

Truth and reconciliation: Listening to the survivors

By Penni Burrell

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established as a result of the 2007 “Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement”. Its mandate is to inform all Canadians about what happened in residential schools, and guide and inspire a process of reconciliation and renewed relationships based on mutual understanding and respect. As part of implementation of the agreement, there are seven national events planned for residential school survivors to have their truths heard, and to open ways for reconciliation to take place. I attended the third of these, in Halifax, Nova Scotia in October 2011.

Hearing and witnessing the depth of the abuse endured by survivors—all of them vulnerable children taken away from their parents and communities—was powerful. It was heart and gut wrenching. However, in the midst of hearing of these abhorrent experiences, I learned so much from the survivors: about how they found ways to deal with this and other exploitive conditions and sought ways forward for healing.

One interaction perfectly symbolized what is needed to move forward. An Indigenous woman leader from a remote Labrador community spoke during the closing event. During her talk she voiced her nervousness about speaking to such a large assembly. “The bright lights scare me”. Immediately the technicians respect-



PENNI BURRELL

As a volunteer at the Atlantic TRC event, CFSC Board member Penni Burrell heard directly about the history and pain of the residential schools. Penni is pictured at the event with Gertie Coleman (a residential school survivor, bottom left), Judoth Aro (top left), and Goldy Simon (bottom right, Gertie's daughter).

fully dimmed the lights, with no prompting. It was so clear that what we need is for those in positions of power to listen to and respond to the voices of the survivors.

Survivors' voices point to the path forward

TRC Commissioner Willie Littlechild said, “As a committee we have often discussed the title ‘Truth and Reconciliation’. We believe there should be five words to communicate

what is needed: Truth, Forgiveness, Healing, Justice, and then Reconciliation - the most important one being Justice.” The Halifax TRC event held many of the elements necessary for this transformation.

Truth was reflected in the lack of censorship of comments. The survivors who wanted to be heard publicly told stories of horrendous abuse. Tears flowed. The pain was

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ANNUAL APPEAL – UPDATE

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KEEPING UP WITH FRIENDS

Biodiversity

In November 2011, CFSC staff Jennifer Preston attended a meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Working Group on Article 8(j). Their mandate is to look at the role of Indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional knowledge relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. CFSC engages with our Indigenous partners with a focus on ensuring Indigenous peoples' human rights are properly considered; there are serious concerns that governments are marginalizing Indigenous peoples. More can be

found at: <http://quakerservice.ca/our-work/indigenous-peoples-rights/international-forums/>

Attiwapiskat

On December 8th, a public statement was issued in response to the situation at the Northern Cree community of Attiwapiskat. Their unacceptable living conditions (housing, water, sanitation) are not unique, and the statement calls on the Government of Canada to "honour their constitutional and human rights obligations and work in collaboration with First Nations, Inuit, and Metis communities and their representative organizations to develop systematic and sustainable solutions". Read the full statement at: <http://bit.ly/wC4LWA>

during World War II, was imprisoned, and took his case to the courts, with the Supreme Court (USA) sadly upholding internment in 1944. Gordon's and others' cases were revisited in the 1980s after documents were found, that the US government previously suppressed, that proved that Japanese-Americans were never a threat. In 1987, their convictions were overturned and in 1988 the US government apologized and paid compensation to those who were interned.

Phil Esmonde (Victoria Meeting) died of cancer in Sri Lanka on 27 December at age 61. Phil co-founded the South Pacific Peoples Foundation, an international development agency based in Victoria, BC, and went on to do peace-related work with the Canadian High Commission, Oxfam, British Quakers, Save the Children, and the Non-violent Peace Force. As said in one tribute, "Phil was ... passionately committed to nonviolence, justice and peace. He was courageous, energetic, and a persistent and skillful peacebuilder."

QUAKER CONCERN

Canadian Friends Service Committee/Secours Quaker Canadien

Quaker Concern is the newsletter of Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers). Published three-times a year, it features articles on CFSC projects and concerns of Friends. CFSC's **Annual Report and Appeal** is sent to all donors in late autumn.

