

# PEACEWAYS



Issue # 213

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The Newsletter of the Central Kentucky Council for Peace and Justice  
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## Look for CKCPJ's roving Fair Trade Shop throughout the area this season

The Central Kentucky Council for Peace and Justice will be featuring fair trade handcrafted items for sale during the holiday season. These items have been made by artisans from developing countries around the world, in regions of South and Central America, Africa, Far East and other small, struggling countries. We will be offering this merchandise at church and school craft festivals, alternative gift fairs, and art marketplaces during November and December. The schedule will be publicized in many of the local community magazines and updated on our website and JusticeList. **See calendar**, page 7.

If you are planning a Holiday event, we would like to offer our fair trade items for sale as an alternative way to purchase personal gifts with a cause. Most of these ethnic items are not only beautiful but also functional, including home accessories, purses and bags, jewelry, children's wear and toys, as well as religious and secular seasonal artifacts.

We will have samples available at our office for your preview. Perhaps you have other ideas about promoting this very worthy cause to benefit the artists and craftspeople who support their families and often their communities through their handiwork.

**For more information, contact Billie Mallory, (859) 285-5211, [mallorybillie@yahoo.com](mailto:mallorybillie@yahoo.com).**

Lexington also has a local consumer-owned cooperative, the **Good Foods Market & Café**, which has a number of fair trade items in its inventory. Chief among these fair trade items is coffee.

In January 2007, General Manager Anne Hopkins traveled to Chiapas, Mexico to visit the coffee cooperative CIRSA (Comunidades Indigenas de la Region de Simojovel de Allende). CIRSA sells organic Fair Trade coffee to Equal Exchange, Good Foods' primary coffee wholesaler. The lives of CIRSA farmers are very different than their non-co-op coffee-farming neighbors. With co-op funds, CIRSA purchased its own warehouse, store and cafeteria. Cooperative funds were used to buy two trucks so now their coffee is trucked down the mountain, rather than packed down on horses. Co-op members own their own land, have running water and electricity and a school they built with Co-op funds. ¡Excelente, CIRSA!

Good Foods is committed to fair trade coffee. Through fair trade companies like Equal Exchange and Just Coffee, Good Foods links coffee farmers throughout the world with coffee-loving consumers. Good Foods' customers improve the lives of farming families by supporting a fair coffee bean price that is always higher than the open market price. Fair trade en-

courages ecologically sustainable farming practices, giving premiums for organic coffees. All fair trade farmers belong to coffee cooperatives and commit to the seven Cooperative Principles.

In addition to coffee, Good Foods offers these other items that are fair trade: lots of different chocolate products, sugar, various teas, bananas, nuts, and gift items from the organization Ten Thousand Villages.

"The people who oppose your ideas are inevitably those who represent the established order that your ideas will upset." —Robert F. Kennedy

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## The Central Kentucky Council for Peace & Justice

**Staff:** Michael Fogler, Newsletter Editor and Mailing Coordinator; Candice Watson, Administrative Assistant.

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Submissions of articles or items in the Calendar are welcome. Contact the editor, Michael Fogler, at (859) 299-3074 or michael@lexingtonguitartrio.com. Deadline: the first Wednesday of the month.

The views expressed in *Peaceways* are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Central Kentucky Council for Peace and Justice.

# First-hand experience with Iraqi refugees in Syria

by Scott Winkler

For the past two years we have had friends living in Damascus, Syria. They stay there most of the year and then come home to the states during the summer. Gabe and Theresa are retired and they have spent some time in the Middle East and wanted to immerse themselves in the culture of the Middle East and learn Arabic. Part of their motive was to protest the war in Iraq, where they have also traveled and have friends; and part of it was to get to know more of the human race. They have been sending many friends in-depth journal pieces about all kinds of things from food to religious practices. Their writings are fascinating and open up a world that many of us know little about.

Gabe and Theresa have even started a small fund to help Iraqi refugees in Syria continue their educations. Theresa and Gabe have had the opportunity to talk with many people while they have been living in and among the Damascus people. Many of them are Iraqi refugees. In their last letter they shared some of the thoughts of those refugees, I would like to simply share them with you.

This was from a woman in her early 40s: "My life was very good before. I used to drive my children to their school. After I got back home I would breakfast with my husband and then go to my work at the library. We used to have picnics in different places in Baghdad every Thursday night. My life was simple and beautiful.

