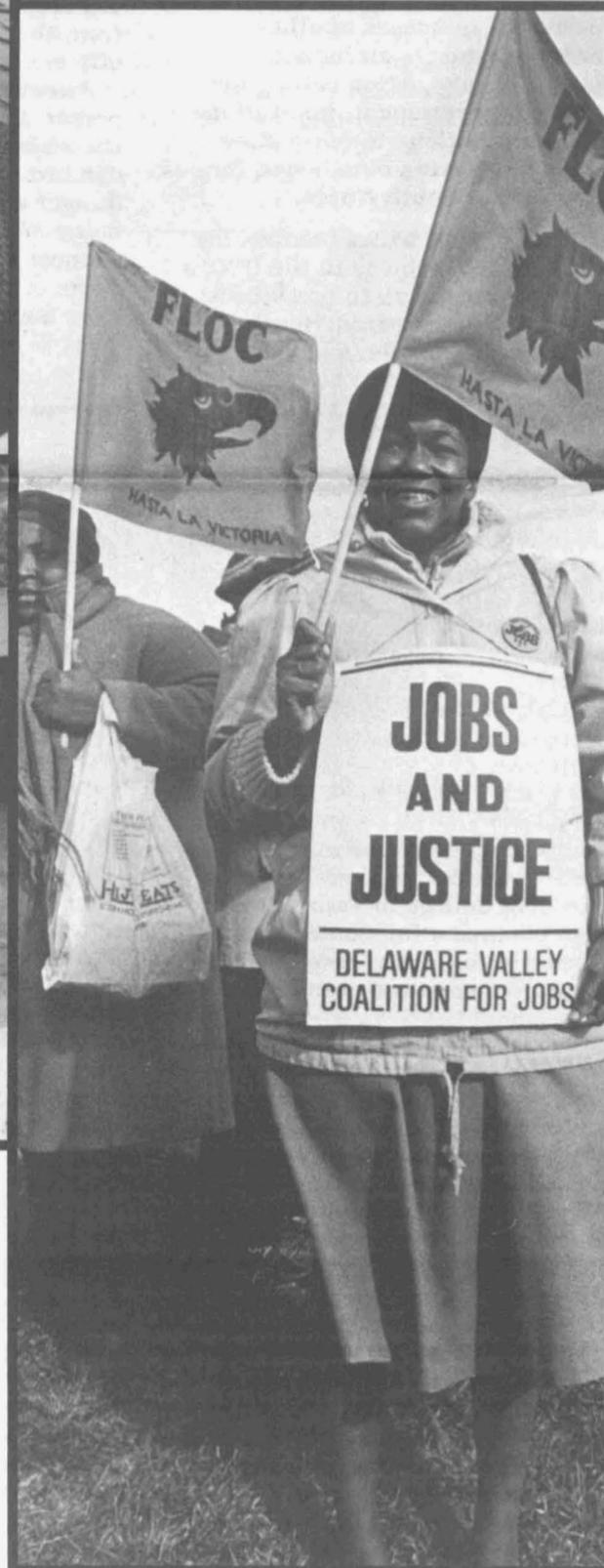
In addition, an AFSC grant is being used to help restore the water supply in Ein el Helweh camp and to renovate a kindergarten room in the Mia Mia refugee camp.

