

## Field workers teach health on reservations

"The home meetings are the backbone of our work," says Judy Fairbanks, director of the health education project carried out by AFSC and Dakota Women of All Red Nations (WARN). "People see us as a familiar face sitting at the kitchen table. They don't see us as teachers coming in from outside."

"We're getting information to people, sometimes for the first time...about nutrition and connections to disease, about Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and so on. Because of the terrible case load, physicians don't have time to explain all these things carefully. Our field workers live in the community. People can return after a presentation and ask questions," says Fairbanks.

Fairbanks and three field workers bring health education to several reservations along the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Cheyenne River and Yankton. In the first two years of operation, the program has done over 200 presentations, most of them in people's homes, others in community centers and colleges. Much of this early work was concentrated on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and cancer prevention.

The High Plains Indians suffer the highest rate of Fetal

Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) in the world. In September, 1986, the Pine Ridge Hospital pediatrician stated, "The hospital averages fifteen to twenty births per week. Of this number, one to four babies are diagnosed as (having) FAS!" FAS damages infants mentally and physically and the effects are lifelong. And it is entirely preventable.

"We've found," said Fairbanks, "that what is most successful in treating alcoholism on the reservation is bringing people back to their Indian traditions. Alcohol is a symptom of Indians' ethno-crisis. We try to reinforce the messages that people received when they were young from their parents and elders. We remind them to look at the world and themselves with respect and harmony."

"In terms of results of our work, my sense is that there is more awareness on the reservation," she continues. "There are more comments about pregnant women drinking. Certainly in individual cases, women have stopped drinking."

The project is now working on redoing the original FAS slideshow. An elder will read an

Continued on page 3



Ed Reed, AFSC

Woman practices taking blood pressure in Sao Paulo health class.

## Health training in Sao Paulo

He grew up in a shantytown (favela) in Brazil. She is a U.S. citizen, a nurse, who lived in Brazil for 15 years. Now, as part of AFSC program work in Brazil, Agostinho and Barbara de Souza are doing health education training and community organizing in the favelas that surround Sao Paulo.

An estimated two million people live in these favelas, squatting on private or public

land in makeshift shacks. They, and the people in low-income housing, lack the most basic services. Since it is unlikely that the government will on its own initiative provide adequate services in the near future, people must develop the skills not only to address many of their own health needs, but also to organize in order to obtain from the government those services they cannot provide for

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Tom Moen

Denver demonstration opposing training of Colorado National Guard in Honduras.

## AFSC protests Guard trips

The mission of the National Guard has changed dramatically since the Vietnam War. "With the abolition of the draft," says Arnie Alpert of the AFSC in New Hampshire, "the Guard has become a standby force ready to be mobilized for combat on 72 hours notice."

"The deployment of 100 members of a Florida National Guard artillery unit three miles from the Nicaraguan border while on so-called training maneuvers in Honduras, reveals both the depth of U.S. military involvement in the war against Nicaragua and the increased importance of the National Guard in U.S. military plans."

At least 10,000 National Guardsmen and Reserves are being deployed to

Central America in 1987, most in Honduras. "It is clear that the National Guard is doing more than training in Central America," says Bill Ramsey of the AFSC in St. Louis. "The Guard is an important part of the Administration's low-intensity strategy. Ostensibly assigned to road-building and civic projects, the Guard provides good will cover for an extensive U.S. military buildup."

In a message to the Governor of New Hampshire, AFSC's Alpert and others said, "The National Guard is no longer a citizen militia whose primary purpose is maintenance of civil order. It is now a full-fledged combat force integrated into

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# Humanitarian aid: Sharing the means of life

by Corinne Johnson, Secretary of the International Division

Most of us used to think we knew what humanitarian aid, or humanitarian assistance, was. We need to regain that clarity in the face of recent misuse of the term.

AFSC values every person as carrying the "light within." Following that principle, AFSC was a channel for aid on all sides in Europe after World War I and aided civilians on both sides during the Spanish Civil War. AFSC has helped refugees from Nazi Germany and in Gaza, in Tunisia and Morocco, in Austria, Hong Kong, Somalia, southern Africa, Honduras, Thailand, Lebanon and the United States, receiving a Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts.

In international law the concept of humanitarian assistance requires that in conflict such assistance be given to non-combatants, solely on the

basis of need, without regard to political or military considerations, by an agency not partisan in the conflict.

The U.S. Congress in 1985, in order to make palatable an appropriation for the contras, the U.S.-backed force fighting the government of Nicaragua, introduced the term "humanitarian assistance" to describe the non-lethal aid to be provided. The Administration adopted the term, and it has continued to be used despite the protests of AFSC and many others. Non-lethal U.S. aid to the contras is not humanitarian because: (1) it goes to a fighting force; (2) it includes items not designed to meet basic human need; (3) it is given solely to one side in a conflict; and (4) it is given by an interested party.

At the same time, the Administration has sought to

block broad categories of material assistance from private groups such as AFSC to the people of Nicaragua, citing the risks entailed to U.S. national security. Under a Board policy adopted in June 1985 and reaffirmed in January 1987, the AFSC ships humanitarian assistance to civilians in need in Nicaragua. We have been assured by legal counsel that our current shipments are in accordance with the law that permits the Administration's embargo of Nicaragua. Since the end of the U.S. war in Indo-China, AFSC has provided similar assistance to Vietnam and, since 1979, to Kampuchea, seeking the licenses required under the Trading with the Enemy and Export Administration Acts.