"Baghdad started to become a dangerous place, especially the car bombs. The U.S. Army began to arrest people for no reason. My brother and brother-in-law were kept in Bucca Camp for 16 months with no charges. Do people in the rest of the world know that Iraqis get arrested and kept for 16 months with no charges?

"Then there was a new period. If you were Sunni and were captured by a Shiaa group, you would get killed. And

the same if you were Shiaa and were captured by a Sunni. This came with the war. You can go and ask any Iraqi man or woman and they will tell you that Shiaa killing Sunni and Sunni killing Shiaa are an American creation."

A man in his mid 50s wrote: "I used to run a shop before the American Army came to Baghdad. I loved my life at that time, but conditions are different now. Iraq is one of the most dangerous places in the world. I came to Damascus in order to have some of my life back.

"I lost my shop and my son in a car bomb explosion. I am sad not only for my son, but all the fathers and mothers who have lost their children. I am sure that the Iraqi government knows everything happening and they want this condition to go on so that they can make more money for the Iraqi government and the Americans. When will they stop sucking the Iraqi blood and killing people and making people sad for the rest of their lives just for money? I used to go the Mosque every day, but the last two years the Mosque became dangerous. The Americans started doing raids and arresting everyone praying there. Here in Syria I can go to the Mosque without fear of being arrested."

Gabe and Theresa have spent almost two years getting to know these people and their many stories. Whether you agree with them or not, we cannot grow as human beings until we learn to listen to other people's stories. ■

*Scott Winkler is co-pastor, along with his wife Sue, of the Old Union Christian Church in a rural area of northern Fayette County.*

"Nonviolence has the unique ability to simultaneously accept and reject—to acknowledge and connect us with that which is valuable in a person at the same time as it resists and challenges that person's oppressive attitude or behavior."

—Jane Meyerding

# Beware of “Free” Trade agreements

by Kerby Neill

Beware of “free” trade agreements. Too often they are neither free nor fair. For some Americans free trade means opportunity, profits, globally available goods, and a rising tide that lifts all boats. For me free trade has other faces.

One is Juana who was 11 when I met her. She lived in La Esperanza, a poor barrio south of Guatemala City. She left school after second grade. “Public” school can be expensive in many countries. When third grade started her mother lacked the money to buy the required uniform and school supplies. Juana’s Mom was too poor the next year, too. At age 11, Juana was reluctant to go back to school and be the biggest girl in the third grade and her mother was still supporting her family on bare survival wages.

I had a plan for Juana. I was directing the Reforzamiento, a supplementary education program developed by a women’s cooperative in the barrio. Because schools in the barrio were so limited, children attended half a day—either in the morning or afternoon. Even with a shortened day, there were 50 to a class and instruction was weak. There was plenty of need for the Reforzamiento. Our instructors were enthusiastic volunteers. At various times they included an American nun, young college graduates from the US, Europe, or Canada (and even one from China).

We offered Juana the opportunity to come to the Reforzamiento for intensive help to catch up. We offered free school supplies to enter 5<sup>th</sup> grade at mid-term with her age mates. She and her mother seemed excited, but Juana never showed up! When I visited the home to follow-up, Juana was at work—eight hours a day in a maquiladora putting products into fitted styrofoam packaging for shipment to the U.S. Mother later told me the family needed the money. With no education, Juana seems condemned to repeat the cycle of poverty from which she comes.

Free trade agreements are often challenged for weak union protections

or environmental standards, but they do prohibit child labor or other sweat shop conditions. Unfortunately this is more window dressing than reality. In many countries where we enter free trade agreements, there is much corruption. Laws against child labor, exploitative work conditions, or protecting the right to organize are on the books, but not enforced; or they are evaded by payoffs. Another face of free trade for me is Julia, a courageous young woman who volunteered with Witness for Peace. When she showed up to help local organizers of sugar workers, she was met by men brandishing automatic weapons who told her persons helping a union were not welcome.

Too often free trade is like the “free vacation” in a raffle. The winner and the group that sponsors the raffle do well, everyone else loses. In raffles we understand this and are willing to risk stacked odds because we support the charity that sponsors the raffle. Not so with “free” trade. The losers don’t willingly take the risk but they do take the

losses.

The supposedly “win-win” North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have cost over 700,000 U.S. citizens their jobs, raised pollution, disease and birth defects in areas where jobs went in Mexico (before many moved on to Asia), and allowed cheap agri-business corn into Mexico, destroying much of Mexico’s small farm economy and adding pressures to migrate to the U.S.A.

