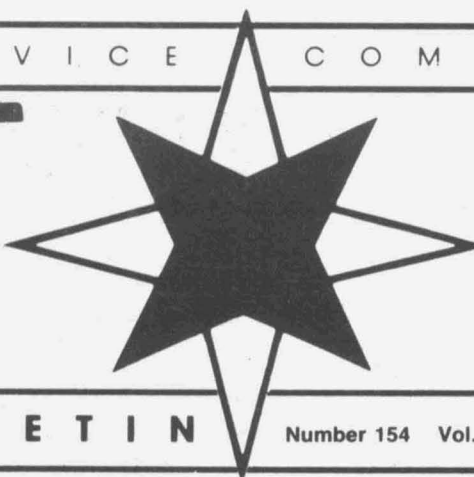


AFSC



Roberto Martinez is frequently approached by the media for his perspectives on immigration policies.

Fighting for rights at U.S./Mexico border

In San Diego County, California from 20 to 25,000 Mexican citizens per month are apprehended and returned to Mexico.

"The government deals with the issue as a political one,"

says Roberto Martinez, staff of AFSC's U.S.-Mexico Border program there. "I see the people who make up the numbers that INS reports. I see the faces and know the names and understand that these are human beings who live in real places."

Martinez knows the names of many of the undocumented people who are subjects of the Border Patrol's efforts to seal the border because many of them call on him when their

Continued on page 6

Student flees apartheid: tours West for AFSC

"The nightmare of the last year in South Africa has produced increased interest in that region and a constant request for speakers with up-to-date information," reports Jerry Herman, Coordinator of AFSC's Southern Africa Program.

In November, Pat Naidoo, an articulate lecturer on the South African situation, toured five western states for AFSC. Pat, a young South African medical student of Indian ancestry, was forced to flee South Africa four weeks before getting his degree.

Pat reported there were good turnouts all along the way at high schools, colleges and universities. He addressed churches and community groups, the trustees of a hospital, the Des Moines City Council. He was interviewed by the press and media in many cities. "We found many people enthusiastic and anxious to do work on South Africa," Pat reported.

At a high school in Fort Dodge the whole school turned out, staff and students. Pat spoke about the youth in South Africa—their aspirations, hopes,

needs and their present struggle. "I was really touched by the questions they asked," he said. "They were based on very human concerns, and testified to how similar young people's aspirations are throughout the world."

The father of one of the ninth grade students wrote AFSC about his daughter who couldn't stop talking about Pat and the conditions in South Africa. Questions, he said, carried over into their religion class where one young man cried retelling Pat's story. The father said, "You should be complimented for bringing Pat to Ft. Dodge. You've had a tremendous impact on the students. Thanks."

At the end of the trip Pat Naidoo commented, "I calculate at least 2,000 families were informed about South Africa as a result of this tour." And in his special thanks to Jerry Herman he said, "This tour made me feel useful, especially at this time when I am feeling guilty at having left so many close friends at home, many of whom are still in detention."

More education and action projects

With speakers such as Pat Naidoo, the anti-apartheid work of AFSC staff is having an impact in all 50 states. AFSC helps form individual groups to work on the issue, and then coalitions nationwide.

Staff witness against apartheid in front of South African consulates and picket ships unloading cargo from South Africa. They negotiate with stores selling the Krugerrand, a South African gold coin that has been made so attractively inexpensive because African miners are paid only 200 dollars a month while working



New watering cans provided by AFSC.

Southern Mali

Where gardens save lives

The president of the Murujum-bugu women's gardening cooperative in southern Mali points to her basket of hot peppers and excitedly tells Nancy Benson, of the AFSC's Women and Development Project, "With what I earn selling these hot peppers, I can buy food for my family for most of the year."

In addition to hot peppers, the women harvest eggplants, okra, tomatoes, and casava—a root-like vegetable.

Vegetable gardening is now

the principal activity of the women's groups. The vegetables not only provide income and better nutrition for the women and their families but also are credited with saving the lives of family members during the bad harvests of the last three years, when there was a scarcity of rice and millet. The grain fields required rainfall, but the gardens flourished with water from wells.

Because the women see a

Continued on page 3

Continued on page 8

Terrorism: a pacifist's view

The first Janet Lee Stevens award for furthering understanding among Arabs and Americans was presented to the director of AFSC's Middle East Programs, Gail Pressberg, at the University of Pennsylvania on January 31. Janet Lee Stevens, a journalist who did graduate work at the University, was slain in the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

Gail Pressberg, in her acceptance speech, argued that terrorism is a modern-day form of war that can only be countered by resolving the conditions that breed it. Pressberg said:

Today, the Middle East is on the minds of many in the United States. It has been brought home to us on our televisions and personalized because of the attacks in Vienna

and Rome, the Achille Lauro, and the TWA hijacking in which Americans were among those killed. Suddenly our government has declared war on terrorism. We are told that nothing less than our civilization is in danger and that people committing these acts are uncivilized, devoid of humanity.

Let me be clear. I am a pacifist, a religious and a political pacifist. I hold no brief for violence be it by guerrilla groups or state armies. Human life is sacred.

But the response to terrorism being developed out of fear, jingoism and military might is dangerous. Now, with a mass audience paying attention to the Middle East, we must reinforce the basic issues. This is the time to insist on human

rights for Palestinians. This is the time to insist that Israelis and Palestinians, including representatives of the PLO, be included in the struggle for peace. The absence of either community makes peace impossible not only for the other, but for the rest of us as well.

We cannot allow hysteria over terrorism to overcome prudence—for Palestinian, Israeli and other lives will then surely be lost. There is no evidence that violent counter reaction inhibits terrorism. Indeed evidence points to the opposite, that violent reaction to terrorism increases the danger to all of us—be it the reaction of military attack, or of racism toward particular groups.

