

MOMENTUM IS GROWING FOR A HEALTHCARE SYSTEM THAT WORKS: HOW WE WIN

by Margaret Flowers

The movement is growing for a National Improved Medicare for All (NIMA) single payer healthcare system to solve the health-care crisis in the United States. NIMA would establish health care as a human right as it is in every other industrialized nation. In response, those who profit from the current healthcare system and their allies in Congress and the media are working to prevent the realization of NIMA through misinformation and promotion of inferior policies. If we are to succeed in finally establishing a national, universal healthcare system, it will require a mobilization akin to the civil rights movement when we won Medicare and Medicaid.

Efforts to secure universal healthcare in the United States extend over the past century. Historian David Barton Smith divides those efforts into five phases and writes that in each one, fundamental compromises were made, which caused the efforts to fail, because they were viewed as being more politically feasible. He identifies two basic requirements for a system: it must be “compulsory,” meaning everyone is automatically enrolled as Medicare is for seniors, and it must be effectively regulated

by the government. Health insurance and pharmaceutical companies have eluded regulation in the current system.

Instead of moving toward health care as a human right, health care in the United States is increasingly becoming a commodity. Since passage of the Affordable Care Act in 2010, consolidation of the healthcare system

into the hands of a few major corporations has been happening at an accelerated pace. Large corporations now own hospitals, medical practices, companies that make medical goods, and health insurance plans. This is referred to as “vertical integration.” It gives them tremendous power to control the system to enhance their profits. In Maryland, the principle medical corporation, MedStar,

does this by closing unprofitable essential departments in hospitals such as obstetrics and pediatrics while expanding profitable services such as cardiology and orthopedics.

Our public insurances are also being privatized. Since 2010, the number of seniors in Medicare Advantage plans, private insurance plans, has increased from 25% to 33%. Health insurers are aggressively marketing these plans and expect 5% growth in 2018. They are bringing in \$200 billion a year in premiums. These for-profit Medicare Advantage plans are marketed to the healthy, yet they cost the government more than original Medicare. As they grow, they are squeezing sicker patients into the public system while taking a greater share of the funds, which hurts seniors in public Medicare.

Medicaid, our health insurance for the poor, is mostly run by private corporations that are also raking in large profits. In most states, over 75% of Medicaid enrollees are in private managed care organizations (MCOs), and in some states, it is 90 to 100%. Connecticut audited its MCOs and found they were taking tens of millions in excess payments, so it fired them and created a (see SYSTEM THAT WORKS, page 4)



Advocates gather in front of the Department of Health and Human Services at the Single Payer Action Camp in Washington, DC in April, 2018. Photo credit: Margaret Flowers.

ARETHA FRANKLIN:
QUEEN OF SOUL
(March 25, 1942 – August 16, 2018)

by Gracie Lewis

On August 16, 2018, the Queen of Soul made her transition from earth to “Heaven.” Her “spiritual gift” was clearly that of “music.” Smokey Robinson said on CNN news when he was being interviewed by Don Lemon that he had gone over to Aretha’s house with her brother, Cecil. Robinson heard someone singing, and it was Aretha Franklin. She was only 5 years old and playing the piano. Smokey said, “she sang soulfully back then just like she would sing today.” The Franklin household was always filled with music.

Aretha Franklin had a strong background in the gospel. Her father, the Rev. C.L. Franklin, a civil rights activist, and one of the “most storied preachers of his day” laid the foundation for Aretha’s involvement in the civil rights movement. Rev. Franklin was the pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church, for some 30 years, and had gospel-music connections. Aretha Franklin made some of her earliest musical recordings at her father’s church. In 1956, Aretha produced her first album, a gospel collection called “Songs of Faith.” She later joined her father’s Gospel Caravan, a traveling revival show, as a (see QUEEN OF SOUL, page 6)



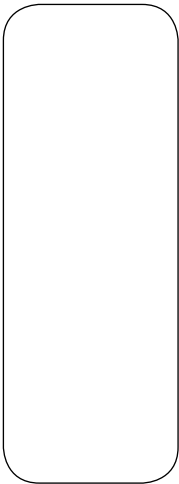
Aretha Franklin performs during “The Gospel Tradition: In Performance at the White House” in the East Room of the White House, April 14, 2015. Photo credit: Official White House Photo by Pete Souza (Wikimedia Commons).

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U.N. PEACEKEEPING: ARE THERE OTHER AVENUES FOR ARMED CONFLICT RESOLUTION?

by René Wadlow

Reprinted from the FOR National Website.

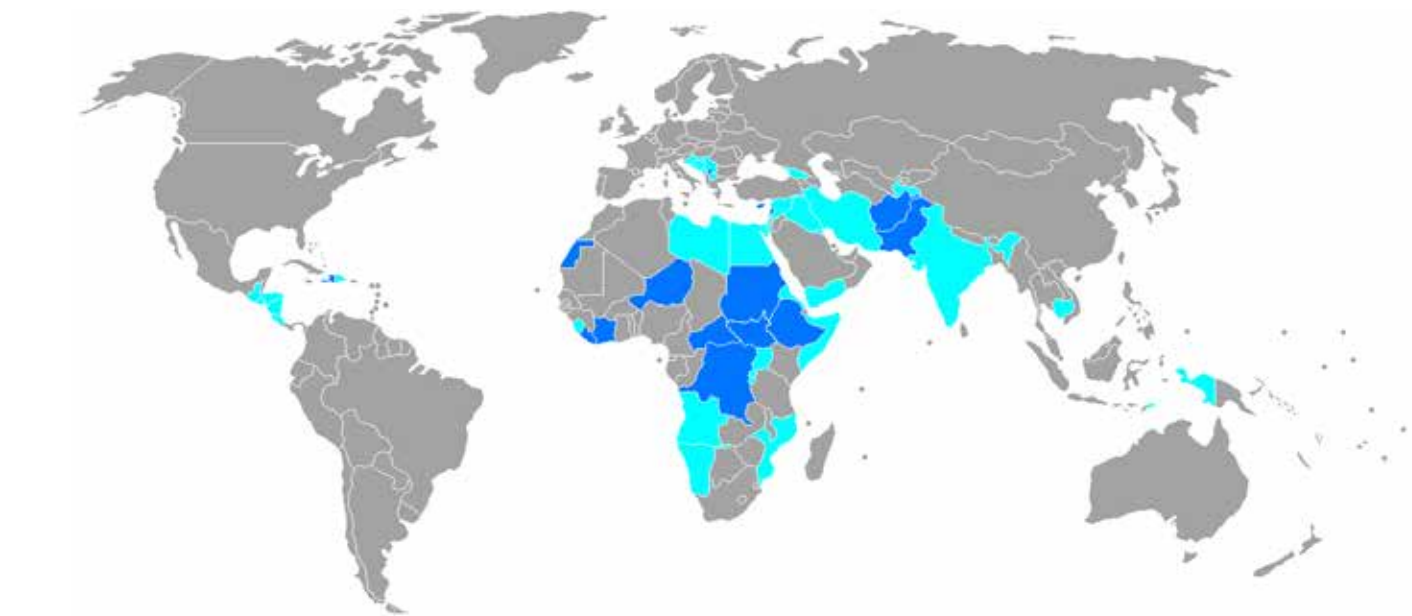
May 29, 2018 [was] the 70th anniversary of United Nations peacekeeping. The first U.N. peacekeeping mission was established on May 29, 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of a small number of U.N. military observers to the Middle East to form the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to monitor the armistice agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Seventy years later, 245 are still there.

Today, some 100,000 U.N. peacekeepers are deployed in 14 peacekeeping missions. Most are in Africa: Western Sahara, Mali, Darfur, South Sudan and Abyel (which is the third conflict related to the Sudan conflicts), Central African Republic, and Democratic Republic of Congo. There are three related to the Middle East: the original truce supervisions, plus Golan and the Lebanon frontier. There is an observation force related to the January 1949 ceasefire in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, a U.N. force in Cyprus, in Kosovo and in Haiti (which was more a stabilizing mission as there was not an armed conflict as such).

There are two major issues concerning U.N. peacekeeping forces. The first is how fast they can move when there are unexpected armed conflicts and can other multilateral governmental efforts move faster? The second and more fundamental question concerns what other peacemaking efforts are being made in addition to the U.N. peacekeeping efforts. It has been 70 years since the 1948 start and there are still questions



After receiving training from the U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS), a group of Cambodian peacekeepers serving as an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Company from the U.N. Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), leave Bamako and head towards Gao, in northern Mali, where they will be deployed. Photo credit: U.N. Photo/Marco Dormino, taken May 14, 2014.