What can you do? Support *fair trade* over free trade. Fair trade recognizes that producers need fair prices for their labor and that the right to organize, to work safely, and to have environmental protection are real. More US businesses are recognizing the ethical need for fair trade and stocking and selling fair trade products. You can help—ask for fair trade coffee when you shop, discover what retailers carry goods made under poor working conditions and avoid them, learn what goes into those bally-

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## Fair Trade Facts

- Worldwide, fair trade sales totaled \$2.6 billion in 2006, according to the International Fair Trade Association.
- In North America, Fair Trade Federation member sales totaled \$160+ million in 2006.
- Of \$3.6 trillion of all goods exchanged globally, fair trade accounts for only .01%.
- Fair trade businesses return 1/3 to 1/4 of profits back to producers in developing countries.
- According to the National Labor Committee, a Haitian sewing clothing for the U.S. market may earn less than 1% of the retail price.
- Sales for Ten Thousand Villages, the largest fair trade organization in the United States, grew from nearly \$3 million in 1985 to nearly \$12 million in 1998. Ten Thousand Villages’ Canadian operations reported another \$3 million. Combined, that represents the creation of the equivalent of 12,500 full-time jobs for disadvantaged artisans and farmers.
- Of its \$5.2 million in sales for 1998, SERRV International returned nearly \$2 million directly to producers.
- North American consumers pay \$4 to \$11 a pound for coffee bought from growers for about 80 cents a pound. Growers who sell to fair trade organizations earn \$1.26 to \$1.41 a pound; they also receive a 5-10 cent social premium in addition to the price per pound.
- Sixty to seventy percent of the artisans providing fair trade hand-crafted products are women. Often these women are mothers and the sole wage earners in the home.

(from [www.fairtradefederation.org](http://www.fairtradefederation.org))

# Watching the drastic economic changes

by Rebecca Glasscock

I, as a young girl in the '50s and '60s, was in my own world of bicycles and homework and all the other things of childhood. Also, like most girls of my age, I liked pretty clothes. There was a store downtown – the Brother and Sister Shop – where I used to love to go and look. There was this particular plaid wool skirt with box pleats that I just adored. I went to the store many times, to see if the skirt was still there.

Although we were middle-class, my mother never bought me anything at that store because clothes were expensive. Fortunately for my sister and me, our mother was an excellent seamstress; and she made most of our clothes. Usually, as a beginning-of-school treat, we would go down to the Sears and Roebuck and pick out two new fall dresses each for the coming school year. The labels on those pretty, well-made dresses always said “Made in the U.S.A.” The Muscle Shoals area (Alabama) of my youth was the home of Diamond Shamrock, Union Carbide, Reynolds Aluminum, Ford Motor Company, and lots of other chemical plants and small textile mills. One mill, J. J.'s, made gowns and robes. I knew about it because the lady across the road worked there. It was a living, but it was a non-union shop and the company didn't seem to care much about the employees. She ended up having to quit because of rotator cuff injury. When the mills closed down, one by one, in the 1970s, few seemed to care

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## Beware of free trade (cont.)

hooded trade treaties, and let your elected representatives know what you think. You can educate yourself easily on basic trade issues. *Free Trade 101* is available at [www.globalexchange.org/](http://www.globalexchange.org/).

Another resource for fair trade information is Oxfam (go to [oxfamamerica.org](http://oxfamamerica.org) and search for “fair trade”). Council Board member Soreyda Begley can offer a compelling presentation on issues of fair trade to groups or classes. She can be contacted at [soreyda@soreyda.com](mailto:soreyda@soreyda.com) or by phone at (859) 576-0924. ■

or even notice.

I didn't realize at the time that there was a global economic change afoot. Today, we call it economic globalization. Some point to Indonesia as the genesis of this new economic world order. In the late 1960s, Sukarno, independent Indonesia's first president, was forced from office by one of his generals, Suharto. Sukarno had believed in the common good and was thus labeled a communist. Suharto, on the other hand, subscribed to the ideals of capitalism, markets, accumulation of wealth, and free trade. As documented by John Pilger, a conference in the 1970s brought together the captains of capitalism and they, in a fashion not unlike the Scramble for Africa of the late 1800s, re-made the Indonesian economy in the capitalist mode. Around the same time, President Nixon traveled to China, opening up dialogue and the beginnings of an economic relationship.