Richard Cohen, a columnist

for the Washington Post, wisely commented: "Terrorism succeeds beyond the question in point, if in the fight against it governments also reject the values civilized peoples hold dear. When using retaliation or military rescue operations to take terrorists, governments themselves substitute terrorist values for the ones we hold dear."

Many peace educators and activists on Middle East issues wonder if we can cope now with the challenge. Rewards and victories are not always apparent. But we can, and must, strengthen our commitment to bringing about a wide understanding of the causes of the violence and terrorism if justice and reconciliation are to be achieved in the Middle East.

Legal aid in Gaza and the West Bank

In July 1985 the Israeli government reinstituted the practice of preventive detention and of selective deportation for Arab residents of the West Bank and Gaza. This was followed by an increased use of curfews in West Bank cities and towns and by the imposition of lengthier sentences for a wide variety of charges.

The practice of administrative detention is of particular concern for international observers and those concerned with human rights. Amnesty International is concerned that people may be "detained for the exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression, without having used or advocated violence."

As of January, 1986, the *New York Times* estimated that over 100 Palestinians have been put in prison for periods of three to six months under this arrangement.

These measures directly affect the work of AFSC's East



Field worker Ghada Rabah, left, conducting a home visit as part of her work with the East Jerusalem Legal Aid Center.

Jerusalem Legal Aid Center. This Center, established in 1974, provides financial assistance in meeting legal fees for defendants from East Jerusalem and the West Bank, and to a lesser extent from Gaza. The majority of the Center's clients are families who have had a member detained on security-related charges under Israeli military law, and who cannot afford the full cost of legal representation. Particular emphasis is given to cases where civil rights might be at issue. The Center also handles a variety of non-detention cases, including

family reunions, land disputes, house demolitions, and collective punishment.

In the case of house demolitions, authorities punish the families of individuals who have been charged with violent crimes, often just following an arrest and before any trial. Israeli troops will sometimes give the family as little as 30 minutes to move possessions from the home before it is razed. The family is then denied permission to rebuild. There have been cases where as many as 30 people, living in three houses in a family compound, have been displaced.

Observers report that the general level of violence and tension has increased throughout the Israeli-administered area during the past year. Several spectacular incidents of Palestinian terrorism have heightened the tension, as has the Israeli response through such incidents as the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, or through the measures noted above. In addition, there has been a marked increase in one-on-one violence, where the perpetrator may be acting in an individual capacity, and the victim may be chosen simply because of his or her cultural identity. The victims of this violence have been both Jewish and Palestinian, and observers fear that this is symptomatic of a deepening of the gulf between the two groups.

The Legal Aid center is but one expression of the AFSC commitment to justice, human rights, and reconciliation in the region. Other programs include: 15 kindergartens for children in Gaza; the Middle East Representatives program, which works quietly with regional leaders to support negotiated solutions to conflict; and aid to a program which works in Israeli schools to help Jewish and Arab teenagers understand each other better.



QUAKER SERVICE BULLETIN

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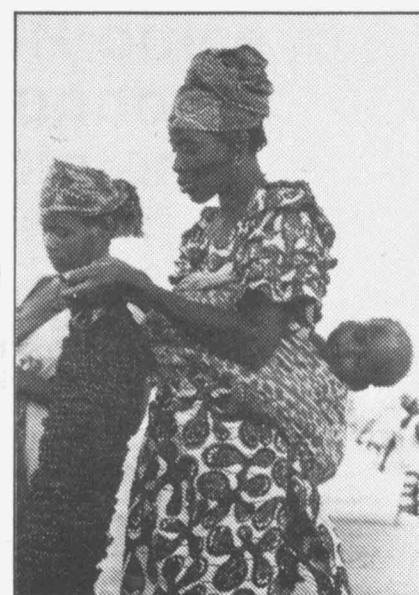
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The women's rug-weaving cooperative in Segou, Mali produces fine quality rugs.



Women drawing water from well for their gardens.



Cloth-Dyeing.

Gardens from page 1

value in vegetable gardens, they willingly take on all the extra work, including watering the plants morning and night. They draw water from wells by means of ropes and rubber buckets, and use watering cans AFSC provided to make the long, arduous task easier. AFSC also provided protective metal fencing which was put up around the gardens to keep out free-roaming animals.

Other activities of the AFSC's Women and Development project include cloth dyeing, soap making, the raising of small animals, and a rug-weaving cooperative. The project also helps to introduce

energy-saving stoves...an earthenware stove built around the pot to conserve heat and consume less wood and an efficient stove of sheet metal that can be manufactured locally. Deforestation is a growing concern in Mali.

"Because the women's cooperative projects are a success—and they are because of the women's leadership and participation—men have come to see that women can and do play a crucial economic role," Nancy Benson says. "It has been important, too," she adds, "for women to see they make a contribution, because their

sense of worth often does not extend beyond their child-bearing role."

"**The Women** and Development Project has also been important because there are few structures which aid and support women, either Malian or from the outside. The AFSC project is the only women's project in rural areas, aside from a few small ones set up by Malian men's organizations."

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. It has few natural resources. Life expectancy is 43. The illiteracy rate is about 80 per cent. There are few paved roads, and com-

munications are so poor as to be almost nonexistent.

Women traditionally have clearly defined roles. They bear six or seven children, work from 6 in the morning until 9 or 10 at night. They must earn enough to provide most or all of the ingredients for the sauce that goes on the staple grain in their diet, and provide for the family's clothing, medicines, and the children's school costs. And their chances to earn money are few. This is why the success of the gardens and cooperative projects has meant so much to the women, their families and their communities.

AFSC protects water rights of New Mexico's small farmers

Northcentral New Mexico is a rural area, largely arid, dotted with small towns and isolated villages. The population is predominantly Hispanic and Native American, with an increasing influx of whites.