The AFSC will continue shipments to the peoples of

Nicaragua and of Indo-China, following the law as far as possible. The critical issue is not, however, law. It is preservation of the principle that one human being be able to help another in need, that I be able to respond to the humanity in you, according to conscience. Considerations of politics and government policy, pro or con, must not be permitted—we must not permit them—to come between the giver and the recipient.

The AFSC is determined to remain a channel through which those with something to share can share with those currently deprived. Humanitarian assistance is an active expression of mutual responsibility in the human community, a responsibility higher than that to any government, party or policy. It is the unencumbered sharing of the means of life.

## Rebuilding in rural Zimbabwe

During Zimbabwe's war for independence, people in rural areas (such as Mhondoro, southeast of the capital) saw their property destroyed, their cattle taken, family members killed. Homeless and without means of survival, many fled to refugee camps. Today, through the efforts of the villagers and with AFSC support, Mhondoro has become a model for national development.

In 1980 Zimbabwe was starting to rebuild. AFSC joined the reconstruction efforts by providing four men with \$250 to start a project to make sisal-cement roofing in Matsvaire village in Mhondoro, their former home.

From this beginning, with continuing AFSC support in the way of materials, training and contacts, the Mhondoro community development work has grown to include some



The community group that coordinated the development projects in Mhondoro is now the independent Matsvaire Rural Development Service Committee.

5,000 families. The people built a school, then a bridge-dam. They started a dress factory, a forge, a bakery, a poultry co-operative and a garage for repairing cars and trucks. These income-generating projects have not only spurred the rural economy but have increased the community's self-reliance.

The leaders who took the initiative in 1980 are still with the community, although

presumably they could earn more money in the cities. They stay because they feel they are doing something for their area, for their country. Their contribution is evident in the numbers of people who come from other parts of the region to observe, participate and learn, so they can start similar projects in their own villages.

Mrs. Bless Magandanga, a resident of Mhondoro, says,

"Today there is much better communication between people in the area. People from far away even get together to discuss things, and so the ideas and the projects spread. When people saw us building the school they began to think they could also do that for their children. As a result the people in the area are becoming united. And the children are behaving differently. This 'getting together' has taught them to respect each other and to respect other people."

Another villager said, "The right way to achieve development is to work together. If you are one there are many things you cannot do, but together the job will not be as heavy."

This past year the leaders of the area formed the Matsvaire Rural Development Service Committee. MRDSC is now an independent non-governmental organization with its own access to funding, though AFSC staff continue to be available as consultants.

AFSC support for development projects elsewhere in Zimbabwe continues, with the people of Mhondoro serving as an inspiration and a resource.



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# AFSC responds to welfare proposals in 3 states

Under the guise of welfare reform, two regressive trends are being promoted today: the elimination of Federal responsibility for assuring basic economic assistance to poor people; and the establishment of mandatory work programs. The vehicle for these changes is a set of demonstration projects at the state level.

Proponents of these plans speak of independence and dignity, but on examination, their proposals generally promise to substitute below-poverty level jobs for below-poverty-level public assistance.

A recent AFSC publication is making an important contribution to the public debate about work requirements. The report, *ET: A Model for the Nation?*, evaluates the Massachusetts Employment and Training Program, which has been highly publicized as a model welfare-to-work program.

The report commends ET for its voluntary character, a reflection of the fact that welfare recipients want to get off welfare and into the labor market. ET has put significant resources into education and training programs, into various efforts to assure better paying jobs and into temporary support services, notably child care and health coverage.

Yet the bottom line for participants is that ET fails to lift a significant number of participants out of poverty. The average ET graduate at the time of the AFSC study saw her standard of living increase by only \$15 a week.

AFSC offices in two states are using the ET Report as a basis for analysis and comment on state proposals. In Washington State, AFSC has commented on a proposed "Family Independence Program," noting the importance of voluntary participation, commitment of major resources to education and support services, determination to achieve wages high enough to lift women and children out of poverty, and action to eliminate disparities based on sex and color.

Another feature of the Washington proposal is an effort to urge families to be reconciled in order to keep women and children off welfare. In her comments, Seattle staff member Diane Narasaki terms this "an objectionable effort to reinforce dependence on male wage earners and to pressure parents to remain together even when their judgment might dictate otherwise for the good of the family."

In New Jersey, AFSC's Community Relations Program has also used the ET Report as a standard for judging a similar proposal. Staff member Bonnie Kerness is sending copies of the report to policy-makers and the media.



Ed Reed, AFSC

Agostinho de Souza (left) talks to a neighbor in their favela.

## Brazil

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themselves. AFSC and many Brazilian organizations are helping to develop these skills among people in low-income communities. Together they are working out models which will make it easier for people in other areas to organize and respond to their health care needs.