U.N. Peacekeeping Missions: countries in dark shading are current missions, and those in light shading are former missions. Image Source: Wikimedia Commons.

of violence and tensions between Israel and its neighbors. Likewise, the Kashmir truce observation force has gone on nearly as long, and there are still tensions in Kashmir.

Thus we will look first at the unexpected Russia-Georgia armed conflict and how quickly the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was able to move. Secondly, we will look at other possible approaches, in particular the use of unarmed peacebuilding teams.

The armed conflict between Georgia and Russia over South Ossetia and Abkhazia started on August 8, 2008, while many people were watching the start of the Olympic Games. This is a test case in real time of how fast governments can negotiate

a ceasefire, a freeze on military activity and the deployment of external observers on the frontiers of Georgia, South Ossetia, and Abkhazia. The full team of European Union (E.U.) observers, some 300 persons, was to be in place by October 1st. As France had the presidency of the E.U. until the end of 2008, the French government had its team of 30 observers on the ground by September 25th, waiting for the full contingent of E.U. observers. The observers, while unarmed, were from military and internal security units.

During the first weeks of the conflict, there were only Russian peacekeepers. The Russian peacekeepers had been there since 1994, when an agreement was signed in Geneva among Georgia, Abkhazia, Russia, and the United Nations. The U.N. was to mediate in the Georgia-Abkhazia conflict along the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Commonwealth of Independent States was to provide peacekeepers – basically observers. The CIS States were quickly reduced to only Russia. There are no reports that the Russian peacekeepers tried to prevent the fighting between Georgian and Russian troops or between the Georgian and South Ossetia militias. The degree of government control over these militias cannot be known.

The violence led to a refugee flow from South Ossetia and Abkhazia, mostly of ethnic Georgians. These refugees joined some 200,000 Georgian refugees, mostly from Abkhazia, due to the 18 months of fighting during 1992-1994. Most of these ethnic Georgian refugees had not been permanently resettled in Georgia

and continued to live in unstable conditions.

Could other types of observer or interposition forces be used such as the proposed First Earth Battalion?

“I envision an international ideal of service awakening in an emerging class of people who are best called evolutionaries. I see them as soldiers, as youth, and as those who have soldier spirit within them. I see them come together in the name of people and planet to create a new environment of support for the positive growth of humankind and the living earth mother. Their mission is to protect the possible and to nurture the potential. They are the evolutionary guardians who focus their loving protection and affirm their allegiance to people and planet for their own good and for the good of those they serve. They are pioneers, not palace guards.”

There have been a good number of efforts to create nonviolent teams which could work internationally somewhat on the model that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers developed in India, the Shanti Sena, to work primarily in local communal tensions. One of the first and most ambitious was the proposed “Peace Army” to be a “living wall” between the advancing Japanese Army and the Chinese defenders of Shanghai in 1932. The effort, based in the U.K., was offered to the League of Nations, but since the League was not planning to get involved, nothing came of the effort. Japan continued its conquest.

A second opportunity to show the effectiveness of nonviolent inter-positioning came in August 1981 with the newly created U.S.-Canada-based Peace Brigades International (PBI). In August 1981, there was a (see U.N. PEACEKEEPING, page 4)

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2018 JCPS SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES RESPOND TO F.O.R. ISSUES QUESTIONNAIRE

The Aim Higher subcommittee of FOR is continuing to expand its advocacy work in the Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS). As part of that work, we have asked the eight school board candidates in the two contested school district races to respond to 13 questions in six different issue areas: equity in academic outcomes; experiencing and benefitting from diversity; proactive behavior management and suspension reduction; student privacy; equitable college and career readiness; and management, budget, and funding priorities. Despite busy schedules, all eight have committed to responding. Seven of the candidates were able to give us written responses by our publishing deadline.

Due to space limitations in FORsooth, we are printing responses that revolve around two topics: 1) how to reduce learning gaps and 2) the use of charter schools. The complete questionnaire document, the answers from all the candidates responding, and their corresponding biographies, pictures, and campaign websites can be found at the FOR website: [louisvillefor.org](https://www.louisvillefor.org).

We developed this survey as an educational exercise. On the website, each question is preceded by background information and research data that we suspect many candidates – and most readers – might not know. Please look at that before you read all the responses and make your decisions on candidates. You can find your school district number by viewing the following website: <https://www.jefferson.kyschools.us/about/leadership/board-education>.

More information and endorsements are available on the candidates’ individual websites, which will appear in the website article. The League of Women Voters, Louisville Fairness Campaign, Kentuckians for the Commonwealth, and other community organizations and media may also have helpful insights on their websites or Facebook pages.

2018 JCPS Board Candidate Responses:

1) What programs and/or other changes would you champion to accelerate closing the persistent inter-group achievement/learning gaps? How would you measure progress of those programs so that individual students who struggle are the focus of authentic remedial help, not just prepping for and re-taking high-stakes testing?

JENNY BENNER, DISTRICT 3: I would love to see more programming for families. Many parents need support in order to be able to fully support their children. I have recently been introduced to some of the great work that NCFL is doing with JCPS and within our community and think it is a step in the right direction. I like the idea of incentivizing teachers to work at “enhanced support schools” because those schools deserve the most experienced staff. I don’t agree with testing the way it currently stands. I believe children should be assessed throughout the year by their teachers and judged based on their own growth and supports given where needed.

JUDITH BRADLEY, DISTRICT 3: Every student deserves an “IEP,” individual education plan. We must interact with each student as a unique individual and as much as possible, engage and support each student in developing their own highly personalized educational plan. For some students, their plan may require addressing both in and out of school needs; for others, an indi-

vidualized plan may mean ensuring opportunities for acceleration in some areas and remediation in others. I have worked as an RTI tutor and seen the incredible and rapid gains made possible with one-on-one intervention. The key change I would like to see is the development and implementation of individual learning plans with fidelity. The research to support the value of a caring adult in the life of a child is unequivocal as is the benefit of personalized instruction. Obviously, to do this will require significant community involvement and perhaps, changes in teacher roles and staffing. The special education model, though flawed in some ways, is very compelling in others. Assessment and metrics should be appropriate to each student’s plan and used as a feedback mechanism for the educator and student. Group measures should be used to examine impact and to inform educator training, support and selection.

JAMES CRAIG, DISTRICT 3: I must qualify my answer with the fact that I am not a teacher, and I have no training in education. We should rely on teachers and administrators to develop appropriate educational programs. As a board member, I can help close achievement and learning gaps by ensuring that every program presented to the Board is properly researched based, has input from teachers and all community stakeholders, and has closing the achievement gap as one of its main goals. And we should ensure that every Board vote is taken with an eye towards closing the gap.

I should say another word about community input. It is important that representatives from all affected community groups have a seat at the table in all JCPS decision-making. As a Board member, I will ensure that we are hearing from everyone.

DEREK GUY, DISTRICT 3: I believe that JCPS needs to invest more funds into the programs that are targeting at-risk youth and allow for them to be successful. I think there need to be an active vetting process to ensure that each school has representative staff and class sizes that allow for each student to have the amount of attention they need. We also need to invest in each school having engaged resource officers to ensure that we are providing resources for circumstances outside of the classroom that are affecting the classroom. I believe these programs can be measured by intentionally surveying both the students and teachers and the guardian. I would ensure these questions are gauging the youth’s feelings and their commitment to their education, as well as their understanding of the material they are being taught.

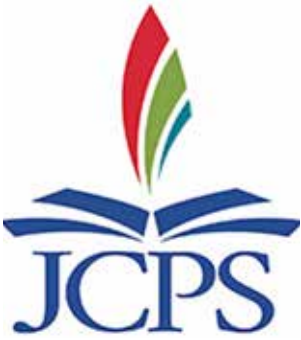
NICOLE AGHAALIANDASTJERDI, DISTRICT 6: *This candidate did not respond by press time.*

WAYMEN EDDINGS, DISTRICT 6: I believe that a key missing element in the continuum of education is the successful engagement of parents and community in supporting the innovative instruction occurring within the classroom. By empowering the SBDM team, PTA, and other groups the leverage more participation in man hours around students, we can impact climate and culture and therefore outcomes in education. The measures are clear; PTA membership, attendance and funding of events around the SBDM team and PTA, and the visitor log at the schools.

CORRIE SHULL, DISTRICT 6: Inter-group Achievement Gaps are among the highest of concerns for me as it concerns

JCPS and what we need to do to cultivate a world-class urban school district. The Deeper Learning strategies that are being implemented across the district are one of the most innovative and creative strategies for combating the achievement gap between students who learn differently and digest information in different ways. I will most certainly be an advocate for the continued implementation of Deeper Learning strategies across the district. Additionally, I will advocate for the creation of more schools such as the Dubois School which focuses on targeting specific demographics that need additional nurturing and support to achieve their fullest academic potential. I was proud to support the creation of the Dubois School and would support other creative approaches to ensuring that every demographic of school system is empowered to be as successful as possible. Measuring the progress of the programs should be done systematically and consistently by JCPS administration and independent community partners.