Canadian Friends Service Committee, founded in 1931, exists to unify and expand the concerns of Friends in Canada. Our work is carried out by three program committees (Quaker Aboriginal Affairs Committee, Quakers Fostering Justice, Quaker Peace and Sustainable Communities Committee).

Donations are received with gratitude. We rely on the support of individuals to carry out our work. CFSC issues tax receipts for donations over \$10.

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CFSC grants - learn more

CFSC makes grants to individual Friends (and active attenders) and local Meetings for projects that intersect with Friends' concerns. The next deadlines are in September - October. CFSC's grant information sheet can be downloaded here: www.quakerservice.ca/what-you-can-do.

Workcamps in Africa

Ever thought about volunteering for an overseas workcamp? CFSC partner the African Great Lakes Initiative (AGLI), in cooperation with local Quaker Meetings, is offering three workcamp options (Burundi, Rwanda, and Kenya). The workcamps will run June 23 - July 28 (Cost: minimum of \$2300 USD and return airfare). No skills required, all ages welcome. For more information go to www.aglifpt.org and click on "workcamps" or "volunteers" for more information and an application.

Celebrating the Grace of God ...

We were sad to hear of the passing of two Canadian Friends who gave much to the cause of justice, both former board members of CFSC.

Gordon Hirabayashi (Edmonton Meeting) died on 2 January at age 93. Gordon lived a remarkable witness for human rights. Gordon refused to comply with the Japanese internment

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Report back:

Monitoring the election in DR Congo

Last fall, CFSC's long-term partnership with Kinshasa Monthly Meeting's service committee, Project Muinda, was very active with the mobilization of election observers in the national elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In total, Project Muinda mobilized 100 local election monitors and five from Canada (coordinated by CFSC).

Since the late 1990s, Project Muinda has animated peace committees in the 26 neighbourhoods of Kinshasa, the capital city (pop.: 10 million). Civic education and election observation are priority activities for Muinda because elections are such "teachable moments". On November 28, the DR Congo held its second presidential and national legislative assembly elections since armed militias and the government signed a peace accord in 2003. CFSC's five observers (from Ontario and Nova Scotia) sent detailed daily reports which were posted on CFSC's website. We invite you to read those rich reports - here are some excerpts to whet your appetite:

Sheila Havard: *"Living and working side by side with Kinshasa Friends, we experienced the presidential and legislative elections first hand: the tension, the lack of preparation, the cheating, the determination of voters to vote against the odds, the conflicts, the fear. We joined a workshop of close to 100 Project Muinda trainees on November 26 and then left before dawn on November 28 to take up our positions at our assigned polling stations, each of us accompanied by a Congolese Project Muinda election observer."*

A Project Muinda member, after hearing of the police firing into the crowd of opposition supporters on November 26: *"When will this country ever know peace?"*

Athena Madan: *"It was also quite touching for me to see older people who could not read or write, or who were evidently tired or struggling on their feet, very carefully leafing through their ballots, spending*

lengths of time in the booths before walking out expressing satisfaction that they had voted..."

John Graham-Pole: *"... 'building bonds between Canadian and Congolese, between Canadian and Canadian... fast-growing emergent picture of one Congolese community's indomitable peace-building, resilience, heroism..."*

Eric Schiller: *"During my time in Kinshasa, the message that I continued to hear was, 'We want this situation to change'"*.

Dorothy Lander: *"Our life 'en famille' and our forays into the larger community offered so many insights into the promise for, and challenges to democracy, prosperity, and peace in this poor, unstable and war-torn country..."*

A Project Muinda member, reflecting on the observation experience: *"We have observed a sort of parody of an election put on as a show to amuse the spectators."*

Sheila Havard: *"At our farewell meeting Kinshasa Friends assured us our presence had lent credibility to the elections and helped reduce the chance of cheating. In turn team members enthused about how much they had learned during the two-week stay and I voiced my gratitude at the chance to stand in solidarity with*



Athena Madan (far left), one of the CFSC Election Observers, poses with several Project Muinda election observers in Kinshasa last November. Athena is a Toronto-based PhD student focusing on improving the contexts of PTSD intervention for genocide-affected populations.