Houses in a coal town near Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

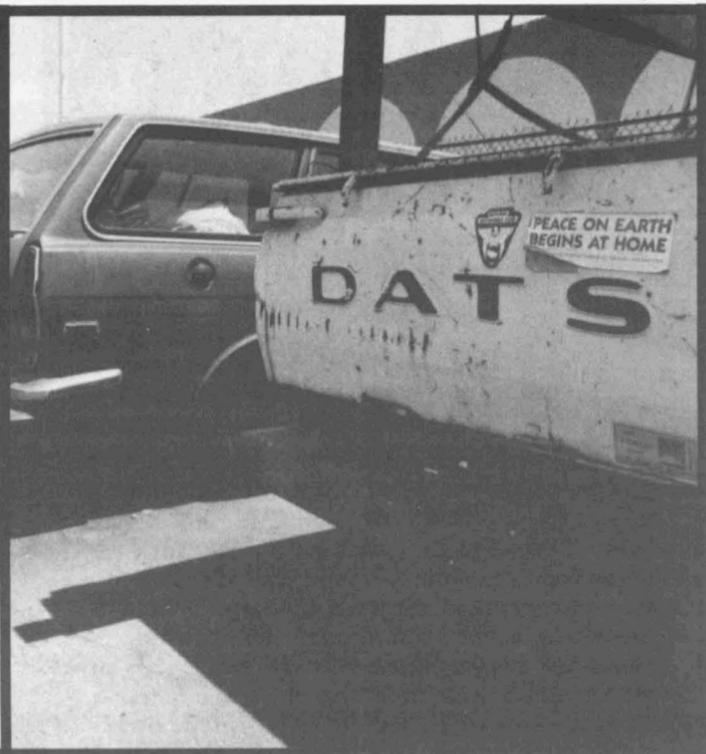
In Big Stone Gap, Virginia, the HELP Center provides emergency food, shelter and energy aid, and helps the community articulate the need for more adequate government programs. Staff member Lynnette Stuart advises a family at the HELP Center.



A family packs its purchases at a farmers market in San Francisco, California, one of four such markets which AFSC's Rural Economic Alternatives Program helped to organize. The markets enable small farmers to reach markets and consumers to get fresh affordable produce.



Many community groups make common cause with organized farmworkers. AFSC helps to build those alliances. Here, community groups join a FLOC march.



Families live in these vehicles in East Oakland, California.

AFSC works for economic rights

To AFSC self-reliance means having access to the means—information, skills, organization and resources—for living in dignity, and the opportunity to participate in decisions about how economic and other human rights are exercised. Too often today the concept of self-reliance is distorted into policies of selfishness and neglect, policies which blame people for being poor and consign them at best to beg for charity.

Yet most people in this country, we believe, feel otherwise; they believe that no one should go hungry or have to live on the street or be denied a decent job; they are shocked when confronted with evidence of hunger, homelessness, exploitation of workers and high unemployment; they are startled by the increasing disparities of wealth and income in this country.

Some expressions of our commitment to economic rights:

The right to a home.

Throughout the country there is a critical shortage of housing that low income people can afford. This shortage, and not individual deficiencies or failures, is the cause of the crisis of homelessness.

In Boston, recognizing that women with children are the fastest growing and least visible part of the homeless population, AFSC is creating an Advocacy Center for Homeless Women, a place where women can organize themselves to define their own needs and develop campaigns for change in public and private policies.

In Hawaii, the reality of homelessness in a place of wealth and plenty was dramatized by the eviction of people who had been living in beach parks. AFSC works with leaders of the homeless population, clergy and other community groups seeking emergency shelter and permanent housing for homeless people.

In East Oakland, California, AFSC staff work with homeless people at Mission SAFE, an emergency shelter, in which homeless people are organizing for self-government within the shelter and actively demanding permanent solutions to their need for housing, food and jobs.

The right to food.

Hunger is a "national health epidemic," according to the Physicians Task Force at the Harvard School of Public Health.

The reality of hunger and malnutrition has come urgently to the attention of the HELP Center, in Big Stone Gap, Virginia. The Center focuses primarily on jobs, education and social services—the needs of women and men seeking a way out of poverty. But when people come to the Center because there is nothing at home to eat, the program has had to respond, by means of an emergency food pantry, an annual Hunger Crusade, and testimony before the House Subcommittee on Hunger.

In San Francisco, an AFSC staff member chairs the Mayor's Task Force on Food and Hunger, which reported early in 1986 that 25 percent of San Francisco residents are at or near the hunger level. Action is being taken by the city administration to implement wide-ranging recommendations emphasizing the need to provide access to adequate food.

The right to jobs and income.

Jobs are often seen as the avenue to economic security. Yet for poor women and people of color jobs often provide low pay, few or no benefits and little hope for upward mobility.

