

HISTORY OF METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Getting Started

*Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a national membership association of laity and clergy. It was organized in the spring of 1987 in response to a call from the United Methodist Council of Bishops for greater witness and action for peace and justice. This call came in the bishops' 1986 pastoral letter, *In Defense of Creation*.*

Initiation to form Methodists United (the short name) came from the Peace Mission of Foundry United Methodist Church in downtown Washington, D.C. Leaders from nearby Asbury United Methodist Church joined in the initial organizing. Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, located four blocks from the U.S. Capitol, agreed to provide office space and serve as fiscal agent until the new organization could incorporate. Methodists United for Peace with Justice incorporated as a nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia in September 1987.

Persons from the founding churches, plus several others, came together as the initial Steering Committee. Core members of this group became the Interim Board of Directors when Methodists United incorporated. During the spring and summer of 1987 a National Committee, consisting of well-known persons within Methodism, was organized. Co-chairs were Dr. Edward Bauman of Foundry Church and Dr. Joshua Hutchins of Asbury Church.

ACTIVITIES

1987

***Citizen Diplomacy.** Improving US/Soviet relations through people-to-people contact has been a continuing interest of Methodists United. Two of the three founding co-chairs, Edward and Adrien Helm, took their four children on the Leningrad-to-Moscow International Peace Walk in June-July 1987. The other co-chair, Sherman Harris, joined the walk in its final stage at Moscow. Upon their return they shared their experience through speaking engagements at numerous local churches in Washington, Maryland, and Northern Virginia.*

When religious leaders met at the Washington Cathedral in December, as President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev held their Washington summit meeting, Methodists United renewed contacts with Soviet religious leaders and provided transportation support.

***Arms Reduction.** In the fall Methodists United helped build public support for the Reagan*

Administration to complete negotiations for the treaty eliminating Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF). We participated in a candlelight walk at the White House in support of the president's efforts, and we encouraged the United Methodist Council of Bishops to pass a resolution on INF at their November semi-annual meeting. In December at the moment President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev signed the treaty, we arranged churches in Washington and elsewhere to ring their bells in celebration. We also participated in other citizen activities around the summit meeting.

United Methodist Policies. In the fall of 1987 we began laying groundwork for an effort to influence policy decisions of the next quadrennial General Conference of the United Methodist Church, scheduled for the spring of 1988. We wanted to assure that delegates would give careful attention to peace and justice issues.

Communications. We began publication of a newsletter, called *Peace Leaf*. Initial issues focused on how local churches can organize to carry out peace and justice activities.

Membership. Initial membership came from persons associated with the founding churches and others in the Washington area. In the fall we began a national, direct-mail membership campaign, featuring a letter signed by Betty Bumpers, the founder of PeaceLinks and a member of our National Committee.

1988

Citizen Diplomacy. Edward and Adrien Helm continued speaking in churches about their experience in the Soviet Union. They were featured in a national United Methodist television program, *Catch the Spirit* in February 1988.

Representatives of Methodists United participated in the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit, which took place in Alexandria, Virginia on February 1-5. For five days 100 Soviet citizens joined with several hundred Americans in rising above the old energies of mutual distrust, competition and fear to establish a clear new energy of co-creative, cooperative partnership. As a community-building activity, Methodists United requested 30 local churches in the greater Washington area to invite Soviet citizens to speak or participate in their Sunday morning service on January 30. We celebrate the willingness of Americans of good will to be flexible and share in God's worship services. Following the church services, there was a brunch at Asbury United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C. in honor of the Soviet visitors.

In August John Mathews, a member of our Steering Committee, participated in the 2nd American/Soviet International Peace Walk, going from Odessa to Kiev. In October a twelve-member

Soviet delegation visited the National Capitol area as part of the US-USSR Bridges for Peace and Soviet Peace Committee Exchange. Sherman Harris hosted three of the visitors during their stay in the Washington area by arranging direct contact with college students, church members, and community citizens and visits to hospitals. Howard Hallman, another member of our Steering Committee, hosted a dinner for Soviet visitors in his home.