It was also in the 1970s that OPEC drastically limited supply of oil to the west. In the process, the OPEC countries accumulated a lot of money. This money was lent out to up-and-coming countries in the 1970s, for national development. This development included not only building infrastructure for industry, but building schools, providing healthcare, protecting the environment, and so on.

Then, in the early 1980s, a global recession knocked these up-and-coming countries to their knees. The going prices for agricultural goods, timber, and other raw materials dropped dramatically. Many of the countries in Africa, Asia, and the Americas could no longer keep up with payments on those loans. The big lending entities, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, stepped in and restructured the loans. These were the “Structural Adjustment Programs” or SAPs. Because the countries were required to pay on the principal, they usually had to reduce their budgets for health, education, and environmental protection. Still, the economic situation in many of the world's countries continues to deteriorate and

the debts owed may never be fully repaid.

The debt crisis is joined by corrupt governments, greed, lack of information, trade agreements such as NAFTA, and other factors in giving us the economic order with which we are dealing today. That situation is one in which the corporations are not asked to have any sort of loyalty – to their employees, to their home country, or to the planet. The only imperative is to maximum profits.

The trade agreements and the World Trade Organization have made it easy for corporations to seek the lowest wages, the most lax environmental laws, and the least restrictive taxes for operation. The result is that people around the world – from the women working in the maquiladoras along the Mexican border, to the children making soccer balls in India, to the youthful workers in China making everything from ceramic vases to DVD players – are exploited beyond our comprehension. We are told that this is what has to happen for country X to progress – and that at least it is a job. But who “progresses” under these conditions? Certainly not the workers.

In the United States, our buying frenzy will end one of these days. In the meantime, while we still have the opportunity to trade and to enjoy all of the fruits of other's labor, it is past time to put some thought into what we purchase by considering the following questions: (1) Do I need this – or just want it? (2) Were the workers who made this product paid a living wage? (3) Will the money earned from making this product stay in the home community or will the money flow to corporate offices outside the community? (4) Does the company pay its fair share of taxes? (5) Was protection of the environment considered in the production of this product? (6) How far did this product have to travel – and how many resources were used in its transport?

Of course, if we really answered all of these questions before making a purchase, we would soon be in the position

**(Continued on next page)**

# Our own Jim Embry a cooperative winner

by Billie Mallory

October was National Co-op Month dedicated to celebrating the cooperative business model and informing communities about the purpose and values of co-ops. In celebration, our own co-op, Good Foods Market & Café, participated in a National "Co-operate for Community" contest, recognizing individuals cooperating with others to support more sustainable food in our community. One of our own Lexington natives—Jim Embry, was nominated and won the local contest and was advanced to the national contest for a prestigious nomination. We are very proud of Jim, as one of our CKCPJ new board members, and a real homegrown winner!

Jim Embry has long been a community activist in Lexington, dating back 35 years ago as a founding member of the Good Foods Co-op. He is currently serving on its board and a host of others, including the Environmental Commission, Bluegrass Partnership for Green Committee, Sustainable Communities Network, and others.

Jim has also founded several community efforts, integrating the arts, cultural diversity, youth leadership, and

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## Economic changes (cont.)

of hoping that our gardens were going to produce and that we were going to quickly get the hang of spinning our own cloth. The point is to at least let those questions go through our heads and make us pause to consider. The result, for me, is that I just don't make some purchases. I don't buy very many clothes and those I do purchase are usually from DEVA (a USA cottage industry) or Marketplace of India (a women's cooperative). But there are lots of fair trade options for clothing and other goods. I think the main thing is that we need to move from being conspicuous consumers to conscientious citizens. Citizens have to purchase things too, but consumption of stuff is not the focus of life. As Mahatma Gandhi once said "Action expresses priorities." ■

historical preservation, which includes the Youth GreenCorps, the Isaac Murphy Memorial Garden, and NELI (Northeast Lexington Initiative). Jim has successfully collaborated with many established social justice groups, including CKCPJ and the Kentucky Coalition for Immigration Rights and Reform, as well as grassroots efforts such as community gardening projects and sustainable school gardens.

Jim has proven his ability to cross barriers of age, race, culture, and religious faiths by establishing working rela-

tionships with youth to senior citizens, African-American and Latino populations, and Muslim and Christian groups, bringing such diversity together with the common denominator of food and gardening.