ANGIE SMITH, DISTRICT 6: The five-year plan to provide all JCPS students the same opportunity to thrive throughout not only academics but throughout life also is a great investment to their education. Yet, until I am elected and can examine each program made available I cannot fully answer what I would change or include to help close the learning gaps. I would need to see the student’s performance and



progress from the beginning to where they are now academically in order to assess what remedial actions could be put in place to get them to their grade level.

2) Do you see a role for charter schools in reduction of inter-group learning gaps that is not currently met by pilot programs, our high school Academies or magnets started by the district? Under what conditions would new and/or conversion (where existing schools are turned over to charter organizations) charter schools be acceptable to you?

JENNY BENNER, DISTRICT 3: I agree with charter schools if they resemble the school from “Whatever It Takes” by Paul Tough about Geoffrey Canada and the Harlem Children’s Zone. I do however think that some schools and programs have begun that are starting to meet the needs of our community. I would like to monitor the success rate of these programs to see if I feel that charter schools would be a necessary
(see SCHOOL BOARD, page 6)



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U.N. PEACEKEEPING
(continued from page 2)

fear that U.S. troop movements in Honduras on the frontier with Nicaragua would be a prelude for a U.S. or a U.S.-aided attack on the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. PBI was able to draw upon an already existing team of people in southern California, some of whom were trained in radio transmission. The team had already trained together and built up a “team spirit.” The team was able to move out quickly. Negotiations with diplomats from Nicaragua and Honduras were carried out at the U.N. in New York as part of the PBI secretariat was in Philadelphia, in easy reach of New York. After the U.S. movements finished, the fear of a real invasion ended, and the PBI team was withdrawn.¹

One never knows if there were serious U.S. plans for an attack or if support for the Contras was all that was envisaged. This experience showed the need for having an existing trained team and for good contacts with ambassadors at the U.N. Given the crucial importance of close contacts with the U.N., I was asked to represent PBI at the U.N. in Geneva, which I did from 1982 until about 1996, when there were changes in the functioning of the PBI secretariat. For reasons I do not know, after the one experience on the Nicaragua-Honduras frontier, there was no further use made of the team from southern California. PBI recruitment was done on an individual basis. Teams were constituted when individuals arrived in the country of action. The PBI activity became focused on individual protective accompaniment of local human rights activists living under threat of abduction or assassination in Guatemala.²

During the 1980s, the Ambassador of Nicaragua to the U.N. in Geneva was one of my former students who kept me well informed about Central American politics. We had discussions on the possibility of nonviolent defense against the Contras. While there was interest on the part of the

Nicaraguan government, nothing was really put into place.

There were two situations with which I was deeply involved in discussions with U.N. officials: the large-scale refugee flow of Muslim Burmese to Bangladesh with the danger of a Burmese Army attack on the refugees, and the transport of relief supplies during the wars in ex-Yugoslavia. In both cases, several hundred people would have been necessary with only two weeks’ notice. PBI was not equipped to raise that number of people in that length of time.

Since the 1981 creation of PBI, a number of other organizations have joined the ranks of nonviolent peace teams, some with hopes of building a large reserve of well-trained team members able to go into conflict areas as peacemakers and actively use and share their conflict resolution and peacemaking skills. There has also been a growth in mediation and conflict resolution efforts, both in academic programs and in non-governmental organizations (NGOs). However, as we see in the Georgia conflict, “when the chips are down,” governments turn to other governments, not to NGOs.

The confidence of governments only in other governments should come as no surprise. The world is still organized around the role of States, and both the diplomatic services and the military are trained to be state-centric. There is no non-governmental peacemaking organization that springs to the mind of a government official in a crisis situation, with the possible exception of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is bound to governments by treaties which set out its rights and responsibilities.

As Brian Urquhart, for many years the chief political officer in the United Nations, has written “Peacekeeping depends on the non-use of force and on political symbolism.” The Red Cross is one of the most universally recognized political symbols. Even those who do not respect the Geneva Conventions know they are not

supposed to shoot people with a red cross flag. Only the U.N flag has such wide recognition as a non-state symbol.

The second weakness of non-governmental peacekeeping is the lack of availability of people on short notice. While there are an increasing number of people who have studied in conflict resolution courses or have participated in efforts in the field, most have jobs, families, etc and cannot drop everything to live on the Georgia-South Ossetia frontier for three months. The military are sitting around waiting for something to do. The only civilian equivalents are monks. I had once thought that it might be possible to re-create the “fighting monks” of Japanese history. I saw teams of Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu monks all trained and ready to be deployed. For a while in the 1980s when there were a good number of communes, I thought about “New Age monks” who could play the same role. But I must not have been convincing enough.

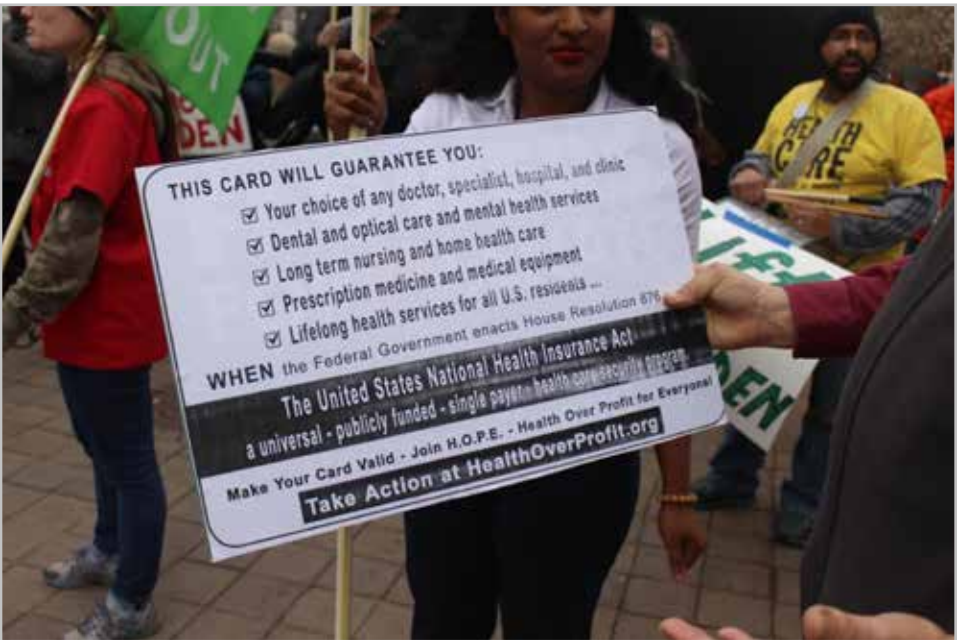
The third weakness is related to the other two. The people on the ground who are to

be protected or at least “observed” know what the military are. They may not like soldiers, but they have seen them before. Nonviolent peacekeepers without a recognizable symbol or uniform are unknowns and there is little time to explain.

There is currently within the U.N. an active discussion of U.N. peacekeeping efforts, their usefulness and their weaknesses. More attention to non-governmental peace teams may be worthwhile.

René Wadlow is a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation who serves as U.N. representative (in Geneva) of the Association of World Citizens. This article was originally published by Transcend Media Services.

¹ For an account, see: Daniel Clark. “Transnational Action for Peace” (Transnational Perspectives, Vol. 9, No. 4, 1983)
² For a full analysis, see: Liam Mahony and Luis Enrique Eguren, Unarmed Bodyguards: International Accompaniment for the Protection of Human Rights (Kumarian Press, 1997, 288 pp.)



Individuals for H.O.P.E. carry cards describing the benefits of a single payer health care system as part of the Single Payer Action Camp in Washington, DC in April, 2018. Photo credit: Margaret Flowers.

SYSTEM THAT WORKS (continued from page 1)

purely public system with positive results. Private corporations view public insurances as a guaranteed pot of cash that they want for themselves.

The fundamental problem is that our current healthcare system puts profits over the well-being of patients. This is having adverse impacts. While the profits of medical corporations are rising remarkably, health outcomes are declining. Life expectancy in the United States has fallen for two years in a row, the first time this has happened since the 1960s. USA Today found that the United States is the most dangerous place in the developed world to give birth. They estimate half of maternal deaths and injuries could be prevented if hospitals adopted better practices, but with profits as the bottom line, there is no incentive for hospitals to do so.