United Methodist Policy. During the first four months of 1988 we concentrated especially on outreach to delegates of the United Methodist General Conference. In accordance with official procedures, in February we petitioned the General Conference to endorse the bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, and to make Peace with Justice a special emphasis of the church for the coming quadrennium. When General Conference assembled in St. Louis during the last week of April and first week of May, several members of our Steering Committee attended in order to make direct contact with delegates. Sherman Harris was an alternate delegate.

On the second day of General Conference we staged a Peace with Justice Breakfast, attended by about 135 persons, including four bishops and about one-tenth of the 996 official delegates. We regularly attended the two legislative committees where our issues were under consideration and lobbied the members. At the committees' request we spoke on the issues and assisted in redrafting resolution language in response to suggestions of committee members. With these adjustments, one of our proposals received unanimous committee approval and the other a substantial majority. Both were enacted by General Conference.

Following General Conference we devoted an issue of *Peace Leaf* to the Peace with Justice Special Program. Subsequently we have worked with the General Board of Church and Society, the official United Methodist administrative agency, on implementation ideas.

National Policy. In the fall of 1988 we decided to strengthen our advocacy work on national policy matters, particularly looking ahead to a new president and a new Congress. One way would be to use *Peace Leaf* as an educational vehicle on the background of current issues and then to follow up with suggestions for specific actions. With that in mind one issue of *Peace Leaf* focused on Star Wars and another dealt with the needs of Children and Youth. The latter we selected as a major justice focus for the year.

Communications. In the summer we started a systematic effort to build mailing lists of United Methodist leaders around the country. This would enable us to transmit information and to recruit members. From various sources we assembled lists of the 49 active bishops and the 540 district superintendents, and for the 73 annual conferences names of conference council directors, conference staff working on peace and justice issues, chairs of church and society, and peace with justice coordinators. We also assembled lists of the entire membership of the boards of church and society for

about half the annual conferences.

To go with our newsletter, *Peace Leaf*, we made plans for an action-oriented bulletin, which we named *Peace/Justice Alert*.

Membership Campaign. We used the collected names as the basis for a renewed, direct-mail membership campaign, beginning in the fall of 1988. In doing so, we realized that we also needed to show our effectiveness in advocacy, education, and other activities in order to sign up new members. Our stepped up efforts in public advocacy were particularly seen as useful for this purpose.

1989

National Policy. With preparations complete, we plunged into national public policy advocacy in January 1989. Howard Hallman, our issues chair, began regularly attending weekly meetings of the Monday Lobby, a communications network of persons working on peace and arms control issues. He became an active member of working groups on space policy and on NATO and conventional arms reduction.

We issued our first *Peace/Justice Alert* in January, encouraging people around the country to urge U.S. senators and representatives to become cosponsors of the proposed "Outer Space Protection Act." Subsequent Alerts have dealt with the federal budget (twice) and defense authorization legislation (twice).

We made the federal budget the subject of an issue of *Peace Leaf* for January-March 1989. Then we developed "A Call for Shift in Budget Priorities from Military to Human Needs". We circulated it to a selection of United Methodist leaders around the country and gained 120 signatures, including 28 of the 49 active bishops. We released the Call publicly and sent it to members of the House and Senate Budget Committees and to President Bush during the period when "budget summit" negotiations were underway.

Hallman began attending meetings of the Budget Project 1989, composed mostly of representatives of national religious organizations. And he also has participated in the Coalition on Human Needs and its legislative committee. In support of the latter, we have sent special alerts to United Methodists in two states with senators who have crucial authority over appropriations. In August we became a founding organizational member of the Citizens' Budget Campaign, a coalition which is directing its attention to priorities of the federal budget for the 1991 fiscal year.

Three members of our Steering Committee, Sherman Harris, Robert Griffin, and Ralph Clark, participated in a national conference on "Structures for Peace" in February. Harris is now a member

of the Executive Committee of a follow-up effort to establish a broad-based Alliance for Our Common Future whose purpose is more effective communication and cooperation among organizations interested in disarmament, structures for peace, global justice, and environmental issues.

