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Rick Wilson leads a singalong.

In West Virginia— 'lighting candles in young minds'

"I've come to believe that educating young people about justice and peace is the most important work we can do," says Rick Wilson, director of AFSC's West Virginia Economic Justice Project. Putting his beliefs into action has taken Rick to schools across the state. His topics cover the environment, social and labor issues, career alternatives, conflict resolution, war and peace, West Virginia history, writing to affect social change, Appalachian culture, civil rights, Black history. "My goal is to try to help light some candles in young minds," says Rick.

Last summer Rick produced a brochure detailing the services and programs AFSC could offer teachers and schools (including a speakers bureau) and handed it out at a state teachers conference. As the school year progressed, requests began to pour in. "Word-of-mouth advertising really did the trick," he noted. "By the end of the 1989-90 school year, we estimated the program had reached over 3,300 young people—aged pre-school to high

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On the Gulf Crisis

Replace the politics of war with the politics of peace

In the first days after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the international community reacted in fresh and hopeful ways to an act of military aggression. For the first time, the United Nations Security Council, reflecting the end of the crippling impasses of the cold war, voted unanimously to condemn the Iraqi action and call for a global economic embargo of Iraq until it leaves Kuwait. In another unprecedented response, the United States and the Soviet Union joined in issuing a demand for Iraqi withdrawal, restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, and a halt to arms shipments to Iraq.

President Bush led the way in mobilizing world-wide support for the U.N. initiative. For the first time in modern history, international economic measures were being given priority over military intervention in countering aggression, and the world community quickly

responded. Within days, the pipelines delivering Iraqi oil were shut down and the trade embargo was reported 90% effective.

But here at home a macho climate dies hard, and the belief that the United States has the right to control the terms of its access to Middle Eastern oil remains a cornerstone of national policy. Despite the promising outcome to their early economic and diplomatic initiatives, President Bush and his advisors did not accept international diplomatic action as sufficient, and without a U.N. mandate they added a military component to enforce the economic sanctions and forestall any possible Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia. Long-prepared Pentagon plans for intervention in the Persian Gulf were activated, and a reported 50,000 troops were placed in the Arabian desert in a

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Phil Berryman speaks with former residents of El Chorrillo, a neighborhood devastated by the U.S. invasion of Panama.

Eva Gold, AFSC

Panama: A Second Look

AFSC staff Eva Gold and consultant Phil Berryman visited Panama this past July to assess the situation of the country and the effects of the U.S. invasion. Both Eva and Phil have long experience with Central American issues and have been to Panama several times in recent years. The following article is excerpted from "Panama: A Second Look," Eva's report based on their interviews.

"The invasion was great," the MP on the hill at the back gate to the Southern Command told us. "It was sure better than this," meaning his current assignment monitoring the sporadic traffic to and from the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command.

Below us we could see El Chorrillo, the neighborhood devastated by the U.S. invasion

of Panama, in which the headquarters of the Panamanian Defense Forces had been located. The crowded wooden houses of El Chorrillo burned in a fire set shortly after U.S. troops attacked the Defense Forces' headquarters. Although General Max Thurman, head of the Southern Command, had promised the *chorrilleros* that housing would be reconstructed immediately, the area remains bulldozed into a flat dusty field.

In a way the former residents of El Chorrillo are the "lucky" victims of the invasion. Because their *barrio* housed Noriega's headquarters, their plight is well known and both the new Panamanian government and the U.S. embassy are aware that their fate is a

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Middle East.....from page 1

matter of weeks, another 50,000 at sea in the region. Other nations joined, most with token forces. Suddenly the economic response was overshadowed by an imminent threat of war, and what had been a United Nations initiative became essentially a United States military operation.

After several weeks, and strong U.S. pressure, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 665, providing its support for military interdiction. Relieved U.S. leaders saw in the vaguely worded resolution an action giving them adequate latitude to enforce the U.N.-mandated sanctions.

The American Friends Service Committee sees disaster lying down this road of U.S. and Western military intervention, even with the cover of a U.N. resolution. We believe it serves to escalate the dangers of conflict, to increase polarization and instability in the region, and to make resolution of underlying Middle Eastern conflicts more difficult. It weakens the United Nations as an effective instrument of international order and renews the self-appointed role of the United States as the world's policeman. It gives no time for non-military measures to provoke needed change. It costs billions of dollars. Combined with Iraq's military aggression, it puts the world on the edge of a precipice, with incalculable consequences should an incident or miscalculation lead to open warfare.

We believe the first order of business should be to halt the build-up of U.S. forces and give the U.N.-sponsored economic embargo time to take effect. U.S. naval interdiction should be ended, replaced if necessary by U.N. inspection of vessels bound to or from Iraq; economic sanctions have proved effective, however, even without such interdiction. President Bush should take the lead in diplomatic efforts to replace U.S. forces with an Arab or United Nations peacekeeping presence and order a phased withdrawal of U.S. forces from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