In every report comparing the United States to other wealthy countries, the U.S. is found to have inferior outcomes despite spending the most on healthcare. The reason is attributed to the way our healthcare system operates. A single payer system such as National Improved Medicare for All would solve the problem.

National Improved Medicare for All, as embodied in the current gold standard legislation, HR 676, would create a universal, comprehensive, high quality healthcare system. It would be nationwide so that all people are covered automatically, wherever they travel, and all certified healthcare providers are included, giving patients full choice of where they seek care. It would be better than current Medicare because there are no out-of-pocket costs to keep people from getting necessary care and the benefits

are better, covering all medically-necessary care, which includes dental, vision, hearing and long-term care. It bans for-profit entities from the system because they are more expensive and lower the quality of care. And it satisfies the fundamental principles described by Professor Barton Smith; it is “compulsory,” everyone is automatically enrolled, and it is regulated by the government. It would create a healthcare system that has the power to prevent pharmaceutical companies from charging exorbitant prices and that does health planning, so communities have the services they need.

The United States is the only wealthy country without a universal healthcare system, even though we are spending enough right now to provide it. The main barrier is the influence medical corporations have over our members of Congress. Fortunately, we have the power to overcome that influence. The ingredients for success are having national consensus in support of NIMA and mobilizing a movement of movements to demand it.

Dr. Flowers will be bringing her message to Louisville on October 4th (see left).



Margaret Flowers is a board adviser of Physicians for a National Health Program, national coordinator of the Health Over Profit, HOPE, campaign and co-founder of the Maryland Health Care is a Human Right campaign.

“Winning Health Care for Everyone,
National Improved Medicare for All, HR 676”

with

Dr. Margaret Flowers



Photo credit: Claire Flowers

Thursday, October 4, 2018

7:00 pm

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Introductory Remarks by
Congressman John Yarmuth, (KY-3)

Dr. Margaret Flowers, a pediatrician from Baltimore, Maryland, is a nationally known activist and advocate for a single-payer health care system in the United States. Dr. Flowers left her medical practice to advocate full-time for a health care system that will put health over profit and give all residents of the United States of America the care enjoyed by residents of other advanced nations.

Dr. Flowers achieved prominence, in 2009, prior to passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), when she and others were arrested and removed from the gallery of the U.S. Senate while protesting being excluded from the health care reform debate at a Senate Finance Committee Hearing. She was there as a Congressional Fellow for Physicians for a National Health Program. While not allowed to speak that day, Dr. Flowers has written, spoken, and debated widely to build public support for passage of **HR 676, The Expanded and Improved Medicare for All Act**. Dr. Flowers brings her message to Louisville just as polls show a rise in the popularity of Medicare for All (see Reuters/Ipsos poll, June and July 2018).

A “HAIR ON FIRE” READ POSES POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America
by Richard Rothstein
(Liveright Publishing 2017, 336pp)

BOOK REVIEW

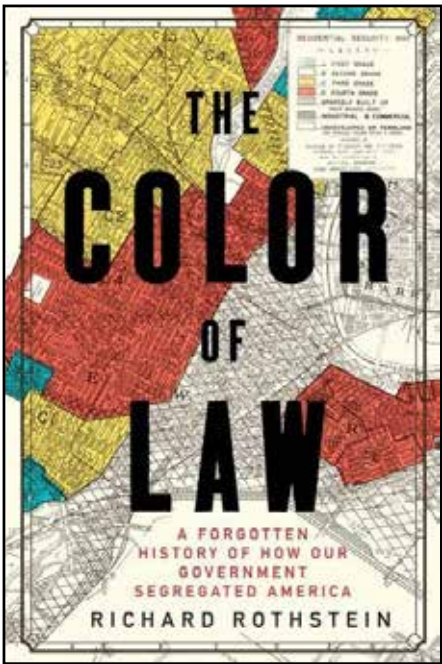
by Kate Cunningham

When I was a grade school child living with my family in the South End, my late mother would take us on long Sunday drives around the county. These drives would alternately show us “where the rich people live” and “where the poor people live.” From these excursions, I learned that our family lived somewhere “in the middle,” in a brick two-bedroom, one-bathroom home for the eight of us. When we drove through the “shantytowns,” seeing black faces on the rickety porches, my mom would say, “They can’t afford to live anywhere else.” This would be “de facto segregation.” Now, I know that my mom should have said, “They are not allowed to live anywhere else.” This would be de jure segregation.

The bold motif of “The Color of Law” by Richard Rothstein underlines that what we daily witness in our urban and suburban neighborhoods is due to de jure, intentional, segregation designed by government laws and policies on all levels, from federal to state to city. This book consists of a long and sad litany of examples from post-Reconstruction to the present day, where various government policies have painted – with bright red lines – African American citizens into ghettos of expensive but substandard housing. These areas are served with little public transportation and are located a long way from decent paying jobs. Moreover, they have forced children – who are disproportionately exposed to lead and other environmental toxins at home – to attend substandard, segregated, and under-funded schools.

“The Color of Law” was truly a “hair on fire” read for me, a long time advocate for affordable housing. Advocates learned some time ago about Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans Affairs (VA) maps that red-lined African American neighborhoods and thereby prevented investment in housing. In this book, you may learn for the first time – as I did – that the famed Levittown development of 12,000 postwar houses for veterans was required to be built for “whites only.” Protest was useless. If the proposed houses – which were built on speculation – were to include an African American veteran, the FHA funding would have disappeared and Levittown would not have been built. How many times was this scenario repeated across the US during our vaunted postwar economic boom?

The book includes Louisville’s shameful chapter, in which the African American Wade family moved into Shively thanks to Carl and Anne Braden’s having purchased the home in order to sell to them. The family was threatened and harassed; the house was firebombed; and Carl Braden was charged, convicted, and imprisoned for sedition (which was eventually overturned on appeal). Such violent opposition to integrated housing and education was not peculiar to Louisville but was repeated throughout the US, in both the North and South.



Rothstein refers back to Levittown again, when he discusses the lack of wealth accumulated by African American families. A Levittown home that sold in 1950 for about \$75,000 current day dollars is now worth \$350,000. Folks who were not allowed to “buy in” due to their color or race lost out on that opportunity for a \$275,000 gain. African Americans (and others) who are priced out of buying any first home now, in 2018, pay rents that receive no favorable tax treatment at all, let alone the multi-million dollar annual subsidy that is the popular mortgage interest tax deduction for “the middle class.” As Rothstein notes, the moment has passed for African American World War II veterans to benefit from FHA and VA home financing: “From 1973-80, the African American median wage fell by one percent while the average American house price grew by 43 percent.”

Fortunately, Rothstein does include discussion of implementing local and national “Fair Share Plans” to help remedy the segregated communities that seem self-perpetuating. Massachusetts and New Jersey have such Fair Share Plans, that require all neighborhoods to have the same percentage of affordable housing as is warranted by area income figures. For example, if 15 percent of a metro area is below US poverty guidelines, then 15 percent of housing in that entire metro area must be affordable or subsidized housing. Putting all affordable housing in one zip code is not deemed a “Fair Share.”

Other suggested remedial plans require Low Income Housing Tax Credits to be used in areas that will not further concentrate segregated housing. Spreading affordable housing throughout every sector of Metro Louisville, via these tax credits and Section 8 vouchers, is another possible avenue. The necessary first step, says Rothstein, is recognizing that our current segregated community is the result not of “personal choices” but rather due to systemic discrimination outlawed by Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment – “the Clause that authorized Congress to abolish the badges of slavery, of which none other is as important as segregated neighborhoods.”

Kate Cunningham is a long time peace and social justice activist who has volunteered for more than a decade for Habitat for Humanity of Metro Louisville, where she focused on land acquisition for affordable homes.



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Fellowship of Reconciliation & Sowers of Justice Network present Third Thursday Lunches

OCTOBER 18

“Ending Mass Incarceration: The Bail Project”
Shameka Parrish-Wright

Originating in the Bronx, NY, the Bail Project is a new non-profit organization designed to combat mass incarceration by disrupting the money bail system one person at a time. Louisville has been chosen as one of the first sites to begin this vital work because of its high rates of incarceration and pretrial detention. The Louisville Community Bail Fund opened its office in May. Shameka Parrish-Wright, the Fund's Bail Disruptor, will explain her unique job and the promises it holds for making a positive impact on poor people.

Hotel Louisville • 120 West Broadway
corner of First & Broadway. -- Free off-street parking

Lunch at 11:30AM • Presentation at 12 noon • **Full Buffet \$7.00 at the Door**
Reservations required by MONDAY before the lunch
RSVP to Pat Geier at (502)609-7985 or pgeier@fastmail.fm

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Send submissions for news stories or commentaries to the FORsooth Editor at adamkhayat10@gmail.com
Send submissions for the Peace Calendar to calendar.peace@gmail.com

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SCHOOL BOARD (continued from page 3)

solution or that existing programs need to be expanded.