Fred Vigil, director of AFSC's program in northern New Mexico, is working to protect the rights of traditional water users such as rural Hispanics, who make up one of the oldest societies in the region. "To protect their interests is a must," says Fred.

Because water is such an important resource, Fred Vigil has helped find funds to repair acequias—water ditches that carry irrigation water to the small farms—and funds to build dams that divert water from one side of the mountain, where it is plentiful, to the other side

where it is lacking.

A grant to AFSC from the organization Self Help, in Los Alamos, made it possible for the Acequia de los Chavez project to buy plastic pipe to cross a large arroyo about 80 feet wide. "I feel strongly about this particular project," Fred says, "because the State of New Mexico is beginning adjudication on this watershed which will make it more difficult for small farmers and ranchers to obtain additional water rights." Fred reports work on the Acequia Rio Chama project is completed and water is flowing through the ditch for farmers and ranchers to use for their crops and livestock.

Another interest of AFSC's has been the Tierra Wools Cooperative, in northern New Mexico. The people in the

cooperative raise and shear sheep, then card, spin and dye the wool. Women from the settlement weave beautiful rugs and wall hangings. Vigil helps them and for a second year has sent sheep farmers and wool workers to a school in Utah to be trained in sheep shearing, a necessary skill for the project's success. AFSC received a special grant to teach native weavers how to use natural dyes.

When people living near the Abiquiu Dam became concerned about what would happen if the dam should break, Fred organized the Abiquiu Dam Safety Committee. The group let state congressional leaders know they want no more water storage behind the dam until a geological study is made to determine if such a plan is safe.

Another project that will af-

fect the people of northern New Mexico is the massive 50 mile long power line proposed by Public Service Company of New Mexico. The powerline is said to be necessary if the National Scientific Labs in Los Alamos is asked to develop technology for the Strategic Arms Defense Initiative.

AFSC and other grassroots organizations say the drafted environmental impact statement does not consider the cost to build the line, the resulting increase in utility rates, interference with Native American religious and cultural practices, destruction of wildlife habitat, property values, local customs and lifestyles.

Fred helped form an official community organization. State officials were asked and came to two public meetings to listen to people's concerns and hear alternative suggestions. "It will be an uphill struggle," says Fred Vigil, "because we're dealing with large corporations and the Federal government."

Crisis in Central America

The AFSC responds with action, aid and education

Over 100,000 Central Americans have been killed since 1979. Between one and two million people have had to flee their homes. The suffering and conflict are aggravated by Central America's legacy of underdevelopment, where increasing numbers of people lack adequate food, jobs, housing and health care.

The AFSC, drawing on decades of experience in Central America, is responding to the crisis by providing humanitarian aid to victims of violent repression and war, aiding development and giving communities the means to rebuild.

In the United States, staff in 16 offices work part or full-time to maintain a nationwide program of peace education and action about Central America. They seek an end to intimidation and violence against Central American and other Hispanic people in our communities and for just and humane U.S. immigration policies. AFSC also devotes many of its resources at home toward educating the public about the U.S. role in Central America and identifying alternative approaches to resolving the conflict.

Nationwide AFSC work on Central America includes:

- providing educational resources—speakers, publications, films, newsletters—for use by teachers, journalists, peace activists,

community and human rights groups.

- offering community services to refugees, helping them to know their rights and secure legal aid.

- participating in a "court watch" to protect refugees' rights.

- monitoring treatment of refugees in detention centers.

- providing background information to the news media on Central American refugee issues and sanctuary—commentaries and opinion pieces analyzing news events; making appearances on radio and TV talk shows interpreting Central American events.

- joining efforts to get individual cities declared places of refuge and sanctuary for Central American refugees.

- providing leadership within a network of citizens' groups opposed to military intervention, as with the Pledge of Resistance; building a climate of support for positive alternatives.

- sponsoring speakers from Central America who create awareness of the culture and history of the region, who offer first-hand information from living and working there.

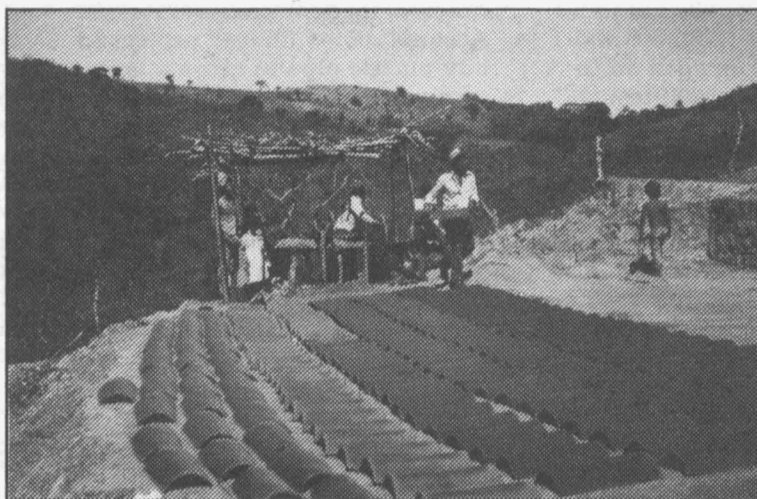
- organizing statewide hearings on Central America for those who have traveled or worked in Central America to share their first-hand information with state leaders.



On a January Sunday, dozens of Cambridge Friends and others formed a human chain outside the main building to load 10,000 pounds of medical and school supplies for shipment to Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees in Honduras and to Nicaraguan schools and clinics. AFSC and Massachusetts Witness for Peace sponsored the collection drive.