Kinshasa Quakers at a crucial turning point in the country's history by working and experiencing the elections side by side with them."

The post-election situation in the DR Congo continues to be volatile. CFSC is staying in close touch with Congolese Friends on both sides of the country, and with the Quaker United Nations Offices which are also monitoring the situation. We will continue to post updates and reflections on our website.

We invite you to visit CFSC's new website to learn more through detailed reports, press releases, and reflections: [www. http://quakerservice.ca/our-work/peace/project-muinda/](http://quakerservice.ca/our-work/peace/project-muinda/)

Bill C-10:

Concerns about content and process abound with omnibus bill

By Lee Webb

Overview

Prime Minister Stephen Harper promised to approve an omnibus bill of up to twelve pieces of crime-related legislation within a hundred sitting days of Parliament resuming after last spring's election. On September 20, 2011, the government introduced Bill C-10¹, which incorporated nine pieces of legislation that had been introduced in previous governments.

Bill C-10, *The Safe Streets and Communities Act*, proposes to do a variety of things: child-sex offenders will receive longer sentences, mandatory minimums will apply to drug production and possession for trafficking, it makes the protection of society the overriding principle in relation to violent or repeat young offenders – allowing for youth to be more readily treated like adults, conditional sentences for serious or violent offences will be eliminated, parole opportunities will be tightened, it will take longer to receive a pardon, the Minister of Public Safety will have more legally sanctioned reasons to deny transferring imprisoned Canadians home, victims of terrorism will be permitted to sue the perpetrators (yet there are no provisions for victims of torture who come to Canada), and it will be harder for vulnerable migrants to receive work permits.

Seven days after the bill's introduction, the government imposed "time allocation" on the bill before its second reading. This procedure is often used by Parliament to establish a timetable for debating bills before it; it can also be used by the government to curtail debate on an issue. Time allocation was imposed again on November 30th to allow third reading to occur on December 5, 2011. The government said that Parliament had already considered all of this legislation in earlier sessions, which is why the 100

day timetable was said to be appropriate. While they all were considered in earlier Parliaments, that is not the same as the having had sufficient time for debate and study (which happens in parliamentary committees, after second reading).

While three policies (those on sex-crimes and drug possession and young offenders) were debated and almost passed in previous parliaments, three other bills were each debated for six hours or less each, and three (regarding conditional sentences, parole, and migrant work permits) were not debated at all in committee.

What has been debated so far in the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights has led to more or less identical legislation with almost no amendments being accepted by the government. Ironically, some amendments proposed by opposition Members of Parliament that were rejected in committee were later proposed as last minute additions by the government; however, the Speaker of the House disallowed them for procedural reasons.

Reaction to Bill C-10

The reaction to this bill in civil society has been direct, and almost uniformly disapproving. In favour of the bill are some victims groups (such as Quebec-



Bill C-10 has many Friends upset given its "tough on crime" approach, which has failed in the USA, and its fast-tracking through Parliament. Giianne Broughton and Manuela Popovici (both members of Ottawa Meeting) are pictured at a demonstration on Parliament Hill.

based Association of Families of Persons Assassinated and Disappeared), and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (though they publicly disapprove of the political games that crime policy debates engender).

Other levels of government have commented on Bill C-10. Quebec has been strongest in its opposition, stating that the bill is both wrong-headed when it comes to youth justice, and that it is too expensive for provinces to bear. Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario also object to the bill on economic grounds, though have yet to take a stance on the content of the bill. And while British Columbia and New Brunswick both generally support the bill, they say that there is no way they can pay for it themselves.

Opposed to the bill are a wide variety of civil society organizations: the Canadian Bar Association, the Canadian Council for Refugees, and the Canadian Paediatric Society

1 http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/news-nouv/nr-cp/2011/doc_32637.html

among them. Other groups are engaging Canadians in the debate, which Senator Art Eggleton says is part of re-igniting democracy in Canada. Perhaps among the most interesting voices to be heard in the Canadian debate is the U.S. group Right on Crime, which is a group of Republican lawmakers that has provided the Standing Committee on Justice with a critique based on arguments about social and cost effectiveness.