In New England, AFSC has just released a study of the Massachusetts Employment and Training Choices Program (known as ET) which seeks to help women and others get off welfare and gain paid employment. This program has been hailed as a model alternative to workfare (in which welfare recipients are required to work off their benefits at unpaid public assignments). The new report asks: How does ET differ from workfare? Is it truly voluntary? Does it save money? What are the key ingredients of its successes? What difficulties have been encountered and how can they be remedied? And, most important, does it leave participants better off financially?

The right to organize.

Farmworkers are engaged in a long struggle for decent working and living conditions.

In Ohio and Indiana, California, and the East Coast, including Florida, the AFSC works with farmworker organizations which are in the forefront of the struggle to assure the right to organize, protection from unsafe working conditions and decent housing for themselves and their families.

Securing these rights; public policy work.

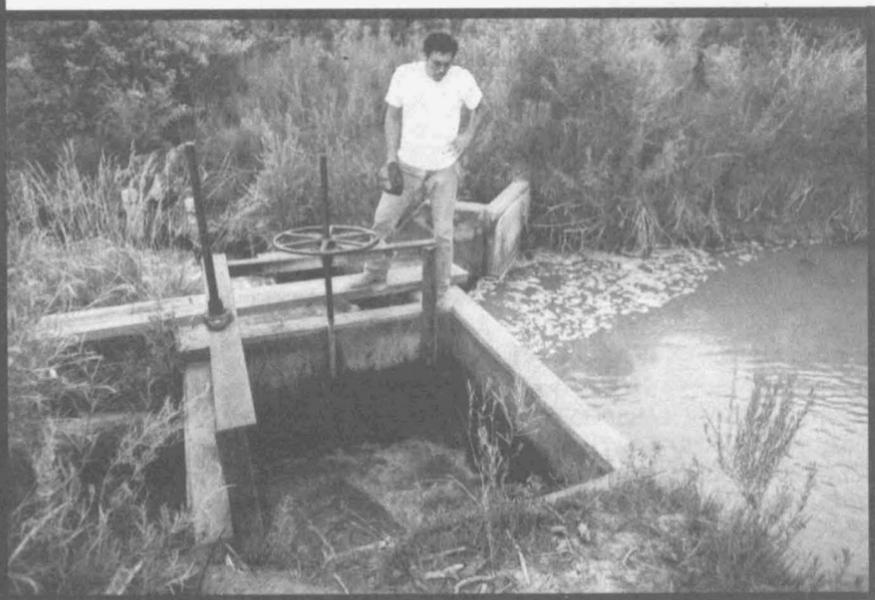
Alongside people with whom we work at the community level, we communicate with those in positions of power in the public sector and the private sector. We call for corporate responsibility to workers and communities, and for public policies which implement a commitment of the nation's resources to assure economic rights to all.

Economic rights include:

- the right to a home,**
- the right to food,**
- the right to a job and an income,**
- the right to a decent environment,**
- the right to childcare and other essential services,**
- the right to health care,**
- the right to an education,**
- the right to organize.**

These are economic rights. Like civil rights, they must be guaranteed to all.

To Live In Dignity



An adequate and dependable supply of water is a survival issue for farmers in the Southwest. New Mexico program staff Fred Vigil (shown at an irrigation ditch headgate) has organized 28 Ditch Associations into the Rio Chama Acequia Association, bringing together Hispanic and other small farmers struggling for water rights.

PROGRAM BRIEFS



Kampuchean veterinary department staff install equipment in vaccine lab.

Kampuchea cattle vaccine lab built

Rick Spiegel, veterinarian, returned from Kampuchea this summer and reported, "Up to this point ASFC has provided Kampuchea with a major vaccine for cattle and water buffalo. We've provided the syringes, needles, and gas-powered cold-boxes for storage of the vaccine. We've been able to import 600,000 doses of hemorrhagic septicemia (HS) vaccine a year."