Jim accomplishes this through grants, private donations, collaborative efforts, and volunteerism. None of this is his vocation—but an avocation of love for community and sustainability that brings diversity together for the common good. ■

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## Certification for fair trade agriculture

Fair Trade Certification empowers farmers and farm workers to lift themselves out of poverty by investing in their farms and communities, protecting the environment, and developing the business skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace.

Fair Trade is much more than a fair price! Fair Trade principles include:

- Fair price: Democratically organized farmer groups receive a guaranteed minimum floor price and an additional premium for certified organic products. Farmer organizations are also eligible for pre-harvest credit.
- Fair labor conditions: Workers on Fair Trade farms enjoy freedom of association, safe working conditions, and living wages. Forced child labor is strictly prohibited.
- Direct trade: With Fair Trade, importers purchase from Fair Trade producer groups as directly as possible, eliminating unnecessary "middlemen" and empowering farmers to develop the business capacity necessary to compete in the global marketplace.
- Democratic and transparent organizations: Fair Trade farmers and farm workers decide democratically how to invest Fair Trade revenues.
- Community development: Fair Trade farmers and farm workers invest Fair Trade premiums in social and business development projects like schol-

arship programs, quality improvement trainings, and organic certification.

- Environmental sustainability: Harmful agrochemicals and GMOs are strictly prohibited in favor of environmentally sustainable farming methods that protect farmers' health and preserve valuable ecosystems for future generations.

TransFair USA, a non-profit organization, is the only independent, third-party certifier of Fair Trade products in the U.S. and one of 20 members of Fairtrade Labeling Organizations International (FLO). TransFair's rigorous audit system, which tracks products from farm to finished product, verifies industry compliance with Fair Trade criteria. TransFair allows U.S. companies to display the Fair Trade Certified label on products that meet strict Fair Trade standards.

Fair Trade Certification is currently available in the U.S. for coffee, tea and herbs, cocoa and chocolate, fresh fruit, sugar, rice, and vanilla. ■

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"American feed for livestock takes so much energy to grow counting fuel for farm machinery and for making fertilizers and pesticides, that it might as well be a petroleum by-product." —Alan Durning, Worldwatch Institute

# A history of Berea's PeaceCraft store

by Maryann Ghosal

In 1982 a group of Bereans formed the Berea Interfaith Taskforce for Peace, a grassroots organization of people from various faith traditions who shared a commitment to peace-making and social justice issues. One set of convictions within the group was that there can be no long-term sustainable peace without social and economic justice. In 1988, in an effort to give a practical focus to their commitment to economic justice, the Taskforce set up PeaceCraft, a retail store selling craft items purchased for a just price from around the world. The hope of the store was and is that just pricing for their craft items would provide workers with the resources they need to begin improving their lives and that of those around them.

After acquiring some low-interest loans from other non-profit peace and justice groups and a small inventory of craft items from the developing areas of the world, PeaceCraft opened in June of 1988. In the beginning, the store's focus was on Central America. This reflected the Taskforce's focus on countering the social, economic, and political devastation resulting from several civil wars that raged in the area during the 1980s. During that time, they sponsored programs to educate the public about the situation in Central America and participated in the Overground Railroad, which helped transport legal Central American refugees through the States to asylum in Canada.

The store continues to be governed by a board of directors drawn from organizations that have been supportive over the years. Day-to-day operations are sustained by a manager (sometimes part-time and sometimes full-time), student assistants from Berea College's student labor program, and a group of dedicated and loyal volunteers. PeaceCraft is located at 307 Chestnut Street in Berea. The store is open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Their phone number is (859) 986-7441. In addition to maintaining sales at the store, PeaceCraft

has also conducted outside sales at churches and other locations during the late fall holiday season for many years. This year they will have outside sales at Danville Presbyterian Church on Sunday, November 18, Lexington's Catholic Newman Center on Saturday and Sunday, November 17-18, and Central Christian Church early in December (date not finalized).

In Fall 2006, a group from the Central Kentucky Council for Peace and Justice under the leadership of Billie Mallory began exploring the possibility of opening a fair trade shop in Lexington during the fall holiday sea-

son. The shop, Fair Works, did open, thanks in large part to wonderful help from PeaceCraft. Laurie White and Katie Startzman, PeaceCraft's directors during that time, provided CKCPJ with excellent advice, loaned us some display furniture for our store, and allowed us to place orders for goods through PeaceCraft's account. Without their help, it would not have been possible to open the store last year.