Our partner organizations, the Church Council on Justice and Corrections (CCJC), and the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ), along with several churches and non-governmental organizations, have put together talking points and contact sheets for people that want to contact their representatives on this issue (<http://ccjc.ca/publications/bill-c-10-resources/>). The Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR), another partner of CFSC, is also critiquing the bill as it includes proposed changes to the Immigration and Refugee Act regarding foreign nationals accessing work permits (<http://ccrweb.ca/en/comments-bill-c10-trafficking>).

Quaker Response

Quakers have also participated in this process. Last fall, Canadian Friends Service Committee prepared and a three-page letter addressing concerns to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. We made three recommendations:

1. *“Remove Bill C-10 from the order paper and reintroduce the disaggregated legislation with sufficient time for debate and study”.* At the very least, Bill C-10 is contentious enough to warrant greater scrutiny of more of its components. There seems to be no compelling reason for accelerated debate on legislation that will seriously affect so many.
2. *“Reject policies that aim mainly at punishment, and encourage policies that provide a meaningful focus on assisting persons affected by crime to redress for the losses they have suffered and rehabilitating people who have behaved in harmful ways to ensure that future crime rates continue to fall. We recommend this focus be based on*

sound research, and be carried out with the dignity, compassion and respect all human beings deserve”. Drawing on Quaker testimonies and the “Justice is Possible” minute adopted by Canadian Yearly Meeting in 2010, this recommendation speaks directly to the restorative justice orientation that CFSC brings to justice work. It also emphasizes the weight Quakers give to reasoned understanding.

3. *“Implement the suggestions of the Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children and Mennonite Central Committee Canada”.* CFSC has not pursued federal level criminal policy reform in a concerted way, like it has with Aboriginal and civil rights policies. Consequently, we have endorsed groups for which we have great respect and which are more expert in the field.

The Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children is a network devoted to promoting respect for children’s rights at national and international levels using the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to frame their work. Their submission on Bill C-10 points out that treating young offenders more like adults has not been shown to be effective, and that many questions remain about whether the youth portion of the bill complies with Canada’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. CFSC endorsed this position (visit www.rightsofchildren.ca) because members of the committee have a special interest and familiarity with the organization, and it was felt that this organization spoke concretely to the concerns we shared about the bill. The Mennonite Central Committee Canada is CFSC’s counterpart in the Mennonite community. Writing to Rob Nicholson, the Minister of Justice, MCCC stressed providing more emphasis on proven restorative justice strategies. They also asked for more time to be taken in assessing the legislation. An MCCC member also spoke to the Committee. As a victim of crime, she related that in the long run she and other victims valued crime prevention, especially among the young, and the truth-finding function of the law much more than they valued the sentencing of perpetrators. She also emphasized the need for restora-

tive justice and, in her words, “love first, justice second”. These interventions can be found at <http://canada.mcc.org/restorativejustice>.

The talking points on the Canadian Civil Liberties Association website (<http://ccla.org/omnibus-crime-bill-c-10/>) are also very helpful.

What collectively concerns many critics is that many of the measures that are collected into Bill C-10 have been tried, and failed, in other jurisdictions, like the United States where indeed many of the costly punitive measures once used are being rolled back as they did not realize their goal of making communities safer by reducing crime and preventing recidivism.

What next?

Canadian Friends Service Committee is continuing to monitor the path of the bill and look for ways in which we can usefully provide input. We will keep the Quaker community informed about what we and our partners are doing on this file.

Additionally, we continue to work with Quaker connected individuals and groups to provide communities with restorative justice options.

In the meantime, we urge everyone to write to members of the Senate with your concerns. The organization Lead Now launched a letter writing campaign that has directed over 355,000 letters from over 24,000 Canadians to the Canadian Senate. PEI Senator Percy Downe says he has received more letters about this bill than any other in his nine years in the Senate. Ontario Senator Art Eggleton, alone, has received letters from over 9000 Ontarians. This response appears to be having an impact as Marjory LeBreton, the Leader of the Government in the Senate, who is allowing the Senate a normal amount of time to examine the bill. More input on the bill is likely to strengthen those voices of concern that may yet be able to amend the bill as it passes through the Senate.