Forty-five people currently attend the weekly health classes which cover both theory and practice. In the sessions Barbara de Souza gives the technical explanation for what people know naturally through experience or observation. At the same time she is developing a method for training health agents among urban poor people. At the end of ten months 10 to 14 persons will be selected for training, to lead people in efforts to obtain the quality of health and sanitation services they need.

In one of the program areas, Novo Osasco, participants asked AFSC staff to join them in organizing a neighborhood health council to oversee the services of the local government clinic. A woman doctor, who spoke to the class about public health, told the women, "One of you alone cannot change anything, even

your complaints are ignored, but all of you working together can."

At the end of five months of classes, participants were busy planning community activities to put their new skills to use. "The Novo Osasco class today talked about doing a 'dia de pressao' (blood pressure day) at the church," Barbara de Souza wrote. "I loaned them three of our blood pressure kits, and we prepared posters on prevention, nutrition and common illnesses.

"The day was a success," Barbara reported later. "The women took blood pressures; they put up their posters. Afterwards, when I asked them how they felt, they said: 'Scared at first, but proud later.' 'Important.' 'That I was useful...'"

This is the heart of the work: people building on what they know, feeling good about themselves and what they can contribute, working together to improve their situation . . . people supporting one another. Barbara and Agostinho de Souza are creating the conditions which allow and encourage this to happen. "And already in this group, and in the classes in Moóca, there are six or seven great leaders to carry on and expand the health work," Barbara reports.

## Indians

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introduction in Lakota which emphasizes that FAS is everyone's responsibility. The



Terry Foss, AFSC

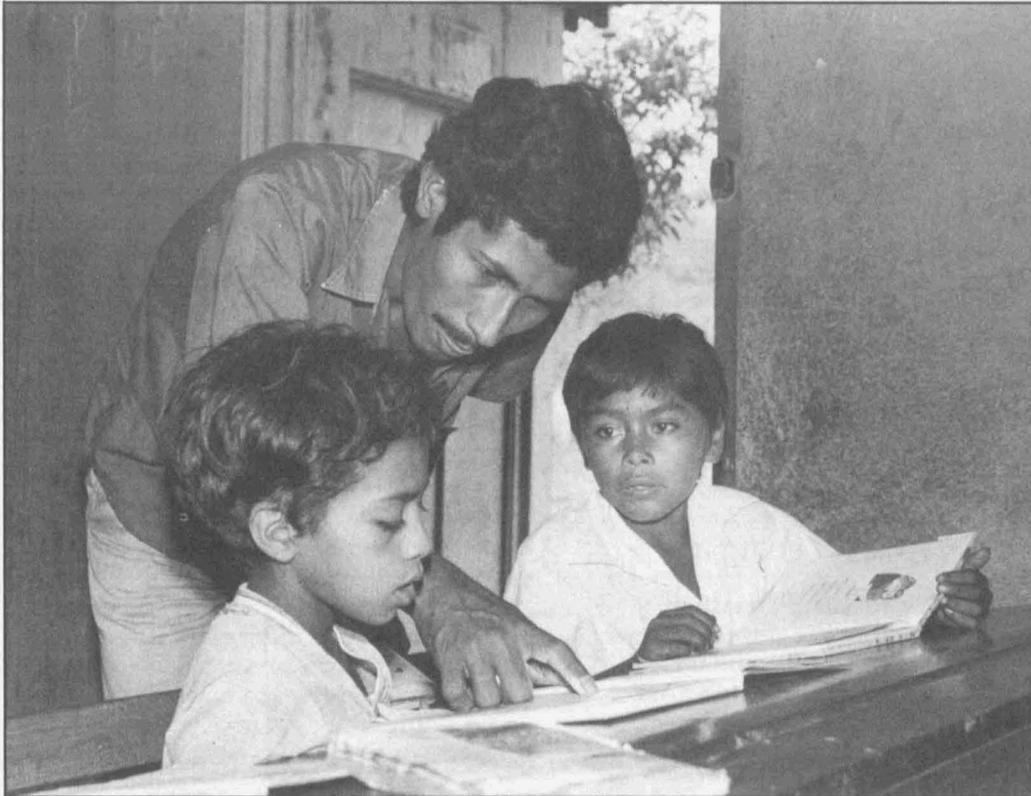
Home meeting on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

message is that the baby's father, the grandmother, the aunt, can encourage the mother not to drink and help her by not drinking themselves.

In the first two years, the project also focused attention on the connections between diet and disease, particularly heart disease and cancer. "We've used posters, radio shows and presentations to explain some dietary alternatives which would provide better nutrition than that which is available through government programs. This spring we're starting a project to work with people planting their own gardens so that they'll have fresh vegetables," says Fairbanks.

The project is also beginning work on three new campaigns—women's health care, sexual abuse, and home emergency health care. A major goal of each campaign is to make the issues public so that the people involved can organize to get the services they need.

Photo © Pat Goudvis



Several hundred groups of schoolchildren in the U.S. have sent school supplies to Nicaraguan classrooms through a program begun in 1985. Above, a teacher and students in La Cumplida, a primary school in the northern part of Nicaragua, use supplies which were sent by the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Friends School.

Photo © Pat Goudvis



Dick Erstad, AFSC

In Guatemala City, through AFSC support, neighborhood youth have been trained in first aid, diagnosis of simple illnesses, and monitoring of normal child development.