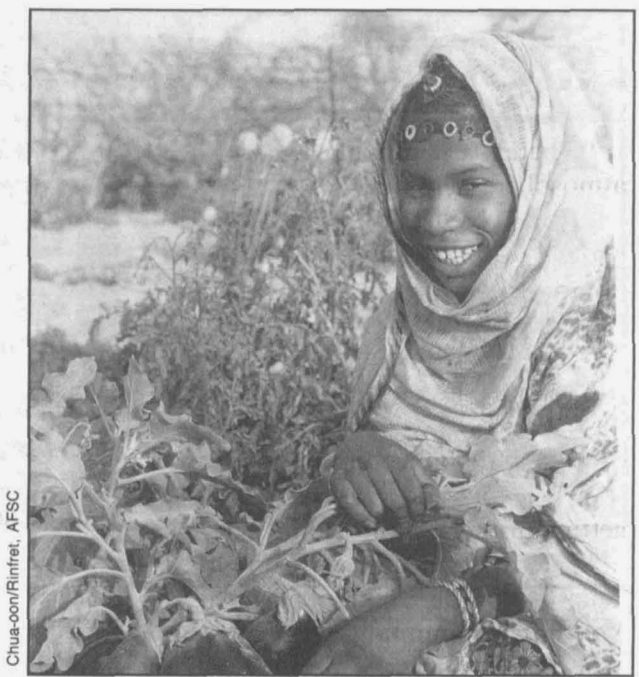
These are immediate measures to deal with an immediate crisis. Beyond them the AFSC sees a profound need and opportunity for leadership from Washington of a kind not seen for many years— leadership that dares to meet new challenges with new thinking, to replace the pursuit of geopolitical and economic advantage with policies that reflect the morality of a standard of international conduct consistent with international law and agreements.

The American Friends Service Committee supports the U.N. call for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, in which the United States has joined. The call would carry greater weight, we believe, if the United States were to link it to a matching call for the end of other illegal military occupations in the region. The conflicts in the Middle East that provide such a volatile context for the current crisis are deep-seated and complex. The United States

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Greg Comer, AFSC



Chua-on/Rinfret, AFSC

(Left) Nomads complete a well. (Above) Women have a successful eggplant harvest.

Mali nomads improve quality of life

A technical advisor to the Mali nomad program in West Africa recently conducted a survey of the program and wrote: "The chiefs unanimously recognize the impact of project activities on their living condition and most of all (understand) how these have helped restore people's stability and dignity. . . . People look better, they dress better, their health is better, there is no begging any more. We have now begun the real development process leading to food self-sufficiency."

This year the local communities and AFSC staff set out to make further advances: to improve rice production techniques, bring more land into cultivation, introduce new water lifting systems, construct storage bins for grain and seeds, establish a cereal bank, and improve vegetable gardening.

Floodgates

Quaker Service Mali staff Jean-Rene Rinfret improved the flood gates. The structures are now built with concrete blocks and reinforced concrete. The size of each structure can be adapted to the individual site. The new structures are equipped with grooves to allow for insertion of logs to control water

flow and the placement of screens to prevent fish from entering the fields.

Gardening

Women are gardening in increasing numbers. In all, more than 480 people planted gardens in the 1989-90 season and the number increases each year. The nine varieties of vegetables planted were: carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, eggplants, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and okra. New this year are covers to protect seedling beds, fences around the gardens and the use of compost.

Literacy training

In the spring, five women, members of the women's cooperative groups, took intensive literacy training. After two months the women had begun to read, write and manage basic record keeping. The president of the women's group in Zin-Zin said, "When we first started training, the men laughed at us because they thought it was not possible for women to learn how to read and write in two months." It is a big step the Tamashek women have taken to learn new skills and gain credibility inside their community.

by Beth Binford, Information Services

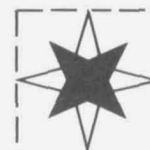
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AFSC, City of Seattle support gay, lesbian youth

"There's a family like atmosphere here that I like."
"I used to be afraid to talk to people, afraid they wouldn't like me, but now I can sit down and talk with anyone."

"The activities we do here . . . the movies, the theater, the information line, are creative and fun. . . . It's important to have something like that rather than getting into drugs or alcohol."

In 1988, the Seattle, Washington Commission on Children and Youth held community hearings and published the "Report on Gay and Lesbian Youth in Seattle."

From the report: "Major issues identified in the Commission hearing testimony as contributing to the pain, fear, and isolation commonly experienced by gay and lesbian youth include a lack of accurate and objective information about sexual orientation and about gay and lesbian people, a lack of appropriate role models, and the

threat of harassment and discrimination.

" . . . gay and lesbian teenagers are at disproportionate risk for problems such as substance abuse, school failure and dropping out, homelessness, sexual abuse and exploitation, and suicide. . . . unless gay and lesbian youth confide in someone about their homosexual feelings or develop a serious problem, they often remain invisible to the community and even to their own families and friends."

AFSC, with the support of the City of Seattle, has started a program to help gay and lesbian young people overcome their sense of isolation through an information phone line developed by gay and lesbian youth interns; dances, movies, and other alcohol-free events; theater workshops and a support group for gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth of color.

The program is also developing an anti-bias training program, designed for medical, educational and social service workers, to help them understand the problems and needs of these young people.

"There's a big myth that youth today have it so much easier than gay people did in the past. It is just not true," says John Mifsud, associate director. "There has been an enormous increase in violence against gay people in the last couple of years and young people are bearing the brunt of that, especially in the schools."

Young gay men and lesbians also run the risk of isolation, misunderstanding or outright hostility from their parents if they become aware that their child is gay. "Friends of mine have had to leave home or been thrown out of their houses onto the street," says Jenie Hall, one the AFSC interns.

"Given all these factors, these young people often have nowhere

to turn," says Loren. "We have brought together a group of professionals in education, juvenile corrections, city government, social services, and medicine, who, along with young people, form the committee which oversees our work. We believe these young people deserve the same treatment any young person does — a safe school environment, a place where they can talk about their feelings, people who will encourage them to develop themselves."

Loren also acknowledges that because some families cannot tolerate having a gay child, some of the youth she has worked with need to start with the basics before they can think about feelings or work on developing self-esteem. "Sometimes we need to find a bed for someone or to check and make sure they've eaten that day."

The youth themselves show enormous enthusiasm for the project and willingness to take on challenges. They are very proud that the telephone hotline they've worked on has handled 750 calls in its first month. Callers can find out information on emergency services, AIDS, finding a support group, and on social events where they can meet other gay and lesbian youth in a safe environment.