The most recent issue of *Peace Leaf* focused on "Achieving Arms Reduction". It contained an analytical article on current arms reduction negotiations and advocacy articles on "unilateral initiatives" and "moving beyond containment, beyond deterrence". This issue also began a new feature, "News from Methodists United."

United Methodist Activities. In January we sent two draft resolutions, one on Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) and Star Wars, to church and society chairs and peace with justice coordinators in the 74 United Methodist conferences, for use at forthcoming annual conference sessions. As the time approached for the annual conferences to convene in late May in June, we made further contacts and got people in 33 of them to circulate a START petition and to distribute our membership brochure.

Our *Peace/ Justice Alerts* and the Call on Budget Priorities have circulated to United Methodist leaders in every state in the Union. And we continue to work with the General Board of Church and Society on implementation of the Peace with Justice Special Program.

Communications. As noted, we have continued to publish *Peace Leaf* and have started the *Peace/Justice Alert*. We have also developed a list of 90 United Methodist national and conference newspapers and magazines and are sending them our publications and news releases. We have sent information about our activities to 1,000 campus ministers (United Methodist and ecumenical) and to local church peace advocates.

Membership. The latter have been a fruitful source of new members as we have kept on with our membership campaign. By now we have realized that our responsibility for outreach goes well beyond our paid membership. It needs to encompass persons concerned with peace and justice issues who hold leadership positions at the conference, district, and local level.

Board of Directors. In August 1989 we conducted our first election for a national Board of Directors, to replace the Steering Committee which has been serving as the Interim Board of Directors. Nominations came from our members around the country. The first meeting of the new Board was held on October 20-21, 1989. The directors elected officers of the Board and attended to other business of Methodists United for Peace with Justice.

Education Fund. At its October 1989 meeting the Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution to establish a "Methodists United Peace/ Justice Education Fund" (attached). The Fund is to

operate exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes so as to qualify for tax exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Board authorized a separate bank account for the Fund. Money received and spent for activities of the parent organization, functioning under section 501(c)(4) will be handled by a different bank account.

December 19, 1989

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

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(202) 546-5551

May 16, 1990

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Progress Report

Since our March 30-31 Board meeting we have made progress in a number of areas. A number of items of business are still pending.

Treasurer's report. Enclosed are Treasurer's reports for March and April. They show that income is still slow coming in but that we starting to get some donations to our 501(c)(3) fund. We have pending a sizable printing bill for the new membership brochure and the January-March *Peace Leaf*. As agreed at the Board meeting, I offered Production Solutions a plan to pay off the long-standing printing bill through monthly payments but have had no reply.

Membership report. Enclosed is a report on membership through the end of April. Because of the press of other business, I didn't get out membership renewals for February, March, and April until late April. Returns are starting to come in. We look to individual directors to promote membership in their areas. I can send you as many copies of the membership brochure as you request, also copies of the last *Peace Leaf* if you

want them. I'm talking to contacts in some other United Methodist conferences, especially to get more people into our *Peace/Justice Alert* network, and also to seek some major donors.

Foundation requests. We were turned down for \$5,000 grants requested from two foundations we thought looked promising: Peace Development Fund and the Ploughshares Fund. A staff member of the Peace Development Fund explained that they wanted greater specificity, so I quickly submitted a new proposal related to working with United Methodist conferences to broaden our *Peace/Justice Alert* network; it will be considered in June or July. A staff member of the Ploughshares Fund said that their board found nothing seriously wrong with our proposal but had funded several religious coalitions recently and therefore wanted to apply their limited resources elsewhere. They would be willing to consider another proposal sometime in the future; they too like a fairly precise focus.

A long-shot didn't come through: C.S. Fund. Our proposals come before the boards of the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation in May and the Ruth Mott Fund in June.

National Advisory Committee. As required by the bylaws, we are polling members of the National Advisory Committee to find out if they want to continue to serve. Only one "no" so far. The next step is to add other members, a task delegated to our Executive Committee.