JUDITH BRADLEY, DISTRICT 3: There are some charter school operators that do a reasonable job reducing inter-group learning gaps, especially for certain populations – particularly boys of color, and some special-ed students may benefit. However, along with other initiatives, the newly created DuBoisAcademy demonstrates that significant opportunity for flexibility and innovation already exists within our current school definitions. Because our state law does include charter schools as a potential option, I have been a vocal reviewer of the regulations and have brought issues to the attention of the KDE which I will continue to do. I believe there is further work that can and should be done to clarify the role of charter schools prior to opening any new school type in Jefferson County. All of the state’s school definitions and categories need to be reviewed. In some rare cases right now, public tax dollars are used to pay private school tuition. In general, I do not support using public tax dollars to pay private school tuition. Making available a quality, free, and appropriate education is a public obligation. We should be providing a range of options to ensure that all needs can be met within the public school system.

JAMES CRAIG, DISTRICT 3: I opposed passage of the charter school bill and shared that view directly with my legislators. Now that the bill has passed, I am anxious to ensure funds that could be used to improve Jefferson County Public Schools are not earmarked for any other purpose, including

charterschools. As a Board member, I would never vote to authorize charter schools in Jefferson County or allocate any funds in favor of them until our schools are fully funded and every public student and teacher has every resource they need, a goal that we have not reached at JCPS in my lifetime. Until that happens, and to ensure that goal remains our top priority, I support repeal of the charter schools bill.

DEREK GUY, DISTRICT 3: I highly disagree with the implementation of charter schools here in Jefferson County. It would directly take public funds that are already scarce and funnel it to schools that benefit private entities, and do not have to live up to the same state regulated standards. Many districts, such as the Los Angeles “Unified” School District, and BASIS Phoenix Schools have had poor graduation rate, poor retention rates, and similar test scores as their public-school equivalents. Furthermore, with state guidelines that are suggested rather than mandated, I wholeheartedly believe Kentucky would see a return of segregated schools in which the “public” charter schools will not be willing to maintain and manage youth of all diversities and backgrounds. Public charter schools intentionally divide the community and make education competitive in unnecessary ways. Jefferson County is a choice district. Parents are allotted a wide range of schools to choose from that fit their child. Instead of funneling money into schools that aren’t invested as a part of JCPS, we should look at ways to invest in schools that are the most at-risk. In District 3, half of our schools get free meals and the other half does not; half

of our district has active engaged teachers with longevity behind them, and the other does not. My goal is for JCPS to have equitable funding for diversity, engagement, experienced teachers/staff, mental health initiatives, community involvement, and good overall scores. Investing public funds into private charter schools is not the way to do that. I don’t believe there is any way for our schools to thrive if we distract our focus from our public schools.

NICOLE AGHAALIANDASTJERDI, DISTRICT 6: *This candidate did not respond by press time.*

WAYMEN EDDINGS, DISTRICT 6: I support the deployment of charter schools in Jefferson County. I am committed to assuring their proper alignment with District owned-operated schools. A failing school of either variety is unacceptable. I am interested in being sensitive to opponents of these schools and a watch dog to assure they are not debilitating to our wider system.

In some cases, they will outperform or underperform their peer District-operated schools. This data must be readily available to parents and the community. Properly run I suppose we all hope they are affirmatively a solution to the learning gap issue but this is not a guarantee.

CORRIE SHULL, DISTRICT 6: The reduction of inter-group learning gaps can be best accomplished by retaining the human resources and financial resources that are allotted to JCPS within JCPS instead of splitting those resources in the effort to experiment with Charter Schools. Charter Schools will cherry-pick students instead

of educating all of the children in our community. Every child should have access to a world-class education. Therefore, the best hope of making public education what it should be is through ensuring that JCPS has every resource needed to be creative in its approach to education. I believe public dollars should be spent to strengthen schools across the district, enable innovation within classrooms and provide incentives to seasoned teachers serving High Priority Schools instead of gambling on charter schools. Charter schools take public dollars and essentially experiment with our children’s education, in many cases, without the intense oversight that traditional public school systems receive. I have found no reason to support the giving of vouchers and tuition tax credits to individuals who seek to abandon the public school system while benefiting from its resources. As a native of Nashville, TN, I saw firsthand how charter schools reduced the quality of public education, created more educational issues, and expanded the achievement gap. Louisville would do well to learn Nashville’s lessons so that we will not repeat Nashville’s mistakes.

ANGIE SMITH, DISTRICT 6: I am a firm believer in public education coming from the JCPS system. While charter schools play their roles in education, I believe in the mission of public education which is to serve all students no matter the race, creed, color, zip code, or family tax bracket. The reduction of inter-group learning gaps should be met by all programs and if not should be reevaluated to see why they are not meeting the needs of every student without the use of introducing charter schools.



FORward RADIO CALENDAR

FORward Radio | 106.5 fm | WFMP-Louisville | forwardradio.org

FORward Radio is a grassroots, community-based, FM radio station operating as an educational arm of the Louisville Chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) in pursuit of peace and social justice.

As an affiliate in the Pacifica Network, our broadcast schedule is a mix of nationally syndicated programming (black text below) and locally or regionally produced programs (white text).

Time	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Time					
12:00 AM	MUSIC	Ralph Nader Radio Hour	Sustainability Now!	RetroForward	Black Agenda Radio	Critical Thinking for Everyone!	He Said, She Said	00:00					
12:30 AM								00:30					
1:00 AM	Rockabilly N Blues Radio Hour	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	RFN Weekend (classic rock/EZ listening)	01:00					
1:30 AM								01:30					
2:00 AM	The Sonic Cafe							Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	What's The Frequency, Kenneth?	02:00
2:30 AM													02:30
3:00 AM	Song of the Soul							Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	Thom Hartmann Show	What's The Frequency, Kenneth?	03:00
3:30 AM		03:30											
4:00 AM	From The Vault	From The Vault	From The Vault	From The Vault	From The Vault	From The Vault	Alternative Radio	04:00					
4:30 AM								04:30					
5:00 AM								Spirit in Action	05:00				
5:30 AM									05:30				
6:00 AM	Radio EcoShock	Kite Line - Prison Issues	Le Show with Harry Shearer	Foundations	What's The Frequency, Kenneth?	Between The Lines	This Way Out	06:00					
6:30 AM		Sprouts				CounterSpin		06:30					
7:00 AM	Law & Disorder	On The Edge w/K.A. Owens	From Classroom to Newsroom	The Climate Report	Reach Out In The Darkness	Single Payer	Save Our Schools with Dear JCPS	07:00					
7:30 AM		Informativo Pacifica		Bench Talk				07:30					
8:00 AM	Project Censored	Depth N Weight	Foundations	Sprouts *	Ethics Forward	Clearing The FOG	F.O.R. Grooves & Grits	08:00					
8:30 AM				Informativo Pacifica				08:30					
9:00 AM	The Human Factor	The Sonic Cafe	Urban Voices	Reach Out In The Darkness	Single Payer	The Human Factor		09:00					
9:30 AM								09:30					
10:00 AM	Spirit in Action	From Classroom to Newsroom	Sustainability Now!	Ethics Forward	Clearing The FOG	Black Agenda Radio		Brunch with Black Folks	10:00				
10:30 AM							10:30						
11:00 AM	Ralph Nader Radio Hour	Le Show with Harry Shearer	The Climate Report	Black Agenda Radio	Access Hour	Critical Thinking for Everyone!	Underground with Shrugs	11:00					
11:30 AM								11:30					
12:00 PM	On The Edge w/K.A. Owens	Sea Change Radio	Radio EcoShock	Alternative Radio	This Way Out	He Said, She Said		12:00					
12:30 PM	Informativo Pacifica	Citizens' Climate Radio			Making Contact			12:30					
1:00 PM	Between The Lines	MUSIC *	Law & Disorder	Project Censored	The Human Factor	Access Hour	Urban Voices	13:00					
1:30 PM	CounterSpin							13:30					
2:00 PM	Depth N Weight	Urban Voices	Depth N Weight	Access Hour	RetroForward	Citizens' Climate Radio	Platinum Sounds	14:00					
2:30 PM						Making Contact		On The Edge w/K.A. Owens	14:30				
3:00 PM	From Classroom to Newsroom	Letters & Politics	Letters & Politics	Letters & Politics	Letters & Politics	Save Our Schools with Dear JCPS	He Said, She Said	15:00					
3:30 PM								15:30					
4:00 PM	Kite Line - Prison Issues	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Black Agenda Radio	16:00					
4:30 PM	Sprouts							16:30					
5:00 PM	Song of the Soul	Foundations	Reach Out In The Darkness	Single Payer	Critical Thinking for Everyone!	Ralph Nader Radio Hour	Law & Disorder	17:00					
5:30 PM								17:30					
6:00 PM	RetroForward	Sustainability Now!	Ethics Forward	Clearing The FOG	Save Our Schools with Dear JCPS	Kite Line - Prison Issues	Rockabilly N Blues Radio Hour	18:00					
6:30 PM						Sprouts		18:30					
7:00 PM	RFN Weekend (classic rock/EZ listening)	The Climate Report	Black Agenda Radio *	Informativo Pacifica	Radio EcoShock	Project Censored	Song of the Soul	19:00					
7:30 PM		Bench Talk						Making Contact	19:30				
8:00 PM		Rising Up With Sonali	Rising Up With Sonali	Rising Up With Sonali	Rising Up With Sonali	Rising Up With Sonali	Spirit in Action	20:00					
8:30 PM								20:30					
9:00 PM	Le Show with Harry Shearer	The David Pakman Show	The David Pakman Show	The David Pakman Show	The David Pakman Show	The David Pakman Show	Between The Lines	21:00					
9:30 PM							CounterSpin	21:30					
10:00 PM	Sea Change Radio	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Democracy Now	Sea Change Radio	22:00					
10:30 PM	This Way Out						Citizens' Climate Radio	22:30					
11:00 PM	Best of The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	The Attitude with Arnie Arnesen	What's The Frequency, Kenneth?	23:00					
11:30 PM								23:30					