The youth workers take height and weight measurements of the children in order to judge their level of malnutrition. They keep track of malnourished and sick children and give participating families some food products.

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**BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE DESPITE WAR:**

# Central America

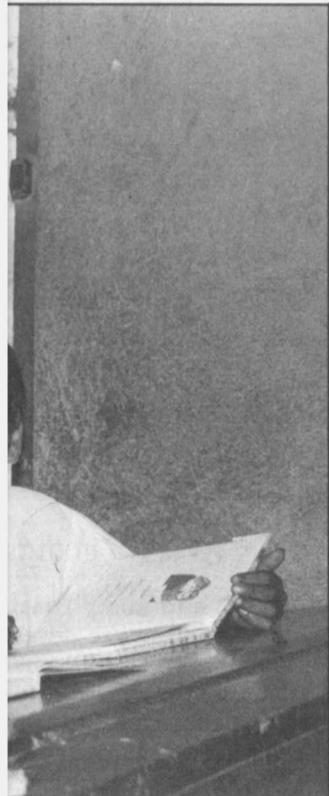


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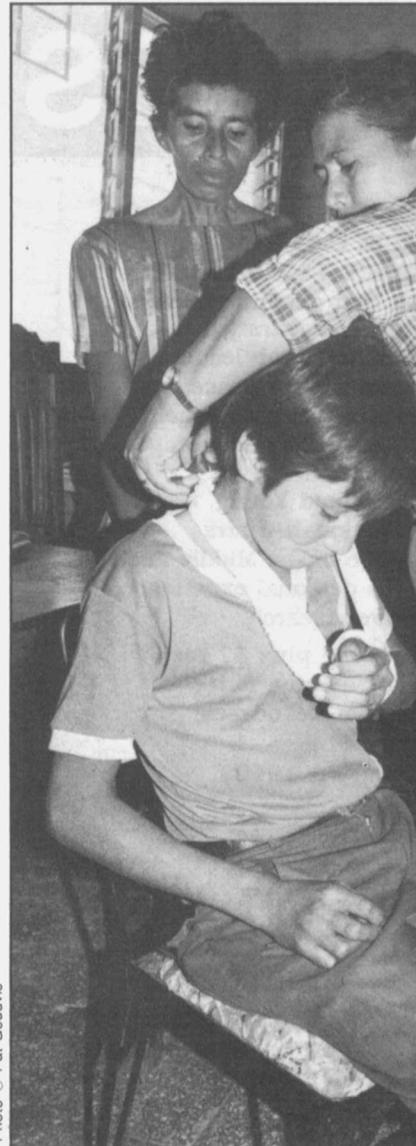


Photo © Pat Goudvis

U.S. have sent school  
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**In Guatemala City**, through AFSC support, neighborhood youth have been trained in first aid, diagnosis of simple illnesses, and monitoring of normal child development.

The youth workers take height and weight measurements of the children in order to judge their level of malnutrition. They keep track of malnourished and sick children and give participating families some food products.

**Pictured is Vicente Matute**, leader of a small Indian group in **Honduras**, the Xicaques. AFSC, along with Lutheran World Relief, supported the Xicaques and neighboring tribes in the province of Yoro in their efforts to keep their communal forest lands from being illegally logged.

The tribes were successful. They've received a favorable decision in the courts and have been able to sign contracts which will allow them to exploit their timber rationally.

Community health worker in El Salvador

**Twenty-four community** health workers have been trained in a poor barrio of **San Salvador**. (See pictures on the right.) After one year of training, they are a primary care resource for their communities, treating minor injuries, diagnosing and initiating treatment for some of the more common respiratory and intestinal ailments, and educating their neighbors on sound preventive health care practices.

In the October 1986 earthquake that hit San Salvador, their community was largely spared any damage. However, the health workers immediately went to a nearby hillside community where houses had collapsed and water supplies had been cut off. They began to dig people out, treat the injured, carry water and bring food and blankets from their own community, generally helping a devastated community with emergency aid until the city government could respond.



Photo © Pat Goudvis

Health worker applies first aid.