Board expansion. From United Methodist caucuses we have received nominations for membership to our Board as follows: Black Methodists for Church Renewal -- Rev. Cindy Tappan, Cleveland Heights, Ohio and Rev. William Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas; Native American International Caucus -- Sue Herne, Hogansburg, New York; MARCHA -- Rev. Yolando

Ortiz, Bethesda, Maryland as liaison (a decision on naming a Board member will come at their November annual meeting). We are still trying to get somebody from the National Federation Asian American United Methodists.

From other Methodist denominations, I have written to Bishop Frederick H. Talbot, ecumenical officer, African Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop J. Clinton Hoggard, ecumenical officer, AME Zion Church; and Bishop C.D. Coleman, Sr., senior bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. Next week I will follow up via telephone.

I talked with George McClain, executive director, Methodists Federation for Social Action, about mutual interests and invited him to come to our October Board meeting so that we can develop a closer working relationship.

Nominating Committee. Sherman Harris has appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of John Mecartney (chair), Doris Akers, and Nancy Risch. Sherman will be involved *ex officio*, and I will provide staff service. The first task is for the Nominating Committee to decided upon the process to follow. I have outlined some options. Their recommendations will go to our Executive Committee for review. We hope to have the election completed by mid-August so that new members will have sufficient time to make arrangements for attending our October Board meeting. The Nominating Committee is likely to get in touch with other directors in early June for their suggestions of candidates for Board membership.

UM Council of Bishops. In response to our letter asking the United Methodist Council of Bishops for guidance on what steps to take now that the Cold War is winding down, Bishop Jack Tuell replied that their Executive Committee will consider the matter. Presumably we will have a further reply.

General Board of Church and Society. Spencer Turnipseed tried several times to reach General Secretary Thom Fassett by phone but was unsuccessful, so he is now writing him to express our desire to have a positive relationship with the General Board of Church and Society. I wrote to Sharon Garfield asking for (1) a copy of the letter she wrote to Bernice Smith, (2) the names of persons who may have joined Methodists United through misunderstanding, and (3) a copy of the guidebook, *Peace with Justice in the Local Church*, but have received no reply. However, I paid \$35 for a Peace with Justice resource package, which includes the guidebook, so I finally got one. It was prepared by Sharon's predecessor, Heidi Hilf, and is published as "second edition, 1986." It contains a lot of useful material, but our *Witnessing for Peace and Justice: Peacemaker Handbook* doesn't particularly duplicate or overlap.

Publications. You should have received an April *Peace/Justice Alert* and a postcard Action Alert on "Senate Budget Battle," which we sent out with seven other organizations. In the works is the next issue of *Peace Leaf*, which will focus on "After the Cold War" and will have the views on national security policy by two United Methodist, U.S. senators: Dale Bumpers and Sam Nunn, and by Congressman Ronald Dellums, derived from speeches they have made on the floor of Congress.

Sign-on letters. Enclosed are three group letters I have signed. They illustrate the issues we are involved in and how we make use of our name.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

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June 14, 1990

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Report on May Activities

Reports. Enclosed are the Treasurer's Report and the Membership Report for May 1990. Revenues increased because of a better flow of membership renewals, including some contributions to our 501(c)(3) fund. But we still have not achieved a financial breakthrough. No further word from any foundation. Membership contributions are mainly renewals. There is no sign of new members coming in because of recruitment efforts of members of the Board of Directors, as promised at our March meeting. If you need membership brochures and sample copies of *Peace Leaf*, please let me know.

Board expansion. Bishop C. D. Coleman, Sr., senior bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, has agreed to join our National Advisory Committee and will help us find one or more CME leaders for our Board of Directors. Bishop J. Clinton Hoggard, ecumenical officer, AME Zion Church, promised to use his annual conference as an opportunity to identify potential board members for Methodists United. I will follow up with him next week. Bishop Frederick H. Talbot, ecumenical officer, African Methodist Episcopal Church, will present our request to the AME Council of Bishops when then

meet on June 18.

MFSA. I had an opportunity to appear before the National Executive Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Action on May 18 to describe our work and to express our desire for a close working relationship. Persons present seemed to recognize that our activities, particularly our Washington-based lobbying and our *Peace/Justice Alerts*, complement and do not compete with MFSA activities. George McClain, MFSA executive director, will try to attend our October 19-20 board meeting.