This year Fair Works has decided to focus on event sales rather than have a store. See the front page for contact information for Billie Mallory. ■

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## A culture of peace through the eyes of a child

by Meredith Hall

*This essay was an "honorable mention" in the recent Peace Essay Contest at BCTC.*

Last night I sat down on my bed and began reading a book to my niece. We were reading the book *Imagine*, a children's storybook with beautiful illustrations drawn for the lyrics of the equally beautiful peace anthem "Imagine" by John Lennon. As I read she listened intently with her little head nestled on my shoulder. Out of the corner of my eye I saw tiny fingers feeling for the pages. She stared at the images before her. A look of wonderment crept upon her face, hiding behind her rosy cheeks. I stopped reading and looked at her.

"What's the matter?" I asked. As she waited a few moments, I was trying to figure out what could possibly be the matter. One of the pages read "Nothing to kill or die for, and no religion too..." I was hesitant about this page, for she often asked about death and what it meant to die. Another question about death, I presumed and began to prepare for what she might say next.

"Why isn't the world like this?" She said looking up at me with a look both of sadness and intrigue. I found myself in awe that such a complex question came from a four year old, but none the less I quickly began to rack my brain for an answer.

"I don't know." I answered with an instant thought of dissatisfaction. All the questions she had asked before seemed so simple, like "Why does Cinderella have a blue dress?" The common answer in a house

full of feminists was "Cinderella feels the need to break away from society's restrictions by wearing the color blue as opposed to the color pink, for she feels the color pink limits her to the idea of gender characterization by certain colors." At this response, she would simply nod and continue coloring in her princess coloring book.

At this question however, I knew her young mind would be dissatisfied until there was an explanation she deemed appropriate; and no amount of princess coloring books could detain her interest. The sad truth was, I really didn't *know* why our world had become what is has.

When I was her age things seemed so different. I never had to live in fear of going to preschool because someone threatened to bomb the building (my only fear was the occasional "accident") or being afraid just stepping outside my door like many young women in the nation of Iraq have to feel everyday. Never did I have to seek refuge in the streets knowing I would be abducted and made to be a child soldier if I were to stay in the convenience of my own home, just like the children of Uganda do every night.

Where has peace gone? If anything we have bred a culture so far from peace, we do not remember what it is anymore. My hopes for peace are days when there are no longer fictional story books depicting the world without war, poverty and indifference, but a day in fact when these books can be nonfiction. I'm sure everyone would love to

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# Events at a Glance

<i><b>Date/Time</b></i>	<i><b>Event Description</b></i>	<i><b>Contact</b></i>
Sunday, December 2, 9:00 am - 1:00 pm	<b>FairWorks Shop</b> , Hunter Presbyterian Church, 109 Rosemont Garden, Lexington. ●	Billie Mallory, 285-5211
Sunday, December 9, 9:00 am - 1:00 pm	<b>FairWorks Shop</b> , Word of Hope Lutheran Church, 1870 Armstrong Mill Road ●	Billie Mallory, 285-5211
More dates and locations for the <b>FairWorks Shop</b> will be announced soon. Check your email, and visit <a href="http://justicelist.typepad.com">justicelist.typepad.com</a> .	"Most people are largely unaware of the wide-ranging effects cattle are having on the ecosystems of the planet and the fortunes of civilization. Yet, cattle production and beef consumption now rank among the gravest threats to the future well-being of the earth and its human population." —Jeremy Rifkin	
1 <sup>st</sup> Wed. of the month, 7:00 pm	<b>CKCPJ Board Meeting</b> , KCCJ offices, 112 N. Upper St. All welcome.	Kerby Neill, 293-2265
Every Sunday 6:00 pm	<b>Sustainable Communities Network</b> , Third Street Stuff, on N.Limestone near the corner of Third St. <a href="http://www.SustainLex.org">www.SustainLex.org</a>	Jim Embry, 312-7024
1 <sup>st</sup> Wed. of the month, 7:00 pm	<b>Kitchen Gardeners of the Bluegrass</b> , Unitarian Universalist Church, 3564 Clays Mill Rd.	John Walker 225-3866
1 <sup>st</sup> Wed. of the month, 4:00 - 6:30 pm	<b>Franciscan Peace Center</b> , 3389 Squire Oak.	Pat Griffin 230-1986
Every Thursday, 5:30 - 6:00 pm	<b>Interfaith Prayer Vigil for Peace</b> , Triangle Park in downtown Lexington.	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Wed. of the month, 7:00 - 8:30 pm	<b>Humanist Forum of Central Kentucky (AHA)</b> , Unitarian Universalist Church, 3564 Clays Mill Rd.	Dick Renfro, 255-7029
3 <sup>rd</sup> Thursday of the month,	<b>Kentuckians for the Commonwealth (KFTC)</b> , Episcopal Diocese Mission House, corner of 4th St. and Martin Luther	Janet Tucker, 389-8575
New meeting schedule TBA soon.	<b>Lexington Living Wage Campaign</b> , Community Action Council, Georgetown St., Lexington.	
1 <sup>st</sup> Tuesday of the month, 7:30 pm	<b>Bluegrass Fairness Steering Committee</b> , KCCJ office, 112 N Upper St.	Paul Brown, Chair, heme1588@yahoo.com
4 <sup>th</sup> Thursday of the month,	<b>Central Kentucky Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty</b> , Central Library, downtown.	Will Warner, 278-9232
1 <sup>st</sup> Monday of the month, 12:00 noon - 1:30 pm	<b>Kentucky Migrant Network</b> , Cooperative Extension Building, 1141 Red Mile Place.	Andrea Tapia, 268-3353