Jim Stephens, AFSC

One of the areas of El Salvador devastated

**FUTURE DESPITE WAR:**

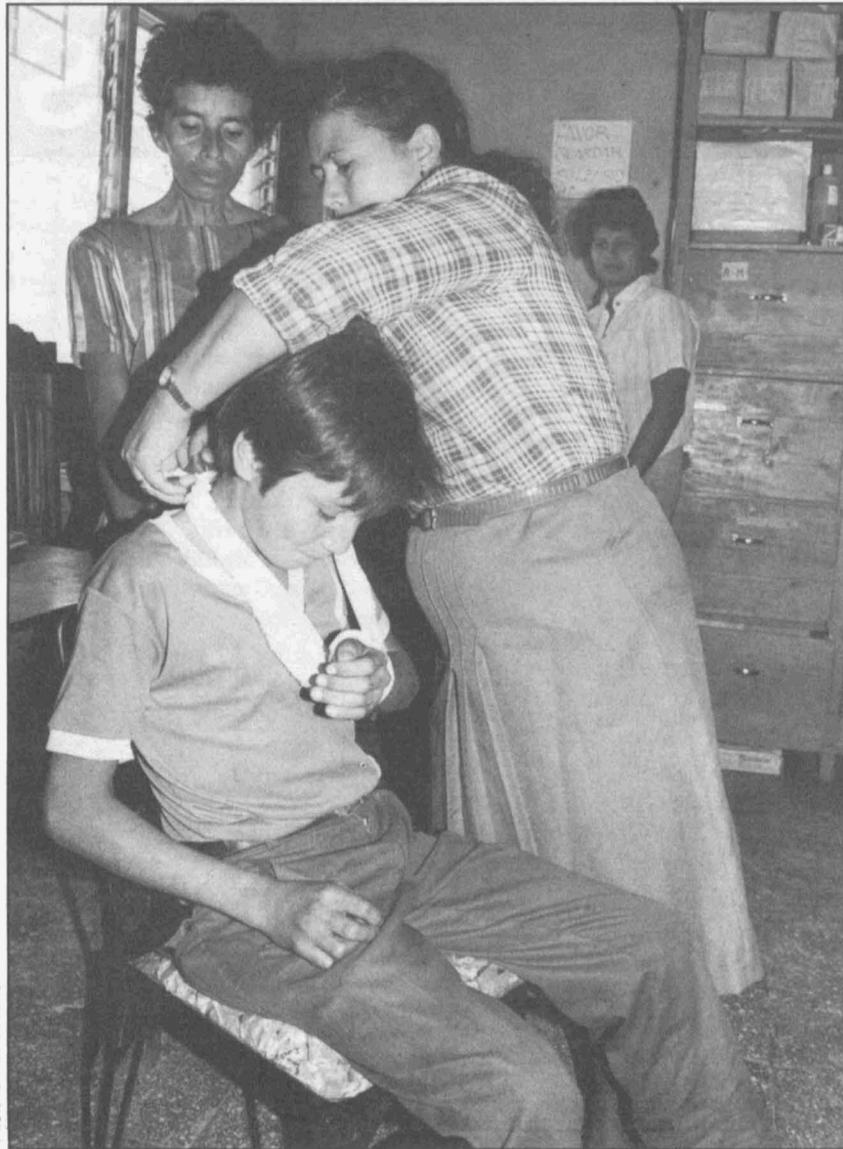
*Central America*



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Community health worker in El Salvador learns to tie a sling.



Health worker applies first aid.



One of the areas of El Salvador devastated by the earthquake.

# AFSC supports local peoples' projects

The AFSC has worked in Central America since 1961, focusing on human needs, development and the empowerment of people in the region. In 1979, the AFSC established the Central America Assistance Fund to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons and others whose lives and livelihoods have been threatened by the warfare and political violence in Central America.

Rather than begin new local projects, AFSC has chosen to use the Fund to support the important, and often courageous, efforts of local people and organizations whose efforts coincide with the concerns and values of Quaker Service. Over a period of eight years, small grants have been distributed throughout the region by AFSC's Field Representatives:

- to give temporary support to families of people assassinated for political reasons;
- to provide legal aid to political prisoners and/or their families, including some facing deportation from the United States;
- to help the families of "disappeared" labor and peasant leaders to become self-sufficient;
- to ship medicines and medical supplies, clothing, tools and school supplies to refugees and displaced persons;
- to supply tools, seeds, raw materials and technical support to refugees in camps, or to displaced people returning to their homes;
- to support education, advocacy, and aid efforts of local human rights groups in the region.

Since 1984, AFSC has sent aid, including medicines, clothes, tools and other relief supplies to people in Nicaragua displaced by the war. Additionally, AFSC has arranged for schoolchildren across the United States to send packages of school supplies to children in Nicaragua. AFSC also staffs part of a Nicaraguan health program designed to curb illness and death from pesticide misuse.

Throughout the region, in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, AFSC supports health training programs through a special bequest from the estate of Leo K. Eloesser, a founder of China's barefoot doctor program.

In the United States, AFSC offices in Chicago, Miami, Pasadena and Cambridge support legal advocacy and other direct services for Central American refugees.

A nationwide peace education effort in thirty-five regional and area offices informs the public about the conflicts in Central America and the situation of refugees in the United States. AFSC staff and speakers work with churches, schools, and community groups, offering first hand reports, background information, and ideas for action.

Photo © Pat Goudvis

Photo © Pat Goudvis

Jim Stephens, AFSC

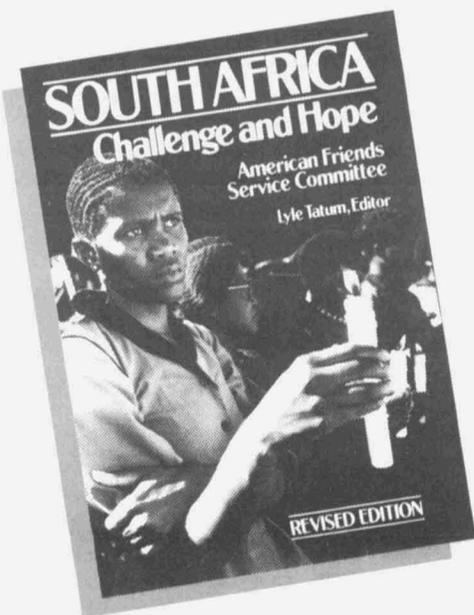
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# NEW RESOURCES

## ■ MINI-GUIDE TO APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

This new brochure reviews the history of South Africa and gives an update on the current situation. It deals with the effects of apartheid on black South Africans and highlights the vast inequalities.