However, the goal is to vaccinate at least one-and-a-half million of the two million cattle and water buffalo. In cooperation with the veterinary department of Kampuchea, AFSC staff designed a 'pre-fabricated' vaccine laboratory in Singapore, and arranged for four Khmers to be trained in Laos. The trainees and the laboratory are now in Phnom Penh and able to produce one million doses of HS vaccine a year.

Reporting on overall recovery in Kampuchea Rick said, "They're an ambitious, resourceful people with good land. In spite of everything going on, including the war along the border, the people of Phnom Penh don't seem depressed. They just get on with it."

Water comes to Ban Song

A year ago, in the Laotian village of Ban Song, people were waiting in line for hours for a turn at the trickle of water from the village-built bamboo and wood aqueduct. Today they have a new gravity drinking water system—a concrete reinforced tank, with five faucets, fed by a nearby mountain spring. The villagers constructed it themselves with the help of three province technicians. It took them a week to haul the materials, sand and gravel to the site, and another two weeks to build the tank and bury the pipe. AFSC contributed three tons of cement, 600 meters of plastic pipe, and plumbing hardware.

"With the new system, no one waits for water," AFSC staff report. "People come, place two buckets under two faucets, turn both on, and in 45 seconds they are ready to go home. There is plenty of water for washing and bathing. Villagers comment repeatedly on how nice it is to have plenty of water and not to have to wait in line for hours. In sum, this small, simple water system has substantially improved the quality of life in Ban Song."



The new gravity-fed water tank in Ban Song, built by villagers.

Undocumented farmworkers win right to organize

A judge's order reinstating six undocumented farmworkers was upheld by the Arizona Court of Appeals this summer. The AFSC filed an amicus brief in the case, *Arizona Farmworkers v. Phoenix Vegetable Distributors* in late 1985.

The issue on appeal was a lower court ruling ordering Phoenix Vegetable Distributors to reinstate the six farmworkers, all undocumented, who had been fired because of their involvement in a union organizing campaign. The company argued that their status as undocumented workers deprived them of their right to reinstatement, since reinstatement would involve further violations of the federal immigration laws.

The Appeals Court decision communicates a strong message that agricultural employers cannot fire undocumented farmworkers at will; that in Arizona, which has an agricultural employment relations act, their status as farmworkers entitles them to certain rights.

The Appeals Court decision is a clear cut victory for farmworkers.

Because many jurisdictions are involved in the question of whether undocumented workers have rights which should be respected, the decision is expected to have a positive benefit beyond Arizona.



Gaza factory opens

To help fund the AFSC kindergartens, a new factory to make school uniforms opened in the Gaza Strip in 1986. With high unemployment in the Strip, the factory also means work for women and income for families. AFSC and European groups supplied the capital investment to the Palestinian partnership which owns and manages the factory. AFSC also provided administrative and technical expertise. The full-time and part-time staff made and sold over 20,000 shirts in the first four months; 7,000 were sold in one week alone. At the same time more shirts were being pressed, put in plastic bags and taken to retail shops up and down the Strip. An additional order was received recently from the hospital in Nazareth for 600 nurses' uniforms.



For want of a water buffalo. . .

Since 1984, when the sugar industry collapsed on the world market, unemployment has grown steadily in the Philippines; hunger is widespread. On the island of Negros, some 300,000 sugar cane workers are unemployed. More than half the population live in poverty. An average of three children die every day from malnutrition.

Because of the need for food, a number of workers petitioned landowners to lend them unused fields to plant rice and vegetables.

Some landowners agreed and provided families up to 10 acres to farm. Because the families own no draft animals they need help to get started. The American Friends Service Committee is supporting a program of the Negros Roman Catholic Diocese to purchase carabao (water buffalo) for these farm families. With a carabao they can plow, plant and harvest many more acres than if they have to do the work by hand. The carabao also provides fertilizer, milk and transportation.

Slide cuts water supply

They are five Hispanic families. In the mountainous area of northern New Mexico they till small farms in the ways of their ancestors. Their fields are irrigated with water channeled from a mountain stream by way of an acequia, or canal. Two years ago, however, after heavy winter snows and spring thaws, some 200 square feet of mountain slid down into the acequia, cutting off their water supply. Each spring has brought further erosion and more landslides.