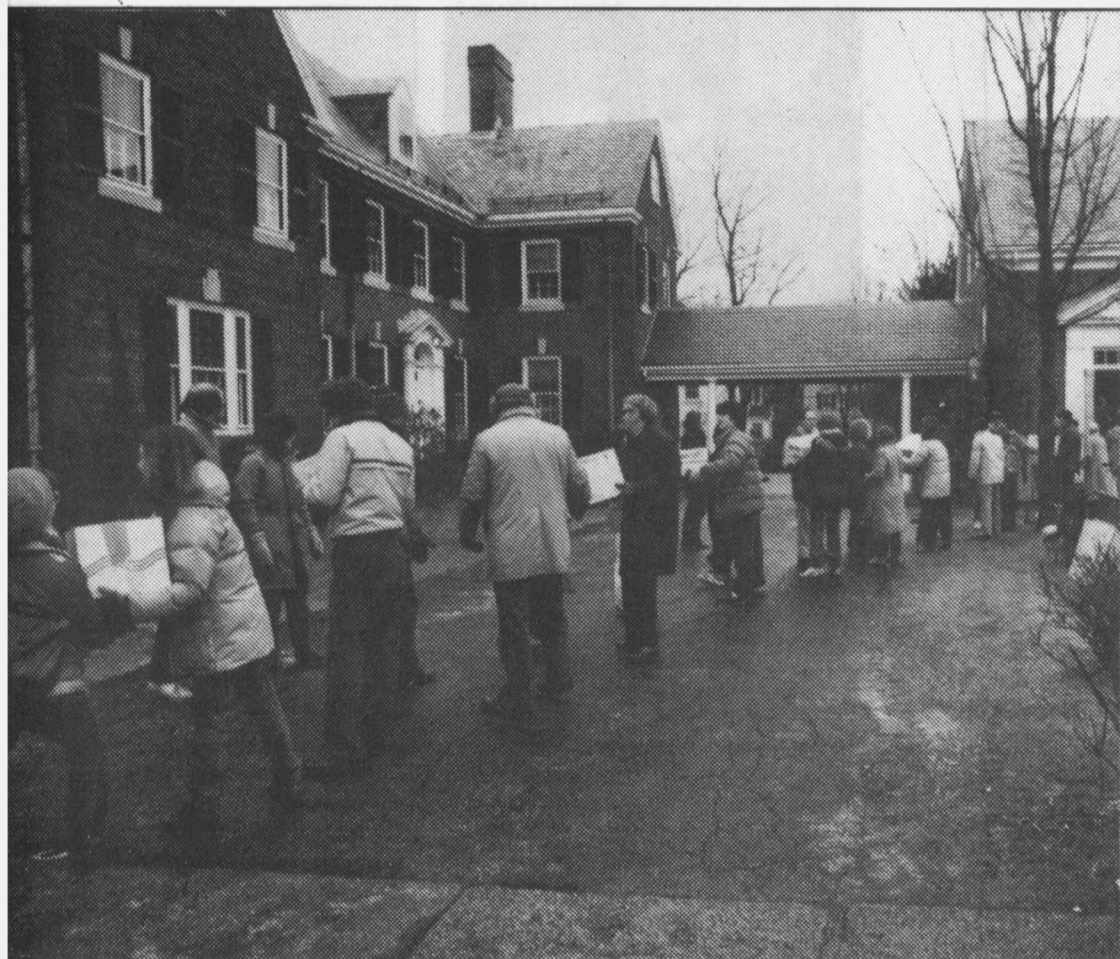
In Nicaragua, a pesticide spray plane is readied. AFSC has joined with other groups to introduce safer systems for using the chemicals and to research their effects.



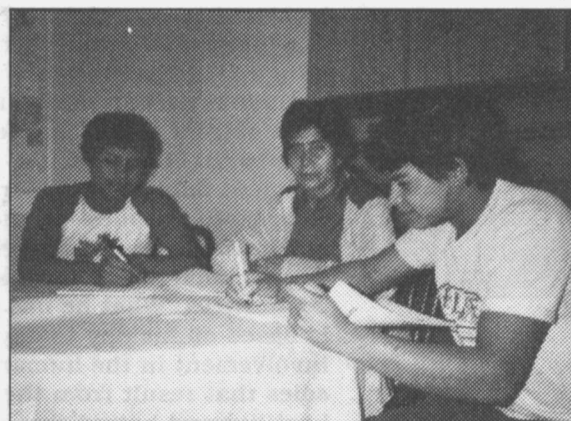
Self-reliant peasants, displaced by the civil war in El Salvador, manufacture roof tiles for houses they plan to build in their new community. Through the Central America Assistance Fund, AFSC has provided help, including two months worth of food, for the 250 residents.



On a coffee plantation in El Salvador, which they teach. AFSC has provided complementary medical materials.



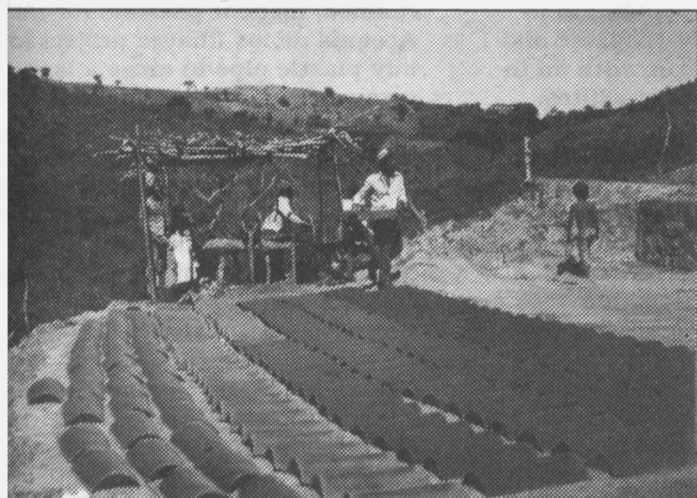
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Texas is the largest point of entry into the U.S. for people fleeing the violence in El Salvador and Guatemala with between 5 and 15,000 refugees arriving in Austin in the last few years. Above, three refugees are shown studying English at Casa Marianella Garcia Villas, a temporary shelter which AFSC helped found.