● *Denotes article in this issue containing more information.*



"It's cheaper to lock up our attention than our bodies! Fear is cost-effective." —Chris Wayan

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## Bits and Peaces

### Farewell from your editor of 18 years

This is my last issue as editor of *Peaceways*. After 18 years and 180 issues, I have decided that both *Peaceways* and I could use a change. It's time, perhaps past time, for someone else to do this. Starting with the January issue (*Peaceways* is not published in December), there will be a new editor and a new publication. I'm looking forward to seeing it!

For my farewell, I would like to say thank you for the honor and privilege of producing *Peaceways*.

I would like to thank the Central Kentucky Council for Peace and Justice for existing in the first place and hiring me to produce *Peaceways*. CKCPJ is an important voice in this community; and *Peaceways* has been an important part of that voice. In producing this publication, I have tried to take the name *Peaceways* quite literally by having articles that emphasize ways to make peace.

CKCPJ's board has always given me completely free rein with regard to what material went into *Peaceways*. I have greatly appreciated that trust. I'm a person who likes to minimize red tape and keep things simple. Most of the time, virtually no one other than I knew what was going to appear in *Peaceways* until it came out.

This is rather unusual; and I know that not everyone has been happy all of the time with what I have chosen to publish. And to the organization, I express my gratitude for the tolerance that has been gracefully bestowed upon me in

this regard throughout the years.

Most of all, I want to thank you, the readers of *Peaceways*!

As a musician, I am first and foremost a communicator. As such, I firmly believe in the importance of the role of communicating the message of nonviolence, peace, and social justice that fills the pages of *Peaceways*. And communication is a two-way street which must include those who receive the message. Otherwise, the communication is worthless. You, the readers, have played that vital role!

When I have spoken to supporters of CKCPJ, I have always been given the indication that many, many of you actually do read *Peaceways*. And furthermore, there is evidence that many of you have been positively affected by what you've read. This is what it's all about; and this is what makes it all worthwhile. **Thank you everyone for your loyal readership all these years!**

And starting in January, I will take my place along with you as one of the readers of *Peaceways*. I'm ready to join you as we carry on the essential work for peace and justice.

—Michael Fogler

### Peace Essay (continued)

live in a world where the only real problem was the occasional fire breathing dragon, but sadly "to most people, peace is just a fairytale" as someone once told me.

It doesn't have to be this way. Peace is not something we can try to go looking for, but instead something we can create. It can start small just by something as little as holding the door for someone. Yet when you keep in mind that we can always hold

open more doors until we no longer have doors or walls of confinement, we instead will have hands holding one another and supporting the structures of peace.

I looked at my niece and she looked at me.

"I changed my mind," I said. "Our world *can* be this way," I said. With a look of confusion she glanced into my eyes. She had more love and peace within her little heart than most of the world had. "And we can be the ones to change it," I told her. She smiled. "But remember, it starts right here." I pointed to her heart and she giggled.

"Imagine all the people, Living life in peace..." —John Lennon ■

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[www.equalexchange.com](http://www.equalexchange.com)  
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[www.fairtradefederation.org](http://www.fairtradefederation.org)  
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[www.globalconnections-int.com](http://www.globalconnections-int.com)

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