"We are also trying to develop allies for these young people in both the gay community and social service and education fields. This can be as simple as a counselor having a poster on the wall with the words lesbian and gay on it. A young person entering the office will then know that it's ok to talk about homosexuality . . . however they need to talk about it . . . their fears, their experiences," says Loren. *by Diane Shandor, Information Services*

What can you do? Your best friend has just told you, "I'm gay."



STOP TELLING QUEER JOKES.

- Because they're based on lies and you may be hurting someone you care about.
- Put downs say more about you, and mean you don't understand.



FIND AN UNDERSTANDING ADULT.

- Because realizing you're gay can be confusing and lonely - we all need support.
- Remember, not everyone will be helpful . . . choose carefully.



DON'T GO AWAY.

- Because your friend is in need of someone to lean on.
- Trusting you is a sign of friendship.

Poster courtesy of The Wingspan Ministry of St. Paul-Reformation Lutheran Church, 100 North Oxford Street, St Paul, Minnesota 55104.

Ecology, Economics and Equity conference held in Arizona

Ann Bishop, attending from Pasadena, Ca., described the Arizona symposium as "an exciting weekend with many different participants—people connected to the Arizona AFSC peace network, members of the local United Nations Association, college students and local residents who heard about the conference through the newspaper."

The major speakers at last spring's Tucson conference, "Seeds of Peace: Ecology, Economics and Equity" were Robert Muller, former Assistant

Secretary of the United Nations; Richard Falk, Professor of International Law at Princeton University; and Hazel Henderson, director of the Council of Economic Priorities.

Each speaker articulated both the enormous problems we face today as a planet—in terms of economics, politics, spiritual values, care of the planet—and their sense of hope that we could move forward.

Richard Falk, who has written on disarmament, peace and international relations, said that in the aftermath of the cold war,

we have an extraordinary window of opportunity and must "seize the moment."

Hazel Henderson, who has designed economic models which take into account the real costs of production, including environmental destruction and unpaid women's labor, said, "No country alone can concurrently control its own employment, deficits, inflation and interest rates. We must therefore work together for the benefit of all nations, an effort which will require an economic restructuring of the world."

A radical reeducation and spiritualization of the world is necessary for human survival, according to Robert Muller, allowing humans to think, act and dream collectively.

Following the March symposium, the Arizona AFSC has held six additional follow-up meetings for people interested in 1) seeking a vision of their own role in the transformation of people, values, institutions, politics and economics and 2) helping to create a local community of concern to act on those processes of transformation.

Breaking Chains, Forging Justice

For more than four decades, AFSC has been engaged in the struggle to put justice into the criminal justice system. Programs across the country have championed abolition of the death penalty, led opposition to prison construction, urged alternatives to incarceration, helped families and friends stay connected to loved ones in prison, and educated everyone we could reach about the unfairness of a system that locks up so many of the poor and people of color.

This year our work has reached a new level of energy. In 1790, the first penitentiary was built in Philadelphia as a humane substitute for capital punishment, mutilation and flogging. The penitentiary

challenging the injustices of the present system, identifying the root causes of crime and violence, and issuing a call for basic change. Recognizing that African Americans, Latinos and other communities of color are doubly victimized — by crime and by imprisonment — the project is led by people of color.

The 200 Years Project has generated a wide range of activities. Project staff and committee members are making presentations in the South, the Midwest, New England and the Pacific Northwest. Conferences are being held across the country by AFSC programs and by allied groups, including the National Interreligious Task Force

African American, Latino, Native American and Asian American public officials as well as prominent academics and community activists experienced in the area of criminal justice.

In June the Commission held a public hearing in Philadelphia, the first of a series of hearings held to gather information and perspectives from around the country.

The Philadelphia hearings attracted a remarkable range of witnesses. The Mayor of Philadelphia described the pressures faced by city officials in a period of increasing crime and violence coupled with cuts in low income housing, education and other programs that offer solutions to criminal justice problems. The former Pennsylvania Corrections Commissioner stated, "Traditional incarceration does not work," and called for drug and alcohol treatment, education, vocational training and community rehabilitation.

A staffmember of a New York state legislator told the Commission, "The criminal justice system's impact on African Americans, Hispanics and poor people is not just felt in the penal system. The real impact is that all this money spent on prisons has left no funds . . . to deal with the many varied problems facing these communities." He noted that it costs an average of \$100,000 to build a prison cell, a price that escalates to \$266,000 with the cost of financing through 30-year funds.

The panel also heard from individuals describing their experiences confronting the criminal justice system: the mother of a young man wrongly jailed for a crime (photo); a public defender outraged at police abuse of his clients; the fiancé of an inmate transferred to a distant federal institution after a prison uprising in which he took no part; a social worker describing how having a

prison record can hinder efforts by ex-prisoners to become self-supporting.

At the second hearing, held in Atlanta in September, the Commission heard from attorneys, ex-prisoners, criminal justice advocates and people specializing in work with women in prison. Many of the witnesses described innovative and successful programs that serve as alternatives to incarceration.

Early in 1991 the Commission will issue a *Call to Action*, based on the year's work, to challenge groups concerned with human rights to put criminal justice issues on their agendas.