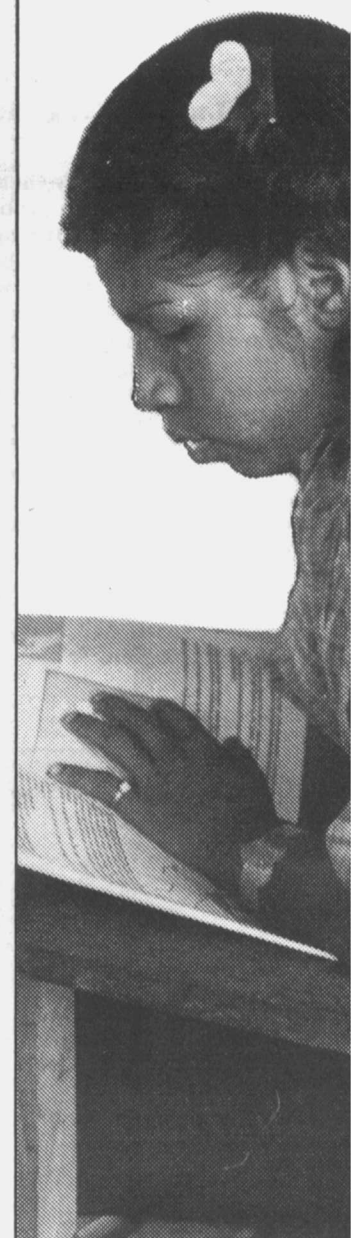
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On a coffee plantation in Nicaragua, a group of midwives demonstrate the birthing procedures which they teach. AFSC is providing money for advanced training for these midwives and supplementary medical materials.



AFSC funds eight community health programs in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Above, a student in the Nicaraguan program is shown.

UN office supports migrant rights

Part of the work of the Quaker United Nations Office in New York is its special interest in developments in the U.N. on the question of migrant workers. The major such activity is the drafting of an international convention on the rights of migrant workers and their families.

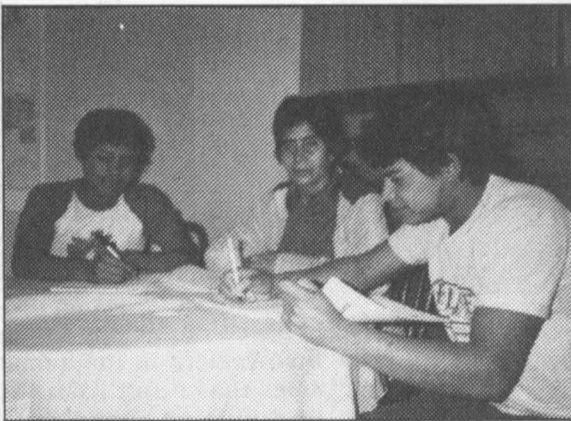
Work on the convention originated in the late 1970's with a report of the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council on the "Exploitation of Labor through illicit and clandestine trafficking."

Following the publication of the report, the U.N.'s General Assembly established a Working Group to prepare an "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families."

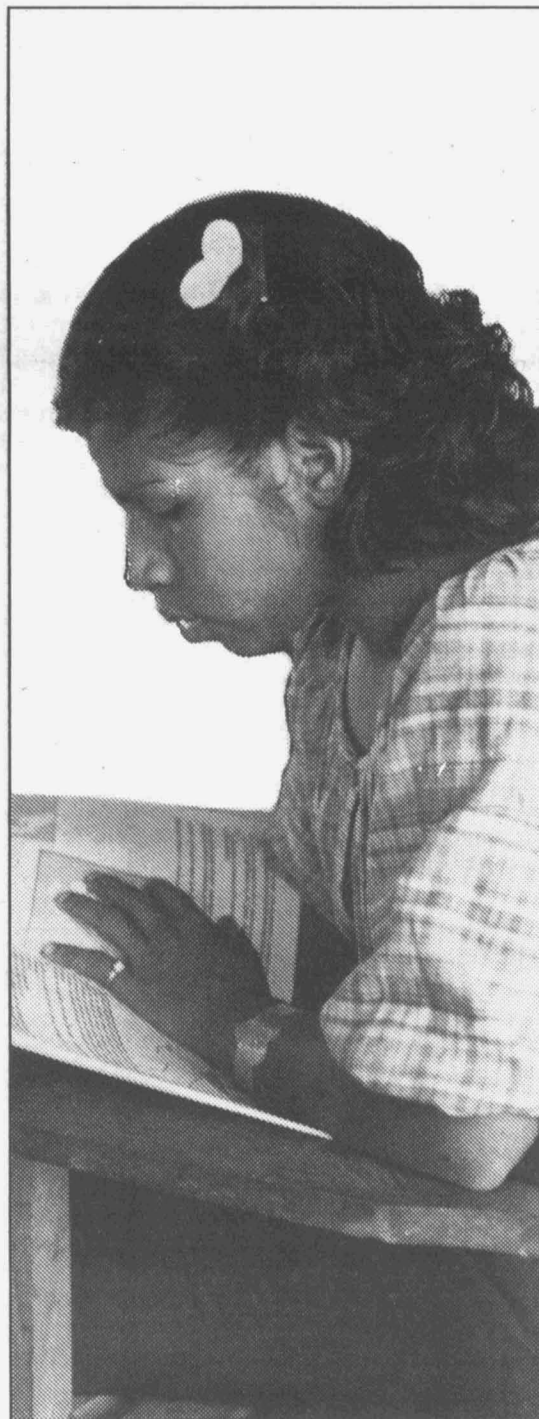
Points in the Convention include: non-documented workers are to be covered by the Convention, thereby breaking new ground in the official international definition of migrant workers. The self-employed are to be covered. And the Convention covers the rights of the families of migrant workers, in addition to labor rights of the migrants. Indirectly, the Convention is an important means of promoting bi-lateral and multilateral relations which can further international peace and security.