Because the people depend on the land for their food and livelihood, and they exist on small, fixed incomes, they became desperate.

AFSC staff Fred Vigil and the families are now working to get the water to flow once again to the fields, and to shore up the mountain to prevent further erosion. Self-Help, an organization in Los Alamos, has contributed \$500 towards the total cost of \$1,500 to buy plastic 12-inch pipe so water can flow once again to their farms.

Oscar

from page 1

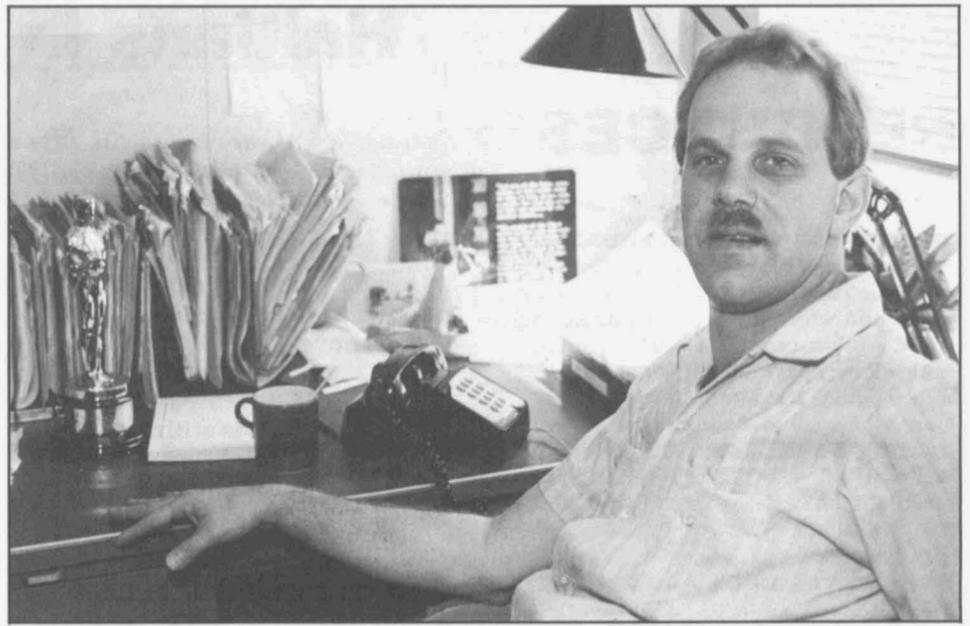
the film nationwide in the USA and national TV stations in Britain, Australia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland have purchased the film for showing. "Witness to War" received major film awards throughout the United States and in East and West Europe and Cuba.

However, the original purpose of the film was for showing by community groups and in classrooms where it has also been enormously successful. People of all ages and backgrounds have been moved by the film.

After seeing the film at a

Future Farmer's meeting in Ohio, one young woman told staff that she understood for the first time the pain of her father, a Vietnam vet.

And a twelve-year-old boy in Tennessee wrote, "I had never thought about how hard life would be in the middle of a war. From the scenes I saw it is terrible. The children were all scared. People ran for cover, bullets scattered everywhere, and people died. Before I saw the show I always wanted to play war. I never knew how serious it was."



Africa

from page 1

fields and gardens of maize, cabbage, onions, garlic, tomatoes...." Staff have also supplied farmers with new, improved varieties of vegetable and fruit seeds, and helped with efforts to control soil erosion.

This year nomads in the hard-hit north central region of Mali have constructed nearly six kilometers of dikes, levelled 30 or more hectares of land, dug two wells, and installed simple gravity-fed irrigation systems. Many hectares of previously marginal land have been brought under production.

Early in the year AFSC's representative, Greg Comer, wrote: "The dikes have done what they were supposed to do and the fields are green and growing...." Later Greg reported workers were harvesting wheat, rice, beans and peanuts. "People now will be storing seed grain, and can save it because of the money they earn." During the past three years of drought and famine, AFSC has provided the workers' wages. As a result, it is estimated the men have been able to sustain over 2,000 members of their extended families and to plan for greater food production.