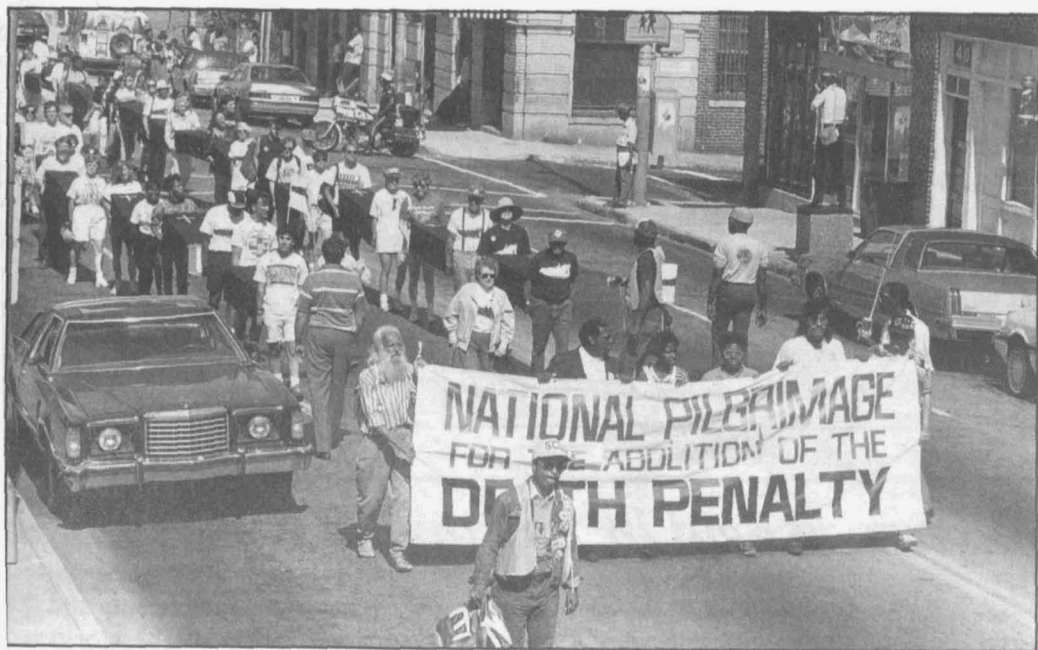
The work goes on

Meanwhile, five regional criminal justice programs continue their work assisting men and women in prison, opposing ever-harsher sentencing policies, challenging the burgeoning prison industry, and engaging in educational activities with a variety of constituencies.

Death Penalty Pilgrimage

Today, when ambitious politicians call for executions instead of addressing the poverty and alienation that lead to crime and violence, AFSC continues to work for abolition of the death penalty. Our work was highlighted in May by cosponsorship and active participation in the *National Pilgrimage to Abolish the Death Penalty*.

Thirty people made the entire pilgrimage from Starke, Florida to Atlanta; hundreds more joined along the way. The pilgrims were young and old; Black, white, Latino and Native American; nuns and agnostics; families of prisoners; families of murder victims. Atlanta-based AFSC staff played a major role in helping marchers to reach out to, meet and talk with community groups at churches and colleges in small and large communities along the route of the Pilgrimage. by Jane Motz, Community Relations Division



National March Against the Death Penalty enters Atlanta, Ga.

system has been a failure from that day to this. The system does not make people penitent. It does not deter crime. Instead, it becomes a school for repeated lawbreaking. Almost from the beginning, the penitentiary system became overcrowded and conditions became increasingly inhumane.

AFSC's project "200 Years of the Penitentiary: Breaking Chains, Forging Justice" is a special nationwide program aimed at

on Criminal Justice, Howard Law School, the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice and the Delaware Commission on Correctional Reform. During the summer, ten Yearly Meetings (regional gatherings of Quakers) addressed the issues raised by the Project.

The most visible component of the Project is the formation of the *National Commission on Crime and Justice*, composed of distinguished



The two youngest members of the Death Penalty Pilgrimage were chosen to place a wreath at the Martin Luther King Center memorial in Atlanta.

Some Facts . . .

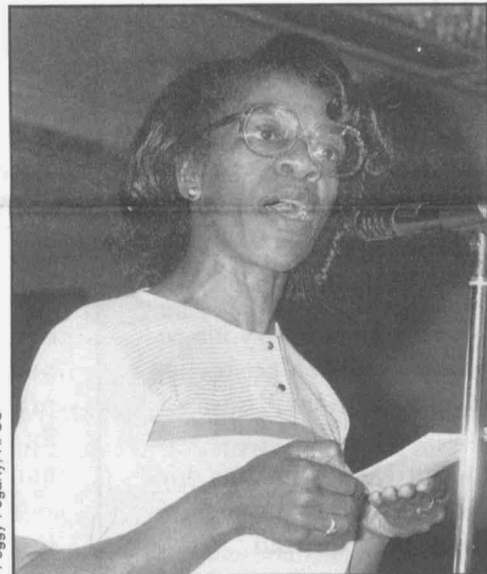
..As of 1990 there are one million men and women in prisons and jails.

..On any given day, one of every four African American men aged 20-29 is in prison or jail or on probation or parole. For Latinos the figure is one of every 10 men; for whites one in 16.

..60% of all women in prison are women of color, most of them for economic crimes such as check forgery and illegal credit card use.

..It will cost \$1 million to incarcerate one prisoner for 30 years.

..Alternatives to incarceration, such as pretrial release, diversion and alternative sentencing, have proved effective and far less costly than prison.