* Veterans For Peace Radio Hour airs monthly on the last Mon 1pm, Tue 7pm, and Wed 8am.



Publicity photo of Aretha Franklin from Billboard, 17 February 1968.
Image Source: Wikimedia Commons.

QUEEN OF SOUL (continued from page 1)

preteen. It was while touring that she met Sam Cooke and Lou Rawls.

In June of 1963, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was invited to speak at Cobo Hall in Detroit. Don Lemon at CNN showed a video where Dr. King was speaking to the crowd of thousands about the historic “Walk to Freedom.” The Rev. C.L. Franklin led the march with Dr. King at his side. The Walk to Freedom was a mass march during the Civil Rights Movement on June 23, 1963, in Detroit. The march drew crowds of an estimated 125,000 or more and was a precursor to the March on Washington on August 28, 1963.

Congressman John Lewis stated that Aretha Franklin was extremely generous to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. When they protested and were jailed, it was Aretha Franklin that paid their bail. She loved Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and wanted to travel with him and sang for the Civil Rights Movement, he said. Rep. John Lewis said, “We have lost one of the great artists of our time. Aretha Franklin was one of God’s precious gifts to the world...one of God’s shining jewels. She is deeply loved by millions.”

The Rev. Dr. Bernice King stated, “we have lost another legend from the civil rights era.” From the time she was a teenager, Ms. Franklin has been singing freedom songs in support of my father and others in the struggle for civil rights. As a daughter of the movement, she not only used her voice to entertain, but to uplift and inspire generations through songs that have become anthems such as “Respect” and “Bridge Over Troubled Water.” Aretha Franklin sung, “Precious Lord, Take My Hand” at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s funeral. It was one of his favorite songs.

I recall vividly how she stepped out in 1970 when political activist Angela Davis was arrested; Aretha Franklin vowed to pay her bail. She said, “I’m going to see her free if there is any justice in our courts, not because I believe in communism, but because she’s a black woman and she wants freedom for

black people.” When Angela Davis was released in June 1972, she thanked Aretha Franklin and stated that “her music speaks for itself – “Respect” and “(You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman.” I was a part of that national movement to “Free Angela Davis” when I was living in Washington, DC.

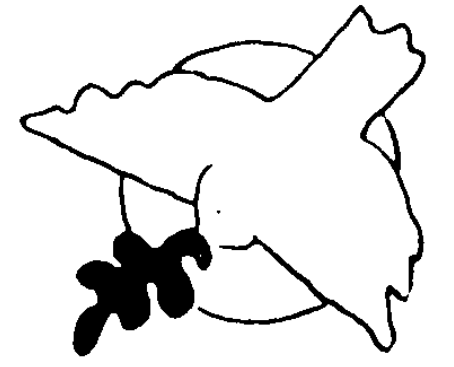
In December 1994, Franklin at the age of 52, became the youngest person ever chosen to receive an award at the Kennedy Center honors. President Bill Clinton said he and the first lady considered her among their favorite artists. “You could say that Hillary and I went to college and law school with Aretha because there was scarcely a day we didn’t listen to one of her songs.”

Aretha Franklin sung for Presidents. She sung for Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton. In January 2009, I shall never forget the hat she wore when she sung at the inauguration of our nation’s first African-American President, Barack Obama. So, Aretha, we will miss your music, your voice, but we know that you will always be our “Queen Forever.”



Gracie Lewis is a longtime activist for social and racial justice. She works with the Kentucky Alliance against Racist and Political Repression and is member of the Louisville