Staff of AFSC's Women and Development projects in Guinea Bissau and Mali say that with women contributing as much as

80 per cent of the agricultural production any attempt to end hunger must include efforts to help them increase their income and food supply.

Today, AFSC support in the way of seeds, equipment, training and appropriate technology is making it possible for women to have a positive impact on subsistence farming. By raising more vegetables women have improved their families' staple diet of rice and been able to sell the surplus in the market to gain much-needed cash. They now produce two crops yearly instead of one. This year the gardens along the Geba River contributed 20,000 kilos of onions to the national market. Until now onions had to be imported.

In the spring AFSC's representative, Paulette Nichols, took 27 women from Geba to visit projects of women in Senegal. They came back with new gardening ideas including plans for a device to dry onions.

AFSC installed eight diesel-operated rice dehullers in the southern region, managed and maintained by the communities. With the time women have saved dehulling rice by hand they have taken up soap-making, vegetable gardening, the raising of small animals.

In Mozambique work on erosion control and irrigation is help-

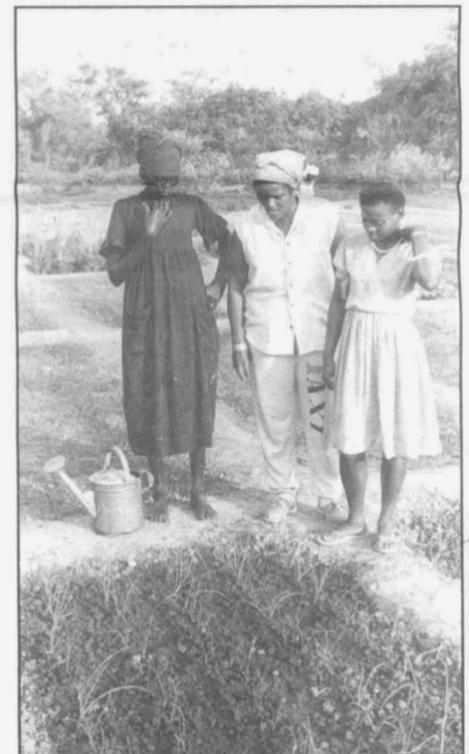
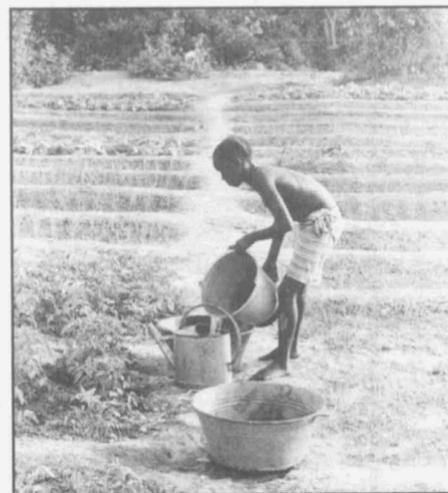
ing increase food production. "The fields look good," AFSC staff wrote in the spring. "The rice is coming along; the cowpeas and peanuts are beautiful.... The vegetables have been planted. I have begun to help the Agricultural School with erosion control and we'll be putting in corn and beans. The idea is to create food self-sufficiency for the schools and sell any surplus for much needed cash to pay the workers.

"We are concentrating on growing potatoes for the region.

My input has been advice on fertilizer, plant distances, furrow planting and chemical treatments. I am also working on rotation systems. The first cycle consisted of cow peas. Our harvest gave probably the highest yield in the area. We are now on the second cycle of potatoes and corn, to be followed by peanuts in August.

"Students from the neighboring grade school help out with the weeding and harvesting. They will earn some seven per cent of the corn yield."

The gardens in Contuboel, Guinea-Bissau. (Below) Children help parents by drawing water from nearby river to fill watering cans. (Right) AFSC staff member Paulette Nichols, with the garden extension agent on her left and group leader on her right, inspects a plot of onions.