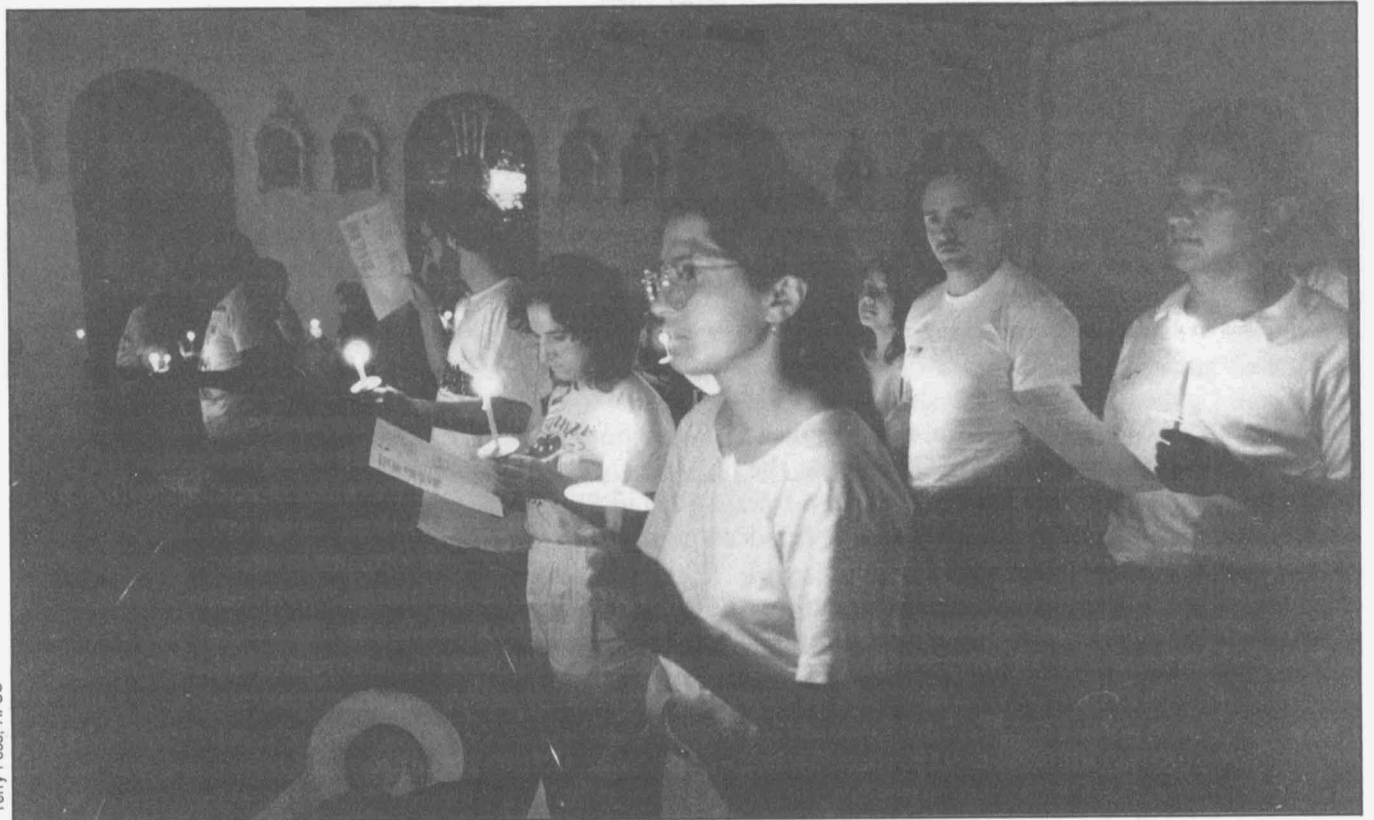


(Top left) The mother of a young man who was wrongly jailed for a crime testifies in Philadelphia, Pa. as part of the AFSC project "200 Years of the Penitentiary: Breaking Chains, Forging Justice." (Top right) The panel of two judges, an ex-prisoner and a youth worker heard testimony from this woman and others with experience of the criminal justice system.

The Fortress Economy: The Economic Role of the U.S. Prison System, written for the 200 Years Project, sheds an analytical spotlight on the costs and profits of the prison industry and the role of prisons as a place to warehouse unemployed African Americans and other people of color. Paperback. \$2 per copy.

Fact sheets are available on the prison crisis, women in prison, alternatives to incarceration, the death penalty and drug policy (\$2 packet of five; free to prisoners).

To order contact: 200 Years of the Penitentiary Project, Community Relations Division, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Phone: (215) 241-7127.



Pilgrimage marchers were often given a potluck dinner by community members along the route; sometimes communities also held a church service as shown here in Griffin, Ga.

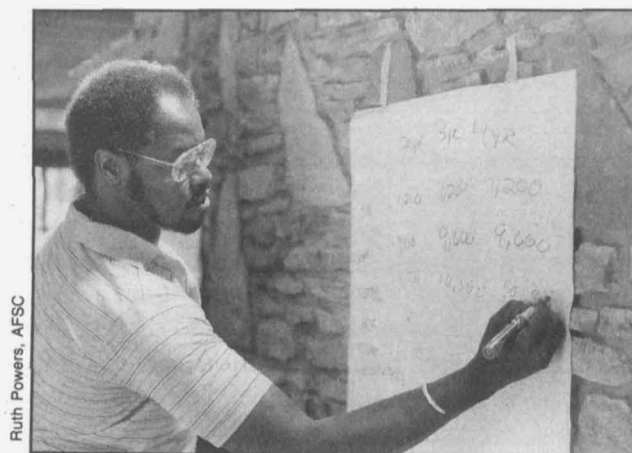
AFSC staff respond to Gulf Crisis

"We have been deluged with cards and letters," says Harold Jordan, AFSC national youth and militarism staffperson. "Most young people who joined the military did so under economic or personal duress. They didn't really expect ever to have to fight in a war."

Harold has spoken with young people worried about a military draft, active duty service members, military reservists who have been called up, and spouses and parents who are concerned about the safety of their loved ones. "Some people are conscientious objectors even though they do not belong to one of the historic peace churches," says Harold. "Others are concerned that they or their loved ones are going to be trading their blood for a cheap supply of oil."