The Quaker U.N. Office in New York is following the drafting process closely on behalf of Friends worldwide. QUNO has employed a consultant, who is a specialist on migration, Shirley Hune, to follow-up and report on each of the twice-yearly sessions of the Working Group drafting the Convention. These reports go to a large variety of organizations working with migrant workers, and on migrant questions, all over the world. The organizations are encouraged to discuss the issue with their own governments, or where appropriate QUNO is available to feed the information to the working group.

For a free copy of Roger Naumann's recent one-page report "Looking Back Over the 40th General Assembly" write: Information Services, AFSC National Office.



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AFSC funds eight community health worker training programs in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Above, a student in the Nicaragua program.

meetinghouse
refugees in
red the



In Nicaragua, a group of midwives demonstrate the birthing procedures is providing money for advanced training for these midwives and supplies.

RESOURCES

U.S./Mexico border from page 1

■ A "Trillion Dollar Bill"

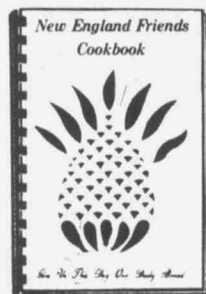
The AFSC's new educational leaflet, a "Trillion Dollar Bill," highlights the projected cost of Star Wars, its inability to protect civilians, and its negative effects on the lives of ordinary people. For copies write: Disarmament Program, AFSC national office. Cost: \$5.00 per hundred.

■ The U.S. Anti-apartheid newsletter

To keep in touch with the anti-apartheid movement in the United States, and learn of current reports and events in the campaign against apartheid, subscribe to **The United States Anti-Apartheid Newsletter**, published by AFSC three times a year. For a year's subscription send your name and address, and \$10.00 to Southern Africa Program, AFSC national office, Philadelphia.

■ Disarmament media briefing packets

AFSC's series of four Media Briefing Packets provides background information for meetings, interviews, or for writing letters to editors or public officials. The first, on the Federal Budget, is now available. Future packets will focus on Star Wars, the Geneva negotiations, and the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Price \$2.25 each; 10 up, \$2 each; or \$2 each for the whole series. Order from AFSC Disarmament Program, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.



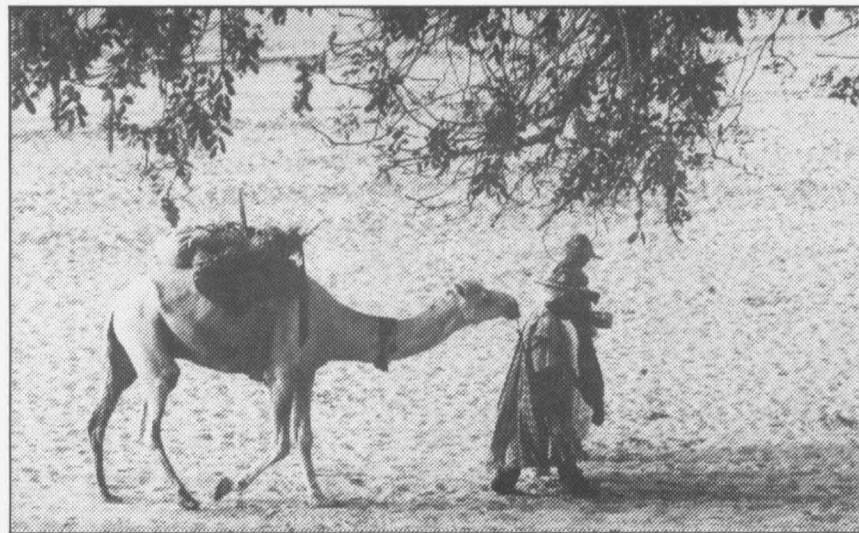
■ Friends' cookbooks aid hunger

The United Society of Friends Women of New England Yearly Meeting has published the **New England Friends Cookbook** with the proceeds to be donated to AFSC for its hunger programs. The 104 pages cover all food categories, including such regional specialties as Maine Shaker Lemon Pie and Indian Corn Bread.

To order, send \$5.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling to: United Society of Friends Women, Evelyn Lang, 13 Glen Ridge Drive, Raymond, New Hampshire 03077.

Quaker Flavors, published by Willistown Friends Meeting, outside Philadelphia, is now in its sixth printing. Thirteen thousand copies of the cookbook have been sold around the world with the proceeds benefiting AFSC hunger work.

For a copy of these tried and true recipes send \$8, postage included, to Willistown Friends Meeting, 7069 Goshen Road, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073.



■ "Mali: Hardship and Hope"

For 12 years the AFSC has supported women, small farmers and nomadic herders in Mali through projects which respond to their priorities in the face of drought, severe economic problems and limited natural resources. Designed for young people and others uninformed about Africa, this 10-minute slide show is a brief, visual introduction to AFSC work in Mali. It

reflects AFSC's approach to development, showing the determination of the people to support themselves and portraying their positive achievements. An information packet and taped narration accompany the show.