Prices .25 ea.; 5/\$1.00. To purchase, contact: Program Resources/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.



## ■ SOUTH AFRICA: CHALLENGE AND HOPE

This book has become a standard piece on South Africa for classrooms and study groups, tracing the history of South Africa to the present. It has been extensively revised to integrate recent developments over the past five years. It gives not only an analysis of the problems, but suggests possible solutions based on a commitment to nonviolence.

Edited by Lyle Tatum, an advisor to AFSC's Africa programs, other new material includes in-depth consideration of economic actions against apartheid and a look at post-liberation challenges. 225 pages. Paperback.

Price \$7.95 plus \$2.00 for postage. To purchase, contact: Program Resources/ AFSC 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

## MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY 1981-1986

By Ronald J. Young

A report prepared for the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

## ■ AN ADDRESS BY STEPHEN G. CARY

At a World Council of Churches consultation in Glion, Switzerland on "The Christian Dialogue Regarding Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation," Stephen Cary, Chairperson of the AFSC Board of Directors, spoke about the possible Quaker contribution to such dialogue.

In his address, Stephen Cary spoke of the challenges for Quakers in their search for peace, justice, and "to mend the world," and the religious roots of their commitment. He remarks on the challenges for all churches in "a world grown weary of violence, and a human family brought low by too much cleverness and too little faith."

For those who choose the path of love and nonviolence he speaks of miracles witnessed "in difficult and unlikely places—where the estranged were reconciled, the depraved reborn, and the violent made peaceable."

For a copy of Stephen Cary's address write: Information Services, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. Cost: .50, includes postage.

## ■ WHAT ARE WE AFRAID OF? FACTS AND FEARS ABOUT THE "COMMUNIST THREAT" IN CENTRAL AMERICA

This new NARMIC resource examines the pervasive fear of communism in the United States and how it is used to justify the current U.S. policy in Central America, specifically toward Nicaragua and Cuba. Responds to charges that U.S. national security is at risk. 16 pages.

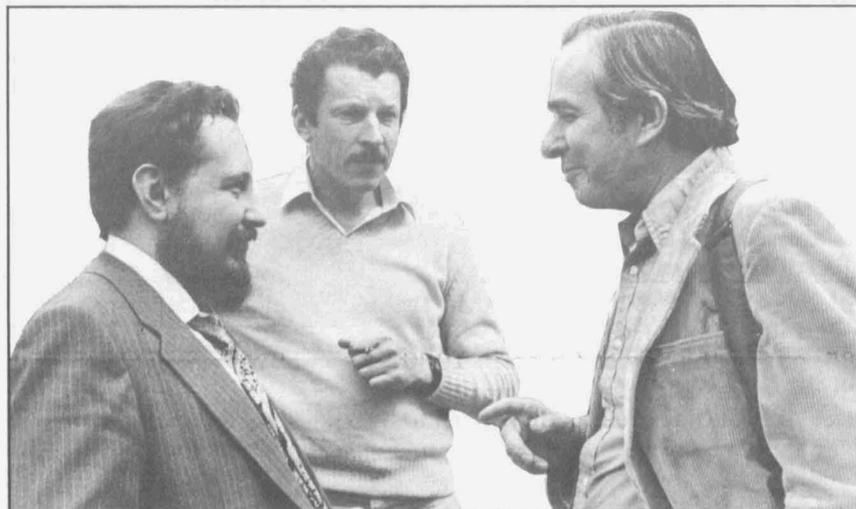
Prices (postpaid) \$1.25 ea.; 10 or more \$1.00 ea.; 100 or more .80 ea. To purchase, contact: NARMIC/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

## ■ MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE: U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY—1981-1986

A book that examines several periods in recent years when major Israeli and Arab leaders saw opportunities for peace, but failed to receive sought-for help from the U.S. to take advantage of these possibilities.

Author Ronald Young, former AFSC International Affairs Representative in the Middle East, draws on his personal experience and extensive research.

Price: \$8.95 plus \$2 for postage. For a copy, write: AFSC/Program Resources, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.



Terry Foss

## ■ THE DIALOGUE CONTINUES WITH THE SOVIETS

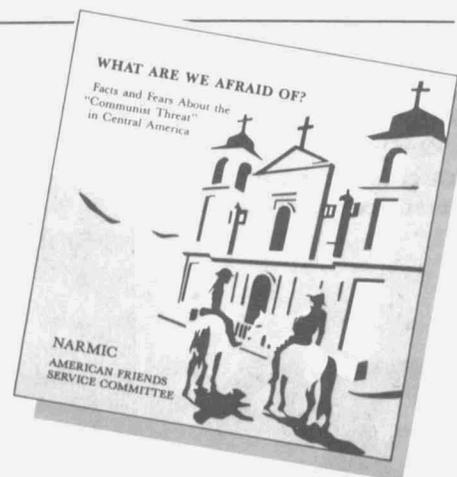
Prepared by Everett Mendelsohn.