AFSC, with staff posted in the Middle East and peace education staff in the United States, has played a critical role at this time, report Catherine Essoyan and Denis Doyon, AFSC Middle East coordinators. Media and other organizations, as well as individuals, have sought out AFSC's perspectives on the Gulf crisis and what it may mean for the future.

Brewster and Anne Grace live in Jordan where they serve as Middle East Quaker International Affairs Representatives. In September Brewster spent ten days in the United States, visiting the United Nations and



Harold Jordan leading a workshop.

speaking with press people and government officials in Washington D.C. and New York. The Graces will return to the United States in November for a three week speaking tour across the country. Brewster and Anne are able to speak about the view from within the Middle East of the crisis, from the vantage point of Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Israel and the Palestinians.

AFSC regional staff are also speaking to media, local groups and churches across the country. Joe Gerson, peace education secretary in Boston, Massachusetts, says "The number of requests for information and interpretation of the issues involved in the Gulf crisis has been incredible. It's also been encouraging to see the offers of help we have received from students and other volunteers."

For more information about AFSC speakers in your part of the country, contact the AFSC regional office closest to you. (See addresses on the bottom of page two.)

West Virginia.....from page 1

school. As far as I know AFSC is the only organization doing this kind of peace and justice education in any organized way."

Rick drew on the talents and experiences of many people across the state to produce these programs. Musicians, labor unionists, families of striking coal miners, Third World leaders, actors, artists, social change workers and a survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp all participated.

One subject Rick feels will be of growing interest to schools is conflict resolution. "I talked some this past year about active listening, stating one's needs in a non-threatening way and arriving at solutions," he says. "When speaking to older students on any topic, I usually begin by talking briefly about

AFSC, nonviolence, economic violence and militarism. Storytelling and music have also been excellent ways of making friends with teachers and students of all ages. Everyone usually has a good time and I often get invited back for more serious presentations," says Rick.

In addition to youth outreach, Rick has done military counseling and work on economic issues, including housing, land use and ownership, access to higher education and support for striking miners. "Working with people in community struggles charges me up for classroom work and vice versa," says Rick. "Over and over again, I've heard community people working for justice say, 'We've got to educate these young people coming up.' From them, I've learned that education and community work are two sides of the same coin."

ALTERNATIVE GIFT CATALOG

Last year's Alternative Gift Catalog, published by the non-profit group Alternative Gift Markets, Inc., featured two AFSC projects: the physical therapy project on the West Bank and the health projects on the Sioux Indian reservations in South Dakota. Catalog readers sent in more than \$18,000 for AFSC. One hundred percent of the funds donated are used directly for the projects described.

This year's catalog includes a description of AFSC rehabilitation work in Cambodia where staff try to cope with the mounting toll of war-injured amputees.

For a 1990-1991 Alternative Gift Catalog, write: Alternative Gift Markets, Inc., HCR 6682, Lucerne Valley, California, 92356, or call toll free 1-800-842-2243.

Middle East.....from page 2

must help to initiate and join in major diplomatic initiatives to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel to the negotiating table, to seek an end to war in Lebanon, to assure a peace treaty between Iran and Iraq. Similarly, as AFSC joins in denouncing Iraqi military intervention, we recognize the urgent need for the United States to renounce its own policies of intervention around the globe.

The present confrontation in the Middle East would have been impossible without the world-wide trade in arms that burdens poor nations even as it escalates conflict. We ask our government to take the lead in ending that trade, announcing the end of U.S. involvement in the international weapons business and calling on all other nations to do the same. With the dramatic reduction in the perceived military threat from the Soviet Union, the United States should move to close its military installations overseas and base its international relations instead on a strengthened United Nations and on negotiated settlements to regional conflicts. The United States should offer and support new initiatives to restructure the international economic order, to provide for price stability of raw materials and the easing of the burden of debt and poverty especially in the Third World. These principled initiatives would strengthen the moral fiber of our own society and help restore U.S. capacity to contribute to moral leadership in the world.

New, non-military leadership in international affairs must be matched with new leadership at home. A responsible Washington would immediately cut military outlays by at least 50% to reflect present world realities and make up for the profligacy of recent years. Tax dollars currently spent on the military should be redirected to conversion from military production, retraining, rebuilding infrastructure, and meeting long-neglected human needs.

The U.S. public sees the present intervention in the Middle East as designed to protect U.S. and the West's access to oil, to protect our economy and our way of life. The AFSC challenges any reasoning that leads to the risk of massive warfare and human suffering for the sake of U.S. power over Middle Eastern oil. The Gulf Crisis should prompt a re-examination of the U.S. level of consumption of the world's resources; serious new attention must be given to environmental issues. Not least is the need to develop a national energy policy that mandates conservation and supports the development of safe alternative energy sources, to reduce dependence on environmentally destructive, and politically volatile, fossil fuels.

National greatness does not rest on material power but on the capacity to meet the needs of people and to lead toward justice. The United States must find its pride in such accomplishments, not in its capacity to move an army eight thousand miles in a few short weeks and maintain it in a hostile environment. Today's crisis provides us with a fresh opportunity to grasp the need to turn about, to replace the politics of war with the politics of peace, to conserve God's good earth and nurture its people.

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

In Brief

AFSC joins Philippines earthquake relief efforts

"A powerful earthquake shook all of Luzon Island yesterday late afternoon, killing more than 100 people (many children) and injuring thousands." Thus begins a fax received in Philadelphia on July 17 from AFSC staff in the Philippines, Drs. Tess and Francis Burgos. About a week later, Tess and Francis reported a death toll of over 1600, with more than 3,000 injured and close to 775,000 displaced from their homes.

While foreign rescue teams had abandoned their search for survivors, local teams continued searching and also providing relief

and reconstruction. Francis Burgos joined a team that took blankets, jackets, tents, food, medicines and tetanus vaccines to Benguet Province.