The holiday card that can change a piece of the world... THE AFSC GIFT CARD

THIS HOLIDAY SEASON remember your friends and relatives with a gift that offers compassion and hope to those who are working to change their circumstances and rebuild their lives, who would see a world at peace. Through the AFSC Holiday Gift Card Plan your friends and relatives receive greetings from you with the message that you have made gifts in their names, gifts that can:

- support efforts of people to become self-sufficient in food
 - provide material aid to children and families in strife-torn countries
 - promote peace and reconciliation
- Your friends will receive a card with a design in deep rose and green by

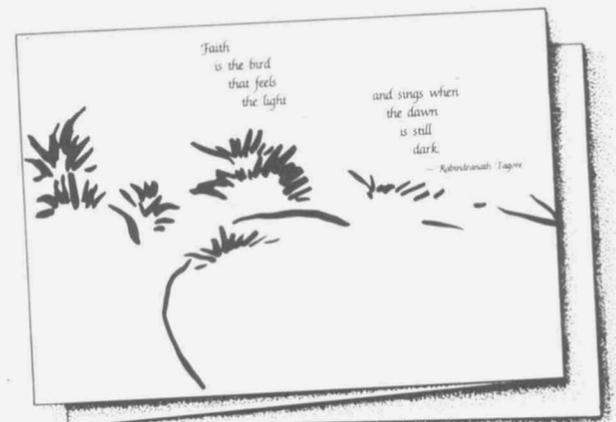
prize-winning artist Kate Emlen. Inside the card is the Tagore quotation and the message that "This card represents a gift in your name to the American Friends Service Committee for its programs which alleviate suffering, right injustice, and work for reconciliation and peace."

You may order cards and matching envelopes to mail yourself. Or you may send us the names and addresses and we will sign, hand address and mail the cards for you. The requested minimum is \$5 per card.

To send your order and check or for more detailed information on the GIFT CARD PLAN write:

Finance Department/Gift Card Plan • AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Faith
is the bird
that feels
the light
and sings when
the dawn
is still
dark
—Rabindranath
Tagore



New RESOURCES

■AFSC 1987 WALL CALENDAR
Available now, for yourself or for a gift, the 1987 AFSC wall calendar with black and white photographs depicting AFSC work around the world. The format allows space for personal notes and includes the major Jewish, Christian, Moslem and Buddhist religious holidays. \$6 each, postpaid. To order write: AFSC, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco, CA 94121.

■THE PENTAGON AUDIT PROJECT
The Pentagon Audit Project provides detailed listings of military contracts awarded to colleges and companies across the United States. This effort by the AFSC's research team, NARMIC, makes hard-to-get information accessible at low cost to peace activists, journalists, students, concerned investors and planners. \$31 per quarter, \$93 per year. For further information write: NARMIC/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

■PHILIPPINE SLIDE SHOW
"Fragile Ground: The Continuing Struggle for Philippine Independence" documents current events and crucial issues in the Philippines post-Marcos era. Composed of interviews with observers, "Fragile Ground" highlights the struggle of Filipinos to overcome the legacy of poverty and hunger, the role of the United States, the continuing war in the countryside, the impact of the New Peoples Army, and the increasing role of Philippine women in challenging underdevelopment.
1986. 24 minutes with cassette tape. Slideshow \$65. Filmstrip \$50. Orders may be sent to AFSC/NARMIC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

■ET: A MODEL FOR THE NATION?
This report, prepared for AFSC's New England Regional Office, evaluates the Massachusetts Employment and Training Choices Program (ET) which has received nationwide attention as a model way to help people get off welfare and into the workforce. The 36-page report answers the key questions: Does ET live up to its billing? What resources, services, and economic climate are necessary? Does ET leave participants better off financially? \$2.50 postpaid. Available from CRD/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

**■THE HANDS THAT FEED US—
A report on Florida's undocumented workers**
"The Hands That Feed Us," prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union in cooperation with the AFSC, documents dire health conditions in Florida fields, abuses by officials of Hispanic-looking people and exploitation of imported foreign workers in virtual slave conditions. Recommendations were made for addressing some of the current wrongs. 150 pages. No charge. Available from CRD/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