Rental \$15; purchase \$35. Write: Africa Desk, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

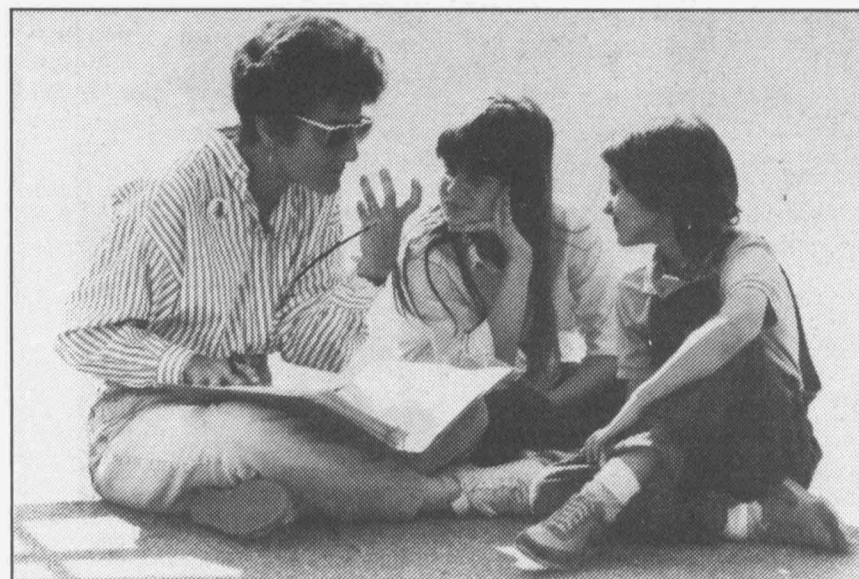
■ "Fighting Fair" Martin Luther King video

"I tell them it's not what you are on the outside, but what you are inside that counts," says one Dade County, Florida 11-year-old. This is the spirit of Martin Luther King, Jr. that a group of Dade County, Florida schoolchildren has captured in a 18-minute video entitled **"Fighting Fair."** The film shows how young people can apply the philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr. to their everyday problems.

An accompanying curriculum of activities prepares students for the video and gives exercises to do in the classroom after viewing the film. Kathy Hersh says parents, teachers and children are impressed by it. "It empowers children...it says there are alternative ways to

behave, try them out. It makes non-violence in problem solving seem workable. It's message is that each of us can be a hero like Martin Luther King if we have courage and stand by our convictions. In flashbacks they see the changes he brought about by standing up for what he believed was right."

Kathy Hersh, now director of the AFSC's South Florida Peace and Justice Program, recently produced the video with a grant from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities. To purchase write: Kathy Hersh, AFSC, 1205 Sunset Drive, Miami, Florida 33143. The cost, \$49, includes curriculum and poster.



Two actors from "Fighting Fair" with director Kathy Hersh.

rights have been violated by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In California, as in Texas, Florida and other parts of the United States, AFSC advocates the legal and human rights of undocumented people, struggling to see that they are treated as human beings rather than objects of national fear.

Roberto Martinez is a frequent public spokesperson on immigration issues—in the local and national press and before City Council and Congressional committees. What he has to say is based on his day to day involvement in the human tragedies that result from the fear, hostility and hatred that are associated with current U.S. immigration policies.

On a recent day, Roberto was called for by the family of a Chicano youth. The boy had been pulled from a phone booth by an INS officer, challenged to produce his immigration papers, threatened with deportation to Mexico and arrested for resisting an officer—all despite the fact that he was a U.S. citizen. Roberto helped the youth file a formal complaint with INS and secure legal assistance.

On another day Roberto was called upon by local taxi drivers who had been told by the INS they would be arrested for transporting "illegal aliens" if they had undocumented people in their cabs. Already several drivers had been stopped, their passengers apprehended and their cabs confiscated. Roberto convened a series of meetings with the cab drivers and legal advisors, seeking a solution which did not require cab drivers to risk their livelihood in order to give normal service to "hispanic looking" people.

Frequently Roberto meets with undocumented farm laborers who report that their employer has refused to pay them. He helps them document their complaints and advises them on how to file them with the state employment agency.

Martinez' services assist individuals who are being treated unjustly, and at the same time this experience provides him with important insights into the human dimension of the current national immigration debate. He is able to bring this dimension into considerations of national policy and law as he did in recent testimony before a San Diego hearing of the Congressional Select Committee on Drug Abuse and Trafficking.

Conciliation center opens in Flushing

Having a fight with your neighbors about their late-night parties? Your landlord won't fix the roof? In Flushing, New York the answer might be the AFSC's new community conciliation center which formally opened in July 1985. Flushing was chosen because of the diversity of cultures, customs and languages of the people living in the area, and the ensuing tensions and conflicts that result when a community is undergoing rapid population change.

Emira Browne, director of the program, says, "Too many people tolerate a situation that makes them angry...noise, problems involving the landlord, tenant, pets, trespassing, problems that don't need to be taken to court to be resolved. The program brings these people together with a panel of trained community members for a mutually acceptable resolution of the conflict before they have to resort to the courts. It is quick, informal and a free

service."

According to Emira, thirty community volunteers have been trained in the conciliation process based on a San Francisco model which has successfully resolved 92 per cent of disputes brought to hearing. "They are all enthusiastic, interested and committed, an outstanding group of people. And this in New York City where people told me no one will have time to participate, people are apathetic, they

don't care about others."

This first group of volunteers includes ministers, social workers, teachers, lawyers, psychologists, office workers, community leaders—both men and women. There are three Chinese, one Indian, one Korean, one Pakistani, two Black women, five Jewish people, four Spanish-speaking—a representation of Flushing's diverse ethnic population.

PROGRAM BRIEFS



AFSC remembers M.L. King, Jr.

On January 15, the birthdate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., AFSC national office staff gathered to pay tribute to Dr. King's life and to recall his long, nonviolent struggle for racial justice, equal rights and peace.

Several people at the meeting spoke of knowing Dr. King personally, of joining him in marches, and of his visit to Gandhi's India arranged by AFSC. Others spoke about the importance of his message today to those who work for social change.