This report on the AFSC's April 1986 seminar and visit to the Soviet Union documents the event as part of the current series of seminars and offers ideas on how the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. can come closer to bridging the gap. To receive a copy of the report, contact: East/West Program/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

## ■ SORTING OUT THE SOVIETS: 12 QUESTIONS ABOUT SOVIET POWER AND POLICIES

This NARMIC publication answers the most commonly asked questions about the Soviet Union. It provides concise analysis on key issues such as human rights and Moscow's military capabilities. 10 pages.

Prices (postpaid) \$1.25 each; 10 or more \$1.00 ea.; 100 or more .80 ea. To purchase, contact: NARMIC/AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.





An informal discussion takes place between Americans and Soviets at the AFSC seminar, March 1987.

## East meets West at AFSC seminars

In March six Soviets and seven Americans met together at a seminar in the United States, part of the current reciprocal seminar program jointly sponsored by the AFSC and the USSR-USA Society, Moscow.

With the deepening distrust in U.S.-Soviet relations in this decade, AFSC has resumed intensive work to enhance U.S.-Soviet understanding. Two reciprocal seminars have already been held in the current series of three, one in the U.S. in 1985, one in the Soviet Union in 1986. This spring's seminar brings together Soviet and U.S. academicians, journalists, social scientists and activists for prolonged, off-the-record discussions. Last year's seminar focused on conflicts in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Soviet relationships with Syria and Libya, and the continuing Israeli-Arab confrontation. Other topics included arms control, dis-

armament, international security, Soviet-American relations, human rights and economic development, all issues of critical importance to both countries. Participants have remarked that even though discussion at times becomes intense, it remains remarkably cordial. No question or comment is barred.

The Soviet participants were willing to talk about Afghanistan, admitting elements of error as well as continued deep problems. One U.S. participant said, "We were able to probe in some detail and with some candor a number of those issues which people have had on their minds in the United States. In turn, our Soviet colleagues were able to hear from a group of Americans sympathetic to peace making processes."

Another U.S. participant said, "Were this type of discussion to be multiplied ten, a hundred or a thousand fold, we

would go a long way toward being able to find a joint language of political discourse, and even of political argument, rather than a continued stream of official misunderstanding, misjudgment and misapprehension."

A Soviet participant remarked, "Many things separate us, but we must look for the many things that bring us together.... I recognize that not everything is wrong with America and we have much to learn from you, but you must recognize the same about us. We are not monsters, do not treat us as an unwanted child."

"The most exciting aspects of the seminar were process rather than substance," an observer noted in 1985. "One could almost see minds opening, long-held beliefs being discarded, rigid positions being re-examined and softened. There were forthrightness and daring and a real eagerness to explore new approaches, to try out new thinking.

"The hard questions were not ducked nor swept aside in the interest of a superficial kind of harmony. Instead the difficult issues were confronted head-on, sometimes with incredulity, but never with hostility. The spirit of all discussions was clearly one of mutual trust and respect and an acceptance of one another as equals sincerely seeking answers together. This perhaps demonstrates the uniquely valuable contribution Quakers can make to international dialogue: creating that essential atmosphere of genuine trust without which little can be achieved."

Many who participated in AFSC programs with Soviet academicians, teachers and youth leaders in the 60's and 70's were deeply affected by them. A number of these people are now in positions of influence in their respective countries. Today, the East-West Program of the AFSC works in a number of ways to foster greater understanding and appreciation between the two countries, with the goal of defusing hostility and promoting reconciliation.

## National Guard

from page 1

the combat force structure of the United States."

"Since this issue has brought the Central American war home to the United States, it is crucial for the public to know what is happening," said Jack Malinowski, coordinator of the AFSC's national Human Rights Program. "Many Americans of all walks of life are being brought into the war. People who thought they were part of non-lethal training have been swept into the war strategy. Thus the Central American war has come home to ordinary Americans who are part of the National Guard."

The issue has become a major part of AFSC's education work on Central America. Bill Ramsey of AFSC said it is vital to protest Guard training in Honduras, including the road-building projects, since such roads will connect U.S. military bases and airstrips and could be used for potential rapid deployment of U.S. troops into Nicaragua.

In January, protestors in St. Louis

held a "No roads to war" rally. Afterward, they formed a caravan carrying a casket (pictured below). "The casket symbolizes all the people who have been killed in Central America," said Bill Ramsey.



David Moore

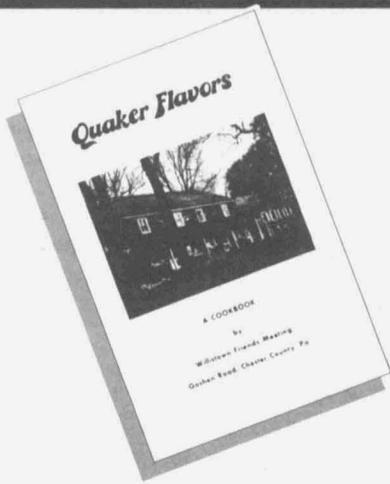
AFSC staff in Colorado in January alerted the public to plans by the Colorado Air National Guard. The Guard this year will send civil engineers to Palmerola Air Force Base in Honduras. The AFSC and others have begun a campaign to persuade Governor Romer to oppose the proposed training exercises.