The Council for Health and Development, the coordinating organization for the Community Based Health Program network, for which Tess and Francis serve as trainers, is providing relief through its member health programs in the Cordilleras, Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley. A month after the quake, the Council's health programs in the affected regions were still reporting outbreaks of dysentery, cholera and flu.

by Roberta Foss, International Division

Send supplies to Lebanese, Nicaraguan students

Intense fighting during the long civil war in Lebanon has closed schools and disrupted the education of the country's young people. The economy has been so devastated that even when schools are open many students cannot afford basic supplies such as pencils, paper and notebooks. AFSC has launched a campaign to collect these needed supplies for shipment to school children in Lebanon. Classroom groups, churches, synagogues, mosques and Friends Meetings are being encouraged to collect items (based on a list supplied by AFSC). The supplies will be channeled through private voluntary organizations in Lebanon to ensure that they reach children in need, from all religious backgrounds.

The Lebanon effort is modeled on the successful AFSC Nicaragua School Supplies Campaign, which is continuing. According to Richard Erstad, program coordinator, "There have been dramatic changes in the political life of Nicaragua. What has not changed is the need of Nicaraguan teachers and school children for



material and moral support. Nor has there been a change in the need for the people of the United States to learn more about Nicaraguans."

Organizing packets are available for both of these campaigns. To receive a packet, write to: Myron Arnowitz, Lebanon School Supplies Campaign or Richard Erstad, Nicaragua School Supplies Campaign at AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. by Edward Reed, International Division



Philippine community health workers distributing medicine.

Yesh Gvul soldier-resister visits Atlanta

Stephen Langfur, an Israeli soldier who refused to serve on the West Bank and was imprisoned because of his decision, shared his personal experience to an audience of about 135 people in Atlanta this past spring. Stephen is a member of Yesh Gvul, an Israeli protest group. The name means literally, "There is a limit" or "There is a border" and "Enough is enough."

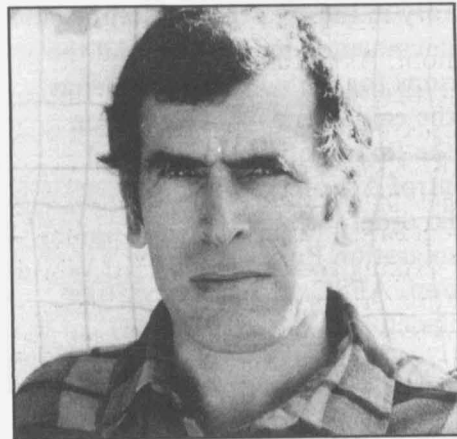
Stephen was born and raised in

the United States and moved to Israel 1972. He later married and made a decision to live permanently in Israel, making his living as a tour guide. At the time he had no problem with Israel's policies. "I had a vision of an army that did not want to exist and that only fought to save Israel's life," he says.

However, the Palestinian *intifada* changed his mind. He

began to see the Israeli military occupation as immoral and decided he would not serve on the West Bank or Gaza. Stephen was tried and served 21 days in military prison for his decision. He says, "I felt free in jail."

Stephen's talk was sponsored by AFSC, the Emory Center and Friends of Yesh Gvul.



Stephen Langfur.

Panama

...from page 1

festered public issue. This is not true of all the victims. Many remain unacknowledged.

In Colon, we talked to Lidia Rowe in the shade of her bombed out home. She explained her situation and that of thirty-three other families in her building. Several days after the invasion, U.S. troops looking for Noriega came to their housing complex in the middle of the night. Despite the residents' protests, the troops insisted Noriega was inside and destroyed the building.

At the time of our visit little attention had been paid to Lidia and others displaced in Colon. When Lidia and her group appealed to the government for

help, President Endara refused to commit himself to any form of indemnity. But in September, after several months of protest, hunger strikes, imprisonment and threats, the war refugees were provided with temporary housing.

In the week we spent in Panama we talked to a range of Panamanians and U.S. officials. We found that while no one we spoke with was sorry to see Noriega go, few Panamanians would characterize the invasion as a "liberation." Many feel they are no better off today than previously. With the exception of those most closely identified with the new government, the relationship between Panama and the United States is, by and large, more troubled than ever before.

Among the most apparent of the unresolved issues of the U.S.

invasion are those connected to its human and economic costs. Most importantly, there is no agreement on the numbers killed and it is becoming less and less likely that there will ever be an accurate account of Panamanian casualties. Posters and magazines of popular groups ask: *Los muertos: cuantos son? donde estan?* The dead: how many: where are they?

While U.S. officials are careful to define their role as "support" for the new government, the U.S. is frequently perceived as running the show. The new Panamanian government was inaugurated on a U.S. base hours before the invasion. U.S. military civil affairs units were immediately put in place to get the government started. Today, U.S. troops accompany the Public Forces, and are involved in all its actions,

whether it is a raid on a neighborhood suspected of harboring drug dealers and criminals, or simply writing up a traffic ticket.

The United States has a heavy stake in the outcome of the invasion. In fact, it may be more accurate to say that the "invasion" is not over, that the events on December 20, 1989 and the days after were a peak in an interventionary policy that remains characteristic of U.S. involvement in Panama today.

To order "Panama: A Second Look" by Eva Gold, NARMIC/AFSC research staff, send \$1.25. \$1.00 each for 10 or more to: Literature Resources, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. Phone: (215) 241-7167.

NEW RESOURCES FROM AFSC

Voices of Hope and Anger

Special double issue of
Listen Real Loud, AFSC's
Nationwide Women's Program
Newsletter

How does the global network of U.S. military bases affect the daily lives of women and their communities? What is their impact on economic survival and community development? Freedom and dignity? Sexual violence and exploitation? How are women organizing to resist militarization?