Lee Webb is a member of Coldstream Meeting (Ontario) and is a member of the Board of CFSC, serving as the Co-Clerk of its Quakers Fostering Justice program committee.

SURVIVORS

Continued from page 1

present. The tissues holding the tears were kept and symbolically burned each night at the sacred fire.

The voices tended to be sorrowful, with some anger and sometimes humour used as a tool of survival. Those who wanted to be heard privately could do so in another building. The range of the abuse suffered by the survivors was extensive. Stories of vulnerable children experiencing horrendous violence in every way possible were followed by stories of adult survivors with the courage to fight for their rights having been further abused by lawyers misappropriating funds for court challenges.

One survivor shared, "They put an exotic bird in a cage, let him molt and deteriorate. Then he's thrown a few pieces of bread and expected to recover. I wonder if they want us to 'heal', or 'heel', like a dog, in supplication?"

Forgiveness: An Indigenous man says to me in passing, "miracles happen in this place!" He had witnessed a woman and the son that she had given away for adoption when he was an infant meet here for the first time. They embraced. Her son had forgiven her and they are moving forward.

Healing: An Elder said, "You can have the best bow, the sharpest arrow and the clearest eye, but if you don't eventually let go you will miss your target". Another survivor ended her testimony with these words: "I am happy as a survivor, with my husband and friends as survivors. My happiness is my best revenge".

Justice: The challenges in Canada for Indigenous peoples to maintain control over their fisheries is overwhelming. Sherry Pictou, a chief of Bear River reserve, finds strength and support through liaison with an international organization for fisher people. She referred to using Article 31 of the *UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a path to address wrongs. She uses Indigenous wisdom to help her find strength: "No matter what shape you're in, what you're going through, you can always look to

the sky."

Reconciliation: One panelist talked about becoming a "born-again Mi'kmaq". Reclaiming cultural traditions and language allowed him to move forward.

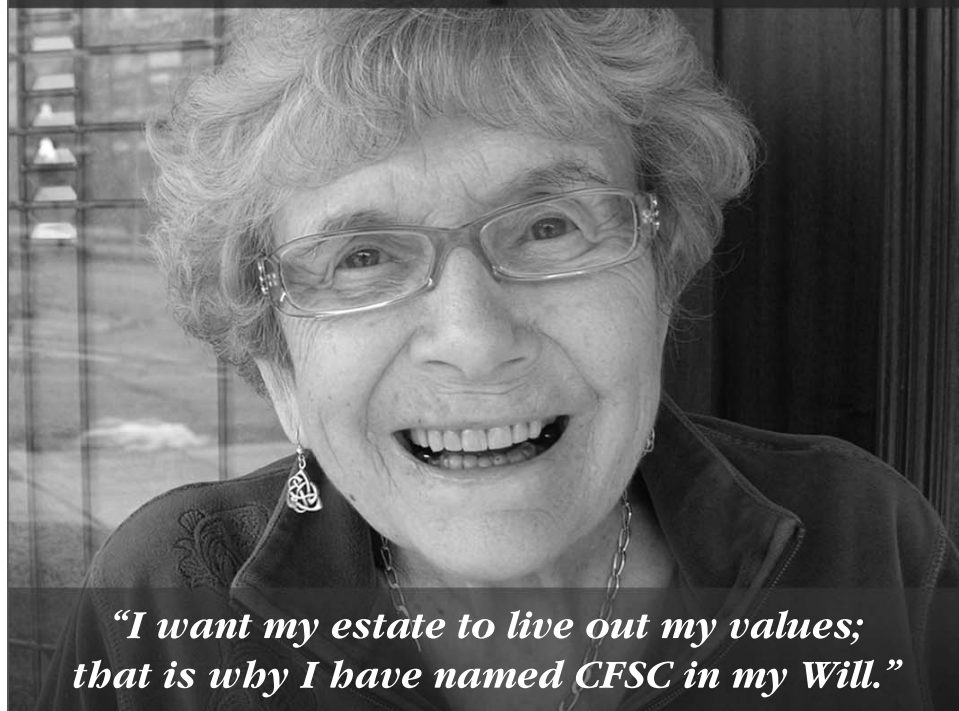
The TRC event offered tools to both Indigenous peoples and allies to move forward. A safe environment for all to speak was the main element. Support to survivors and allies, such as ourselves, was offered openly and lovingly.