■THE GLOBAL ASSEMBLY LINE
This moving documentary about working women's lives, produced with partial support from AFSC, was filmed in the electronics and garment factories, homes and communities of the U.S., Mexico and the Philippines. It looks at women's lives and their working conditions, their struggle for dignity and justice and the harassment that struggle provokes. 1985. 16mm., 58 minutes. Rental \$100, purchase price \$850. Write Educational TV and Film Center, 1747 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Haitians in legal limbo

"Many Haitians living in other countries, including the United States, want to return home," said Judy Claude, AFSC staff person who has just visited both the Miami, Florida, Haitian community and Haiti. "But they have found that conditions have not really changed. It's called Duvalierism without Duvalier. The system he created, the bureaucracy he created, is still in place. The military has killed and beaten people. The incredible poverty has continued. There are still lists of banned books and restrictions on the press and political parties."

Meanwhile, Haitians in the United States are in a legal limbo. They are not being actively deported en masse, but they are also not able to obtain residency status.

For Haitians in the U.S., the combination of racism and the obstacles they face because they speak Creole, a rare language, is almost overwhelming. One result of the language problem is that Haitians are often unable to receive adequate medical care because they cannot speak to a doctor without a translator.

In response to these problems, the New York AFSC has developed a series of booklets in Creole and English to be used by teachers of English as a Second Language. The topics include: "Taking Your Child to the Doctor," "V.D.," "Smoking and Pregnancy," and "Talking to Your Teenager."

The New York program has also held 254 workshops for Haitian women since 1981, with approx-

imately 4,000 participants. The workshops have focussed on survival skills such as nutrition, family law, housing, immigration, health services and employment.

In the Boston area, AFSC was involved this year in organizing a "Strategies for the Undocumented," conference which focussed on the needs of both Central American and Haitian refugees.

In Florida, Phil Buskirk has been an AFSC volunteer working with the Haitian community since 1973. Judy Claude says, "Phil's phone never stops ringing." His work includes direct services such as interpreting, providing transportation, going to courts, clinics and hospitals, registering children at school, and keeping an eye out for jobs.

Based on Phil Buskirk's experience and insights, the AFSC also works to affect Federal immigration policy in regard to Haitians.



Phil Buskirk reading with a Haitian child.

THE 1986 TAX REFORM ACT did not change...

- apartheid in South Africa
- the arms race
- the plight of poor and disadvantaged people around the world
- ... the work of the AFSC

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AFSC's planned giving newsletter, SHARING PRINCIPLES, highlights the tax information which can affect your giving and financial plans. If you are not presently receiving SHARING PRINCIPLES and would like this issue, please return this coupon for your complimentary copy to:

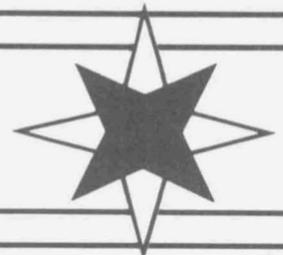
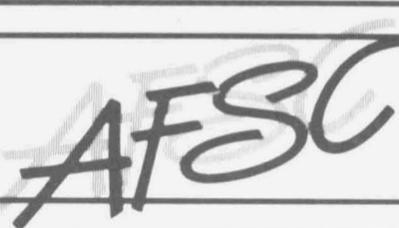
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QUAKER SERVICE BULLETIN

Quaker Service Bulletin is published in January, April and October of each year to report on the program work and perspectives of the American Friends Service Committee.

As a Quaker organization, the American Friends Service Committee carries on its programs as an expression of a belief in the dignity and worth of each person and in a faith in the power of love and nonviolence to bring about change. The work is supported financially by individuals of different persuasions who care about service, development, justice and peace.



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What's Inside?

AFSC film wins Oscar	1
African hunger	1
Youth and Militarism	1
Nicaraguan project	2
Lebanon health projects	3
The right to a home, a job	4
Brief program reports	6