Nuclear accidents

In January, AFSC reported secret documents obtained in a Federal court case in Hawaii disclosed there were 381 Navy nuclear weapons accidents and incidents from 1965 through 1977. The disclosures came in a Freedom of Information suit brought in 1980 by AFSC and Ian Lind, then director of the AFSC office in Hawaii.

"The documents reveal that the Navy's nuclear accident record is far more extensive than the public had previously been led to believe," Lind said, "and is of immediate concern, especially to those living near nuclear installations." The largest number of accidents involved tactical nuclear bombs carried by Naval aircraft. The major causes are personnel error and equipment failure.

The AFSC information release received wide press coverage around the world.

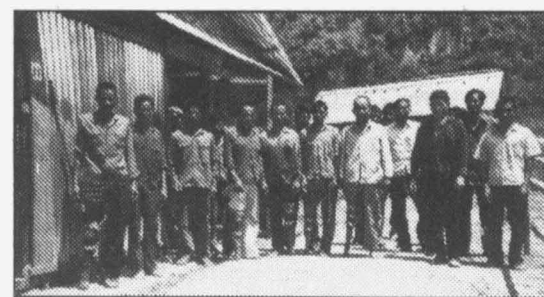
AIDS in prison

As the AIDS epidemic reaches into our jails and prisons, it is leading to an increasing number of terminally ill prisoners as well as fear and panic. In northern California AFSC has established a subcommittee to help develop a more humane California prison AIDS policy and to see that prisoners with AIDS have access to counseling and good medical care. Members are looking for ways in which prisoners with AIDS can be paroled to the community for medical treatment and for support during the time they have left to live.

AFSC Criminal Justice committee member Roy Bateman testified about the state prison situation at a San Francisco Human Rights Commission hearing on AIDS discrimination.



Workers at sawmill in Kampuchea.



Amputee farmers in Laos

In 1982 in northern Laos, AFSC staff discovered "Group 19," a village of amputee farmers with decrepit prostheses. Government rehabilitation services could take decades to reach an isolated group like this.

Operation Handicap International, already providing "appropriate technology" prostheses with AFSC in Kampuchea, helped assess the situation, then sent a trainer to teach some amputees to make and fit limbs for themselves from local materials. The program is becoming the rural extension network for Laos' rehabilitation system. Two other groups will soon get similar training, and a center to serve six provinces is planned.

Rebuilding in Phnom Penh

In Kampuchea today, AFSC staff work both in Phnom Penh and in several provinces in support of Khmer efforts to replace buildings, agriculture, health and education services damaged by war.

In Kompong Cham a new regional Teacher Training Center is going up at the site of a former university abandoned after its buildings were destroyed by U.S. bombs and Khmer ground fighting. Now AFSC is helping with reconstruction, providing roofing for four buildings and reconstruction of seven others. Students are already living in two of the buildings. At the local sawmill, another AFSC project, men are making doors and windows for the school. AFSC has also provided two pumps and generators for the old well at the Training Center which was no longer functional.

Hup, two, three, four

U.S. troops marched onto a high school football field. As they took up combat ready positions helicopters landed troops dressed as Soviets. A firefight began.

This life-like demonstration by the military was arranged by recruiters in the Baltimore area for senior high school students, with permission of the school principal. They said to her, give us two hours of school time and we will show you an exciting demonstration.

"This is happening all over the country, not just in schools in Baltimore," said Fran Donelan of the AFSC's Middle Atlantic Regional Office. "It's not an isolated incident. We often don't hear about them until they've happened, but in Columbia, Maryland, someone in the schools had called an active local peace group ahead of time, and the group was able to get the demonstration cancelled."

Fran and colleagues offer counter-recruitment and draft information to the high schools in the region. "First we send a letter to the guidance counselors," Fran says, "and then we call to try and set up a time to speak before groups, or offer publications that give various options."

"Third, we speak to individual classes, through invitations from teachers." A new AFSC intern in Baltimore, James Harris, is meeting and speaking with young people in schools, recreation centers and churches where they normally gather.



AFSC staff member Avel Gordly, center, takes part in a demonstration in front of South African consulate in Portland. Photo by Richard J. Brown.

Apartheid from page 1

under hazardous conditions.

AFSC-sponsored educational speakers' tours to various sections of the United States on southern Africa issues are attracting large and enthusiastic audiences.

AFSC experience has shown that where education of the American public has occurred, it has led to concern and citizen activity which challenges U.S. and corporate support for the South African government and its policy of apartheid.

AFSC's action-research group, NARMIC, has researched the scope and impact of U.S. computer sales to South Africa and published its findings for the countrywide network of anti-apartheid activists. It has also published a guide to U.S. corporations doing business in

South Africa, and testified on the arms embargo and high-tech trade with South Africa at congressional hearings and United Nations' forums.

Other AFSC education resources—speakers, films, newsletters—are used by teachers, journalists, and by active anti-apartheid groups.

Because economic ties between the United States and South Africa help to sustain the apartheid system, AFSC is working in nonviolent ways to challenge corporations, academic institutions, municipal and state governments, individuals and banks not to profit from or provide financial support to apartheid.

Tom Conrad, member of NARMIC, says, "The volume of high-tech support for South

Africa is overwhelming. Much of it comes from the United States. The United States could have real impact by withholding the supply of these high-tech tools of repression. If the United States withheld economic support for the Pretoria government, we would be using one of the few tools of nonviolent power left for those on the outside to foster change in South Africa."

Tom tells of the shipment of 1,200 shock batons to South Africa, a simple commercial shipment licensed by the government...just one example of the use of technology to oppress people.

Today the cumulative effect of these various AFSC efforts has been to make the issue of apartheid and majority rule in South Africa a nationwide issue built on the work of a growing number of community based groups.

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