This event, however, does not fulfill the need for healing. After the TRC event, the Tatamagouche Centre, a United Church of Canada facility, offered a week of traditional healing (talking in circles, sweat lodges) by

and for Indigenous people. CFSC gave financial support for this event. Funding for healing in Indigenous communities has been greatly reduced. We encourage readers to become involved with local activities regarding the TRC, or other actions that would work towards "resetting" the relationship between Indigenous persons and settlers.

More on the TRC can be found at <www.trc.ca>. Penni Burrell is a member of Annapolis Valley Monthly Meeting in Nova Scotia and is a member of the Board of CFSC, where she serves as Co-Clerk of its Quaker Aboriginal Affairs Program Committee.

Letting your life speak...



"I want my estate to live out my values; that is why I have named CFSC in my Will."

Mona Callin (Hamilton Meeting) has faithfully served Friends in many roles locally and nationally. Mona's legacy of service will continue through long-term support of Canadian Friends' witness for peace and justice.

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Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers)

A Committee of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Canada

The revenge of the pigweed: How genetic shift is defeating GM crops

By Evelyn Schmitz-Hertzberg

Review of *Genetically Modified Crops: Promises, Perils and the Need for Public Policy* (2011) by Anne Mitchell et al., published by The Quaker Institute for the Future.

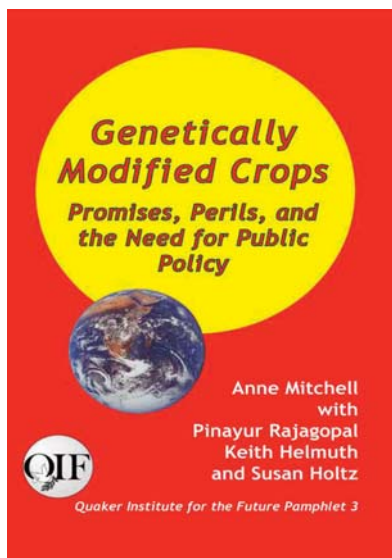
Amaranthus palmeri is a very old species of plant of the Americas commonly called amaranth or Palmer pigweed. It used to be widely cultivated by Indigenous Peoples as a food crop for its highly nutritious (protein rich) seeds. It was neglected in favour of wheat when Europeans came to North America.

The use of glyphosate in herbicides, such as Roundup, in the cultivation of agricultural crops and the development of genetically modified (GM) glyphosate-tolerant crop seeds (such as Roundup Ready seeds) has led to the evolution of so-called “super weeds” that are resistant to glyphosate. When the herbicide is used most weeds are killed; however, some plants, like Palmer pigweed, have natural resistance. Moreover, genetic shift (evolution) has given rise to resistant varieties not killed by herbicides. These varieties are now reproducing in GM crop fields. The super weed variety of Palmer pigweed is bigger and the stems are so thick that they destroy weeding equipment. Hand weeding is the only way to remove them. In 2009 in the southern USA, over 50% of the cotton fields planted with GM cotton and sprayed with glyphosate had to be weeded by hand. This defeats the purpose of using these seeds and herbicides, as this combination is meant to eliminate the need for weeding.

I cannot help but think that this is nature’s revenge on the scientists who believe that control of weeds on a single vast scale can be achieved by developing GM crop seeds! These GM crop seeds are patented by companies and then bought by farmers who cannot save the seed for future plantings (protection of the company’s intellectual property rights). If a nearby organic farmer complains that

the GM seeds are contaminating their organic crops, s/he can also point to the airborne Palmer pigweed pollen that disseminates those plants over large areas, creating the added problem of difficult weeding!