Chapter of the NAACP. Contact Gracie at louisvillepeace.org/kentucky-alliance



Regular Meeting Times for Area Organizations

- AMERICANS UNITED FOR SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE—Third Friday at noon at Sullivan University, www.au.org. Contact Paul Simmons at 608-7517, pdsimmons14@gmail.com.
- AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL—Contact Sharon at 637-8951
- APPAP [American Palestine Public Affairs Forum]—www.appaf.org, 664-2761
- AUDUBON SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY—www.audubonsocietyofky.org
- BECKHAM BIRD CLUB—2nd Saturday, 7PM, www.beckhambirds.org
- BLACK LIVES MATTER—Every Sunday, 3PM, 3208 W. Broadway, chelm416@gmail.com
- BREAD FOR THE WORLD—Last Monday every other month, 239-4317
- CAPA [Citizens Against Police Abuse]—2nd Thursday, 778-8130. Meet at Braden Center, 3208 W. Broadway
- CART [Coalition for the Advancement of Regional Transportation]—3rd Wednesday, Union Station, TARC Board Room
- CEDAW [Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women]—2nd Tuesday, 6:30 PM, Bon Air Library, rosieblue1941@gmail.com
- CLOUT [Citizens of Louisville Organized and Working Together]—583-1267
- COMMITTEE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—2nd Monday, 456-6586
- COMMON CAUSE—Ad hoc discussions. Continuous engagement. www.commoncause.org/ky
- COMMUNITY COALITION ON THE HEALTHY HOMETOWN—Every Monday, 5:30PM, 574-6209
- COMMUNITY FARM ALLIANCE OF KENTUCKY—(859)351-4508, cfaky.org
- COUNTER RECRUITMENT, “Aim Higher”—1st Sunday, 7PM, 899-4119
- EARTHSAVE POTLUCK —2nd Saturday, 6PM, 299-2520, www.LouisvilleEarthSave.org
- EVOLVE [Electric Vehicle Owners of Louisville]—Join us on facebook, stuartungar@icloud.com
- FAIRNESS CAMPAIGN—Quarterly community dialogues and volunteer opportunities, 893-0788
- FDR/LINCOLN LEGACY CLUB—1st Thursday, papajohn15@bellsouth.net
- FOR [Fellowship of Reconciliation]—2nd Thursday, at 7:30PM, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, Nelson Hall, www.louisvilleFOR.org, 609-7985 or 899-4119
- 15 THOUSAND FARMERS—15th day each month, www.15thousandfarmers.com
- FOOD IN NEIGHBORHOODS COMMUNITY COALITION—2nd Tuesday, 6:30PM, 819-2957
- FORWARD RADIO PROJECT – 296-1793, see page 5 for more info
- FRIENDS FOR HOPE—Support Group for Adult Cancer Survivors, 4th Wednesday, 6:30PM, 451-9600
- FRIENDSHIP FORCE OF LOUISVILLE—2nd Tuesday, 893-8436
- GREATER LOUISVILLE SIERRA CLUB—3rd Tuesday, 7PM, 644-0659
- GREEN CONVENE—2nd Tuesday, 6:30PM, www.greenconvene.org
- HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION ADVOCACY BOARD—1st Monday, 9AM, 574-3631
- HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT BOARD—1st Monday, 9:30AM, 574-3631
- HUMANISTS OF METRO LOUISVILLE—2nd Monday, 7PM, 896-4853
- INTERFAITH PATHS TO PEACE—3rd Wednesday, every other month, 214-7322
- IRFI [Islamic Research Foundation International]—Sundays at 6PM, 423-1988
- JEWISH VOICE FOR PEACE—3rd Wednesday, 7PM, 553-6451, barbaraberman2@gmail.com
- JUSTICE RESOURCE CENTER—www.louisvillejrc.org, 774-8624
- KENTUCKIANS FOR SINGLE PAYER HEALTH CARE—1st and 3rd Thursday, 5:30PM, Board Room in the Mezzanine of the Main Public Library, www.kyhealthcare.org, 636-1551
- KFTC [Kentuckians for the Commonwealth]—2nd Monday, 589-3188
- KTAG [Kentuckiana Taskforce Against Genocide]— www.facebook.com/KYAgainstGenocide, 553-6172
- KY ALLIANCE AGAINST RACIST & POLITICAL REPRESSION—1st Tuesday, 6:30PM, 778-8130
- KY COALITION TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY—www.kcadp.org, 636-1330
- KITLAC [KY Interfaith Taskforce on Latin America & The Caribbean]—kitlac@mailforce.net, 435-3265
- KRCRC [KY Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice]—www.krcrc.org, (866)606-0988
- KY WATERSHED WATCH—Volunteer water quality monitoring and training around the state every month. Call 1-800-928-0045
- LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—3rd Monday, Sept-May, www.lwvlouisville.org, 895-5218
- LOUISVILLE COMMITTEE FOR ISRAELI/PALESTINIAN STATES—3rd Sunday, 451-5658
- LOUISVILLE COMMITTEE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST (LCPME)—First Monday, 7PM, 264-2437
- LOUISVILLE FORUM—2nd Wednesday, Noon, www.louisvilleforum.org, 329-0111
- LPAC [Louisville Peace Action Community]—www.louisvillepeace.org, 456-6914
- LOUISVILLE SHOWING UP FOR RACIAL JUSTICE (LSURJ)—Monthly meetings for learning and action, 558-7556
- LOUISVILLE WOMEN CHURCH—Meditation every Sunday, 473-8435
- LOUISVILLE YOUTH GROUP—Friday nights, 587-7755, www.louisvilleyouthgroup.com
- LOUISVILLIANS IN FAVOR OF EQUALITY (LIFE)—4th Sunday, 384-3875
- METRO SWEEP FOR ACCESS—3rd Tuesday, 895-0866 or 899-9261
- METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION—4th Wednesday, 584-6858
- MIGHTY KINDNESS—mightykindness@gmail.com, 235-0711
- MOMS DEMAND ACTION FOR GUN SENSE—(571)278-2255, www.momsdemandaction.org
- MUHAMMAD ALI INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE—U of L, 852-6372
- NAACP [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People]—3rd Monday, 776-7608
- NAMI [National Alliance for the Mentally Ill]—588-2008, www.namilouisville.org
- NATIONAL ACTION NETWORK, LOUISVILLE METRO CHAPTER—4th Sunday, 5PM, 778-8624 or (470)362-0317
- PARENTS, FAMILIES & FRIENDS OF LESBIANS AND GAYS (P-FLAG)—233-1323, www.pflaglouisville.org
- PEACE EDUCATION PROGRAM—www.peaceeducationprogram.org, 589-6583
- RESULTS (a hunger lobby)—2nd Saturday, 451-4907
- SICKLE CELL ASSOCIATION—3rd Saturday, 569-2070
- SIERRA CLUB INNER CITY OUTINGS—2nd Thursday, 7:30PM, 558-0073
- LOUISVILLE SHOWING UP FOR RACIAL JUSTICE—Learning, support and action, 558-7556.
- SOCIAL CHANGE BOOK CLUB—3rd Monday, www.greenlistlouisville.com
- SOWERS OF JUSTICE NETWORK—www.sowersofjusticenetwork.org, sowersofjusticenetwork@gmail.com
- STAND UP SUNDAY/STAND UP LOUISVILLE—Every Sunday, 3PM, 3208 W. Broadway, chelm416@gmail.com
- URBAN LEAGUE YOUNG PROFESSIONALS—2nd Monday, 6PM, 561-6830
- VETERANS FOR PEACE, Louisville Chapter 168—500-6915, CRawertTrainer@twc.com
- WOMEN IN TRANSITION (WIT) – Every Wednesday, 6-8 PM, 636-0160
- Note: If your group would like to be added to this list, or if information needs to be updated, please let us know by emailing calendar.peace@gmail.com*

CALENDAR FOR PEACEMAKERS - OCTOBER 2018

Meeting times are subject to change for some of these events. Before attending these events, it's best to contact the sponsoring organization to verify the time and place of the event.
Please e-mail us information about your peace and justice events to calendar.peace@gmail.com

Oct 1 to Oct 31 » **SACK LUNCHES FOR THE HOMELESS.** Wayside Christian Mission. Open every day. Help us assemble sack lunches for men and women who are working and away from the Mission at mealtimes. Sack lunches are also used by our Good Samaritan Patrol. Visit <http://wcm1.weebly.com>.

Oct 1 to 31 » **THE WORLD’S MAJOR RIVERS.** The Crane House. Compare three of the world’s major rivers: Ganges, Yangtze, and Ohio. Learn more about their influence on the history and culture of their respective countries. Visit <http://www.cranehouse.org/exhibitions/448/1>.

Oct 1 to Dec 30 » **AMERICA TO ZANZIBAR.** Muhammad Ali Center. Our family-friendly interactive exhibit explores the diversity of Muslim cultures in our community, country, and the world. Experience art, architecture, travel, trade, design, and more. Visit www.alicenter.org.

Oct 3 (Wed) » **VOLUNTEER FOR REFUGEE FAMILIES.** Catholic Charites. 5:30pm. First Wednesday every month. Learn more about our refugee and immigration settlement program and family assistance efforts. Visit <http://cclou.org>.

Oct 3 (Wed) » **THE LOUISVILLE SUSTAINABILITY FORUM.** Every first Wednesday. Sustainability and relationships that create a community for change. Bring your lunch. Noon to 1:45 PM. Passionist Earth & Spirit Center, the Barn at 1924 Newburg Road.

Oct 4 (Thurs) » **KENTUCKY SINGLE PAYER HEALTH CARE.** Every first & third Thursday. 5:30PM at Main Public Library. Call Kay Tillow at 502-636-1551.

Oct 4 (Thurs) » **DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS TO THIS CALENDAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF FORSOOTH.** Every first Thursday. Please email calendar.peace@gmail.com.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **INTERFAITH SILENT MEDITATION.** Every first Saturday. 9:30AM. Brief meditation instruction and longer periods of silence, interspersed with opportunities for walking meditation. Passionist Earth & Spirit Center, the Barn at 1924 Newburg Road. Call 502-452-2749 for information. Visit <http://earthandspiritcenter.org/>.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE.** Every Saturday morning. Also, other days and times. 26 farmers’ markets from California neighborhood to Norton Commons. Visit <https://louisvilleky.gov/government/mayors-healthy-hometown-movement/services/healthy-eating>.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **PRESERVE OUR URBAN FORESTS.** Olmsted Parks Conservancy. Almost every Saturday. Our tasks include invasive plant removal, mulching, painting or general park beautification in our various Olmsted parks and parkways. Gloves, tools, and guidance provided. Be sure to sign-up before coming out. Visit <http://www.olmstedparks.org>.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **HELP BUILD A HOME.** Habitat for Humanity of Metro Louisville. Almost every Saturday. Work alongside our sweat-equity families. Ask about our non-construction opportunities too. Visit <https://louisvillehabitat.org/>.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **CANVASS NEIGHBORHOODS FOR FRESH FOOD.** Saturdays and Sundays. Join us any time. Fresh Stop Project volunteers take orders door to door for locally grown fruits and vegetables. Visit <http://newroots.org>.

Oct 7 (Sun) » **COMMUNITY COMPOSTING.** UofL Belknap Campus. Every Sunday from noon to 2PM. Help us turn trash to treasure. Haul home some rich compost for your garden. Dress to get dirty. Tools provided. Visit <http://louisville.edu/sustainability>.

Oct 7 (Sun) » **“AIM HIGHER”** focusing on military counter-recruitment. Every first Sunday at 7 PM. Discuss conscientious objection, military recruitment, and the possibility for high school students to “opt out” of having their names given to recruiters. Call Jim Johnson at 502-262-0148 or e-mail at FORnonviolence@gmail.com.

Oct 9 (Tues) » **MOVIMIENTO DE MUJERES LATINA -- LATINA WOMEN’S MOVEMENT.** La Casita Center. Every second Tuesday at 5:30PM. Network, mentor, find friends, and share. Call 502-322-4036 for more information.