In *Voices of Hope and Anger*, these questions are addressed by more than a dozen women from around the world. Designed as a resource for organizers and teachers, this booklet can be purchased singly (\$2.50; 10 or more, \$1.75 each plus 15% postage and handling). *Voices* is also available as part of a 4-issue subscription to *Listen Real Loud* (\$10-\$20 sliding scale subscription).

To order, contact: *Listen Real Loud*, Nationwide Women's Program, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Phila. PA 19102. (215) 241-7181.

AFSC v. Thornburgh:

*Immigration, Employment
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This booklet explains AFSC's history in the area of work with undocumented immigrants and the reasons for AFSC's legal challenge to the employer sanctions section of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

To order, send \$5 to Immigration Policy Working Group, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. (215) 241-7267.

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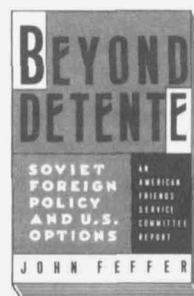
The representatives travel widely, engaging in and promoting dialogue with people on all sides of the issues, including grassroots activists, political leaders and international observers. Their reports and analyses are used by peace networks, legislators and the media in the United States and Europe. Starting this fall, AFSC will offer 6-8 international affairs reports per year to interested readers at an annual subscription rate of \$25.

Mozambique Mini-Guide

Well organized, with helpful graphics, this small booklet quickly gives the reader an understanding of the last 25 years of Mozambique's history and its efforts to end colonization. The booklet covers the struggle for independence culminating in the 1970s and the war against an army financed by South Africa which has killed over 900,000 Mozambicans in the last ten years. \$1.50 each; 10 or more \$1.25 each; 100 or more, \$1.25 each.

Beyond Detente: Soviet Foreign Policy and U.S. Options by John Feffer for the AFSC. Published by Hill & Wang, spring, 1990.

The dramatic changes in the Soviet Union have been occurring at such a fast pace that it is difficult to keep up with them, let alone reflect on their longer-term origins or put them into broader context. By default, many people have simply accepted the common wisdom emanating from Washington: the Gorbachev revolution resulted from a combination of the failures of the communist system and the Reagan administration's policy of "peace through strength."



John Feffer's book is a welcome antidote to such simplistic explanations of the profound and complicated process of change in the USSR. His is a concise, accessible, and persuasive account of the evolution of Soviet foreign policy. It explores the domestic, economic, and grassroots sources of the recent changes and calls into question the notion that Gorbachev is merely the product of U.S. hardline policies.

From a review by Matthew Evangelista, Dept. of Political Science, University of Michigan. Available for \$8.95 paper; \$18.95 cloth, 40% discount for orders of 10 or more copies.

Horror, Struggle, and Hope: Guatemala Faces the 1990s

An overview of recent developments in Guatemala. In many ways this booklet seems to repeat the story of Guatemala in the last few decades: enormous human rights abuses, de facto military rule, increasing concentration of wealth for a few and impoverishment for the many, heroic resistance by individuals and organizations. However, the author is also attentive to worldwide forces—political, economic, diplomatic, cultural—that may be pushing Guatemala toward change. \$1.25 each. \$1 for orders of 10 or more.

Some Facts About Selective Service Warning Letters

Millions of young people have received letters from the government alleging they have failed to register for the draft. This new four-page leaflet describes these letters, their legal significance, and presents options for responding. \$.25 each; \$.15 each for orders of 20 or more.

To order *Beyond Detente*; *Bridges*; *Horror, Struggle, and Hope*; *Mozambique Mini-Guide*; and *Some Facts About Selective Service Warning Letters*, write to: AFSC Literature Resources, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. (215) 241-7167.

Order under \$1, postage is .50.
\$1 or more, postage is \$1.
\$5 or more, \$2.
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"...We may break the hold of winter on a frozen world, like the wild daffodils in the brambles. Ours may be the joy that sings in the dark places of the earth, because even they are filled with the Glory of God."

—Elfrida Vipont Foulds

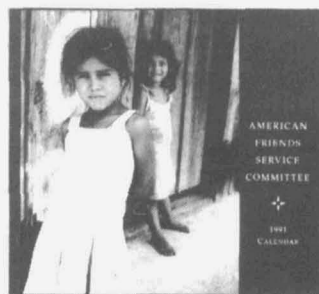
The AFSC Holiday Gift Card and Calendar

In this season of caring and giving.

Perhaps the finest gift is one that lifts the spirits of another, that builds bridges of reconciliation and offers hope for peace. The AFSC Holiday Gift Card and the AFSC calendar are ways to remember your friends and relatives whose concern is for a better world. At the same time these gifts help people improve their lives through grassroots projects which give them greater self-reliance, better health, nutritious food and much needed income.

Through the Holiday Gift Card Plan you send friends and relatives the message that you have given a contribution to AFSC in their names. This year's four-color gift card, designed by Kate Chamberlin, includes the quotation by Elfrida Vipont Foulds and the message: "This card represents a gift in your name to the American Friends Service Committee for its programs which alleviate suffering and work for justice, reconciliation and peace." **Please note the requested minimum is \$6.00 per card.**

The AFSC's 1991 Wall Calendar is a gift that will be appreciated all year. Each month's black and white photo portrays the people with whom AFSC works in the United States, Asia, Africa, Central America and the Middle East . . . people seeking peace, justice and economic self-sufficiency. Accompanying each photo is a brief explanation and an inspirational quote. Holidays of the major religions are shown. The calendar opens up to 17 x 11 with enough space



for notes and reminders. The cost of \$8.00 includes postage.



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