For Arnie Alpert of New Hampshire AFSC, our job "is to inform people that this deployment to Honduras for a military buildup is already taking place. It is not a possibility, but is already happening. Similarly, it is not a threat that the U.S. might escalate activities against Nicaragua; the war is already going on and the U.S. is part of it."

Malinowski adds that "The U.S. is not just sending money, but is sending people to build and fight the war. These are people from your synagogue or church, many of whom are poor or people of color."

AFSC staff across the country are urging their governors to follow the action of Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich. In January, Minnesota filed a Federal lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the new Federal law prohibiting governors from withholding consent for National Guard missions outside the country. Vermont, Ohio, Hawaii, Maine and Colorado have agreed to join the suit.

# PROGRAM BRIEFS



## Cookbook raises \$17,000 for AFSC hunger work

With the presentation of their latest check for \$1,000, members of Willistown (Pennsylvania) Friends Meeting have contributed a total of \$17,000 to AFSC hunger work, profits from the sale of their cookbook *Quaker Flavors*.

Since it was first issued in 1976, some 11,000 copies have been sold around the world, from Australia to England. Faith Hidell says, "Some of the recipes have come down through generations of families. Many are old and typically Philadelphia favorites...from pepper pot and scrapple to sticky buns and Washington cake. Plus, tucked inside you have local and Quaker history, Quaker stories, and many photographs and sketches."

"It is truly the best cookbook in my collection," one woman wrote. Another said, "Every time I make one of the apple desserts it takes me back home to Pennsylvania and memories of autumn...."

If you would enjoy using and giving what has been called "the best in local cookbooks," filled with delicious tested recipes, and knowing that the profits will be used to alleviate hunger, then order a copy of *Quaker Flavors*. Send \$8 (which includes postage) to Willistown Friends Meeting, 7069 Goshen Road, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073.

The AFSC also appreciated last year's efforts of The United Society of Friends Women, New England Yearly Meeting of Friends, whose cookbook realized \$1,200 in profits to benefit AFSC hunger work.

## Judge orders Navy to pay

In January, a Federal judge in Hawaii ordered the U.S. Navy to pay nearly \$16,000 in attorneys' fees to AFSC and to Ian Lind, the AFSC's former Hawaii director. The law suit, originally filed in 1980 by Honolulu attorney Clayton C. Ikei, sought to force the Navy to disclose information about its nuclear weapons accidents. In late 1985, the Navy released reports indicating there had been more than 370 nuclear accidents and incidents between 1965 and 1977 and a total of 630 by the end of 1985. Prior to the release of these documents the government had acknowledged only 30 major incidents of which only a small number were charged to the Navy.

Ian Lind says the ruling is significant because, "It shows the court is not necessarily willing to tolerate arbitrary actions on the part of the government to withhold information of this kind."

The judge noted that, "More than sixty newspapers across the country carried the story," and Congressman Ted Weiss of New York expressed appreciation for the 'invaluable contribution' the information made by informing both Congress and the public."



Stephanie Hollyman

## H.E.L.P. for low-income people

Lynnette Stuart (above, left) coordinates AFSC's project H.E.L.P. (Help Empower Local People) in southwest Virginia. Most of the clients fall below the Federal poverty level. This family lived in a school bus. Lynnette helped them find interim housing and encouraged the mother to go to school.



Displaced people crowd into refugee camps in war-torn Lebanon. UNRWA photo by G. Nehmeh

## Fighting takes toll in Lebanon

A sharp increase in the fighting among Lebanese and Palestinian factions in southern Lebanon has caused untold human suffering and has interrupted relief and reconstruction work. Barbara Pizacani, AFSC's representative working with the Middle East Council of Churches in Lebanon, reported in December:

"The refugee situation is ghastly. About 850 families from the south are in Sidon now, plus many others from refugee camps which are under attack. These people are staying in schools, garages and unfinished buildings. Conditions are miserable. The weather is cold and wet, sanitation is inadequate, and relief supplies are difficult to get through.

"So far we have distributed mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, detergents, cleaning materials, clothes and food, though it's getting more difficult as things are getting short. The work is being done in coordination with a committee of non-governmental organizations and Palestinian and Lebanese groups. I am doing health work at the refugee centers. We are also giving medicines to the clinics close to the centers.

"Of course, most of the usual work has ceased. The mobile clinic has completely stopped, except for one village. Visiting other villages requires crossing a frontline. Home visiting continues on an expanded basis and we hope to get public health teams organized soon. The morale of the people is pretty low as no one sees an end or a way out of all of this."

# WHAT'S INTERESTING ABOUT AN INTEREST-FREE LOAN?

## Stewardship

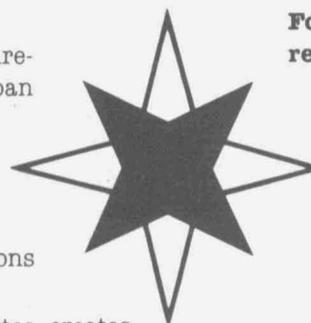
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