Oct 9 (Tues) » **AMERICANA COMMUNITY CENTER** at 6pm, Volunteer orientation every 2nd Tuesday. Help bridge the gap for our refugee and immigrant neighbors. Visit <http://americanacc.org>.

Oct 10 (Wed) » **Y-NOW CHILDREN OF PRISONERS MENTORING.** Luncheon at YMCA Safe Place. 2nd Wednesday each month. Learn how you can help break the cycle through mentoring and encouragement. RSVP to 502-635-5233.

Oct 10 (Wed) » **LOUISVILLE FORUM.** Noon at Vincenzo’s Downtown. Every 2nd Wednesday. Speakers on current public issues. Non-partisan discussion. For details, call 502-329-0111.

Oct 10 (Wed) » **COMPASSIONATE LOUISVILLE.** Noon. Meeting locations rotate. Help monitor the progress of Metro Louisville ten-year campaign for compassion.

Oct 25 (Thurs) » **DEADLINE FOR THE DECEMBER/JANUARY ISSUE OF FORSOOTH.** Email articles to adamkhayat10@gmail.com.

Oct 11 (Thurs) » **EVERYONE READS TRAINING.** JCPS VanHoose Education Center, 4PM. Every 2nd Thursday. Join our community-wide effort to improve reading skills. Visit <https://www.jefferson.kyschools.us/>.

Oct 12 (Fri) » **A GLIMPSE OF ETERNITY.** The Louisville Astronomical Society at dusk in Tom Sawyer Park. Every 2nd Friday weather permitting. Look through telescopes at planets, our moon, stars, double stars, the Orion nebula, and other wonders. Visit www.louisville-astro.org

Oct 13 (Sat) » **EARTHSAVE OF LOUISVILLE.** Crescent Hill Ministries, 6PM to 8PM. Every 2nd Saturday. Discuss healthy food and behavior change. Bring a plant-based dish and share your recipe. Mix, mingle, music. Call 502-299-9520 for more information.

Oct 13 (Sat) » **CITIZENS’ CLIMATE LOBBY.** Main Public Library at noon. Every 2nd Saturday. Help plan efforts to lobby for state legislation to combat climate change. For more information, contact Jean at jmchri@gmail.com or call 502-634-3114.

Oct 14 (Sun) » **VIGIL FOR PEACE.** Louisville Peace Action Committee (LPAC) and Veterans for Peace Chapter 168. From 4PM to 5PM. Every 2nd Sunday. Bardstown Rd. at Douglas Blvd. Bring a sign. Remember those suffering from conflicts in the Middle East. For more information, call Harold Trainer at 502-419-4083.

Oct 14 (Sun) » **THE NONVIOLENT CITIES PROJECT.** Pace e Bene Nonviolence Service. Every 2nd Sunday at 2:30PM. Help us spread and apply the principles of non-violent action here and now. Call 812-280-0665 or email rodwsm@gmail.com for more information

Oct 15 (Mon) » **GROWING FOOD AND COMMUNITY.** 15 Thousand Farmers at Dismas Charities St. Ann’s on Algonquin Pkwy, the 15th of every month. Share ideas and experiences about growing your own food. Taste samples. Visit www.15thousandfarmers.com.

Oct 17 (Wed) » **JEWISH VOICE FOR PEACE.** Highlands-Shelby Park Public Library. Every third Wednesday. Help us plan for future and assess our accomplishments. Call 502-553-6451 or e-mail barbaraberman2@gmail.com.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **REAL PEOPLE, REAL CHALLENGES, REAL SOLUTIONS.** Volunteers of America Family Emergency Shelter, morning and evening sessions. One-hour interactive tour of VOA’s work and programs for self-determination. Call 502-636-4660 to RSVP.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **CHAT WITH POLICE.** 6PM. Open dialogue with police officers. Meeting places rotate month to month. Visit <https://louisvilleky.gov/events>.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **MENTAL ILLNESS SUPPORT & ADVOCACY.** NAMI Louisville every third Thursday at 3PM. Also Saturdays and Sundays. Support for families. Draw on years of experience. Visit [www.namilouisville.org](http://namilouisville.org).

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN (CASA).** Orientation from noon to 1PM. Learn how you can help defend the rights of abused and neglected children in our community. Call 595-4911 to RSVP.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **THIRD THURSDAY LUNCH.** Co-sponsored by Interfaith Paths to Peace and the Sowers of Justice Network at Hotel Louisville at noon. Hear compelling speakers on current concerns and issues of justice, compassion, faith, and public policy. RSVP to Pat Geier at 502-609-7985 or pgeier@fastmail.fm.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **FORSOOTH LABELING PARTY.** Presbyterian Seminary, Winn Center. 6:30 PM. Every 3rd Thursday. We need volunteers! Many hands make light work, and the opposite is also true! So please join us if you can. Call 451-5658 for more information.

Oct 22 (Mon) » **JEFFERSON COUNTY ECONOMIC JUSTICE TEAM.** Meeting at the Main Public Library. Every 4th Monday at 6:30PM. Help us organize and assess our local campaign for equitable development, affordable housing and healthcare, and participatory budgeting. Learn and share. Visit <https://www.kftc.org>.

Oct 23 (Tues) » **FREE NONPROFIT START-UP CLINIC.** Center for Nonprofit Excellence at 3PM. Every 4th Tuesday. Learn the fundamentals, avoid pitfalls, and find direction. Visit www.cnpe.org.

Oct 30 (Tues) » **KENTUCKY REFUGEE MINISTRIES LUNCH & LEARN.** Noon. Learn more about our refugee & immigration settlement program and citizenship tutoring classes. Visit <http://kyrm.org>.

OUT OF TOWN

Oct 1 (Mon) » **KENTUCKY MIGRANT NETWORK COALITION.** Lexington KY at the Cardinal Valley Center at 12PM. Every first Monday. Get better acquainted with Kentucky’s immigrant and refugee families. For more information, call 859-258-3824.

Oct 3 to 23 » **FAIRNESS MEETINGS.** ACLU of Kentucky. Help us promote LGBT Rights in Kentucky and join our meeting in Versailles, Georgetown, Frankfort, Bowling Green, Berea, and Shelbyville. Visit <http://www.aclu-ky.org>.

Oct 4 (Thurs) » **INTERFAITH PRAYER VIGIL FOR PEACE.** Lexington, KY, at West Main and Broadway from 5:30PM to 6:30PM. Every Thursday for twelve years. For more information, visit <http://www.peaceandjusticeky.org>.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **ORGANIC AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP.** KSU Research Farm, Frankfort, KY. Every third Thursday. Participate in efforts to develop local food economies with the Community Farm Alliance and others. <https://kysu.edu/academics/cafsss/organic-agriculture-working-group/about-organic-agriculture-working-group/>.

AT THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Visit www.lfpl.org for more information.

Oct 2 (Tues) » **HOOR OF POWER BOOK DISCUSSIONS.** Newburg Public Library. Every first Tuesday at 6:30 PM. Discuss books on personal efforts.

Oct 3 (Wed) » **MEETING OF THE MINDS.** Crescent Hill Public Library at 7PM. Discuss current topics with your friends and neighbors.

Oct 4 (Thurs) » **CITIZENSHIP CLASS.** Iroquois Public Library, 11AM. Every Thursday. Instruction by Kentucky Refugee Ministries.

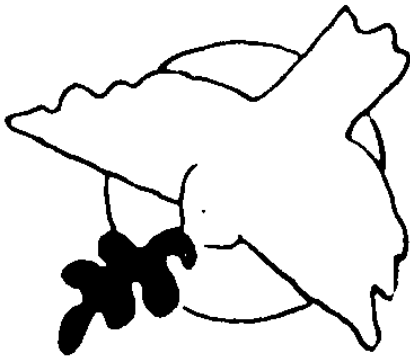
Oct 6 (Sat) » **ENGLISH CONVERSATION CLUB.** Every Saturday at the Iroquois & Newburg Public Library Branches at 3PM. Also, South Central on Mondays and Main Library on Wednesdays at 7PM.

Oct 6 (Sat) » **SPANISH BOOK CLUB.** South Central Public Library at 3PM. Únase a nosotros al Club de Discusión de Libros en Español!

Oct 15 (Mon) » **GRANTSEEKING FOR WORTHY CAUSES.** Main Library at 1:30PM. Learn to research and find the right grant for your cause. Practice the essential elements of grant proposals.

Oct 18 (Thurs) » **WOMEN’S BOOK CLUB.** South Central Public Library at 7PM. Join our discussion of books of interest to women.

Oct 20 (Sat) **FRENCH CIRCLE.** Iroquois Public Library at 12:30PM. A conversation in French with Louisville’s francophone community.



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