I learned about all this from a new pamphlet on GM crops written by several Canadian Friends. Biotechnology is a complex field, and the pamphlet has several articles by different authors. Anne Mitchell (Associate Member of CFSC focusing on Biotechnology) is concerned with



the highly contentious issues around the development of GM seeds for use in agriculture. Susan Holtz writes that these issues involve “ethical objections related to ecological risks, unknowns regarding health risks and social justice issues about the increasing concentration of corporate control in agriculture, along with the negative economic impacts on small farmers in the developing world and in the organic agricultural sector everywhere.”

The authors evoke the “precautionary principle” which is an approach to decision-making in which new substances and processes are prohibited until tests deem them safe, rather than allowing usage until testing shows deleterious effects. There is

currently a lack of public policy in the area of genetically modified crops.

Keith Helmuth writes that genetic engineering is a challenge to our newer Quaker testimony, unity with creation, our right relationship for a sustainable ecological community whereby the whole of creation is treated with respect. CFSC acknowledges this important concern in our vision, values and mission statements. Friends need to understand the issues around genetically modified (GM) crops and to take action where we are able. The precautionary principle dictates that when possible we should encourage agro-ecological farming methods and eating non-GM and organic foods. Labeling of GM foods is crucial to being able to knowingly do this.

Pinayur Rajagopal writes that industrial agriculture as a solution to food insecurity ignores “factors related to the local environment ... humans, their culture and society; soil types; climate; natural plant communities; the interplay of beneficial insects and pests; and other location-specific conditions.” These factors are ignored in the large-scale mechanized industrial agriculture of the green revolution (inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and mono-cultures of high yield strains of seeds) and biotechnological agriculture (mainly GM pesticide resistant seeds). “The agro-ecological, participatory approach not only promises better yields together with improved environmental conditions, but its distribution effect is more advantageous. It is of direct use to poor peasant farmers.”

The pamphlet is an excellent introduction to the concern of biotechnology and has practical suggestions for making our concerns heard. Visit <www.quakerinstitute.org> to order a copy.

Evelyn Schmitz-Hertzberg is a member of Yonge Street Monthly Meeting and of the Board of CFSC, serving on its Quaker Peace and Sustainable Communities Program Committee.

FRIENDS ON THE MOVE

CFSC welcomes **Glenn Morison** (Winnipeg Meeting) who was named to serve on the Board of CFSC by Representative Meeting in November. The following appointments were made at CFSC's October meeting: **Lesley Robertson** (Clerk), **Dereck Collins-Thompson** (Associate Clerk), **Don Alexander** (Treasurer), and **Sheila Havard** and **Lana Robinson** (Co-Recording Clerks).

CFSC staff **Jennifer Preston** represented CFSC at the Quaker United Nations Group (QUNG) meeting in Geneva in November. Friends from the Europe and North America, and Friends World Committee for

Consultation, shared details on United Nations based work and explored areas for more mutual support. CFSC represents Friends globally through FWCC at the UN on the Indigenous peoples' human rights file.

Robert (Bob) and Helen Clarke (Ottawa Meeting; Bob is a former CFSC board member) returned from Sri Lanka and Indonesia in January. In November and December, they facilitated workshops with local peace-building organizations to strengthen their capacity to use self-reliant peace-building methods.

Sheila Havard (Coldstream Meeting and CFSC board member) spent two

weeks at the Bududa Learning Centre in Uganda, a CFSC partner organization, in November. Her lively daily journal can be read at: www.quakerservice.ca/our-work/economics-and-ecology/bududa/

Jane Orion Smith, CFSC's General Secretary, will visit and lead a program at Quaker Meetings in Toronto (ON), Vernon (BC), and Victoria (BC) over the next few months. If your Meeting, Half Yearly Meeting, or Regional Gathering would welcome a visit, we'd be happy to try to make it happen. To follow up, email janeorion@quakerservice.ca or call 416-920-5213.



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