General Board of Church and Society. Spencer Turnipseed wrote to General Secretary Thom Fassett, seeking a clarification of points raised in Bernice Smith's letter of resignation and suggesting that Thom confer with Sherman and me so that we could develop better relations. I met with Thom on June 13 (Sherman couldn't make it because of his work). It was a cordial meeting. Most of the issues raised by Bernice are moot. The Board's staff is reorganizing (see enclosed *Word from Washington*). Anna Rhee will take responsibility for the Peace with Justice Program as part of a broader portfolio, but her salary will be paid from the general budget. That means that revenue from the Peace with Justice Offering will go for publications, mailings, and other nonpersonnel expenses. Through a team concept other members of the staff will work on peace with justice issues. The new staff pattern will go into effect on July 1, and Thom suggested that I talk with Anna some time in July to discuss their new approach. Thom sees the value for our kind of organization. We both agreed that we can put behind us the past concerns and make a fresh start with a cooperative relationship.

Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee is working out the process to obtain nominations for the Board of Directors. You should be

hearing from them within the next two weeks.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

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(202) 546-5551

July 16, 1990

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Report on June Activities

Reports. Enclosed are the Treasurer's Report and the Membership Report for June 1990. Our revenues were up somewhat because of a \$250 contribution from a donor in Texas and \$380 from the Foundry UMC Peace Mission. Most of the membership contributions were renewals. I am pursuing membership renewals more systematically by sending a first notice early in the anniversary month of contributions and a follow-up second notice a month later for those not responding. We will give a third and final notice after another month, though I haven't started that yet. We need to give a final notice to a sizable number of persons who have not contributed for 18 months and longer (we have given them a couple notices so far), but this awaits some work on our mailing list to be able to sort out these persons. On the monthly Membership Report I am starting to list new members so that Board members can see whether persons they have invited to membership have responded.

Fundraising. In our foundation requests we received turndowns from the Ruth Mott Fund, the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, the Town Creek

Foundation, and the Peace Development Fund (second try, stating that we ought to be able to raise our support within Methodism). The Winston Foundation in Boston replied that they were not able to consider our request in their June funding cycle but added: "We would like to keep your proposal active for consideration for our October cycle. While this is not a guarantee of future funding, we are interested in your work and would like to be kept up-to-date on your progress." Our proposal goes before the board of trustees of the W. Alton Jones Foundation in July.

Within United Methodism I have written to 30 resident bishops, asking them to assist us in (1) getting a \$300-500 contribution from a conference unit, especially to get key conference leaders into our *Peace/Justice Alert* network, (2) identifying one or more persons within the conference who can help us with membership recruitment [this element omitted where we have a board member], and (3) finding someone who can help us reach larger donors. I am also calling conference peace with justice coordinators to enlist their help in getting more people into our *Alert* network. We have virtually no response from membership brochures distributed at annual conferences (the same experience last year), for it takes a more personal contact.

Board nominations. We received seven nominations for membership on the Board of Directors by our July 13 deadline. The term of five current directors expire in September, and presumably four of them will want to be renominated. I am the fifth and have a seat *ex officio* as executive director, so I do not want to be on the ballot. This totals 11 nominees for the 10 positions available, as shown on the attached listing. The Nominating Committee will review these nominations, and we will have a ballot in the mail by the end of the month.

Pan-Methodist. AME Bishop Frederick H. Talbot presented our request for board nominations to the AME Council of Bishops in June and has offered the names of three persons to fill one-, two-, and three-year terms as appointed members of our Board. AME Zion Bishop Clinton Hoggard has agreed to join our National Advisory Committee, and he is still working on nominees for the Board. As reported last month, CME Bishop C. D. Coleman, Sr. will serve on the National Advisory Committee. I'm still awaiting Board nominations from him.

Publications. We have recently published *Peace/Justice Alert* No. 9 directed toward the Budget Summit, *Peace/Justice Alert* No. 10 focusing on Senate consideration of the Defense Authorization bill, and *Peace Leaf* No. 10 with articles from three members of Congress on "After the Cold War." You should have received these in the mail.

Issues. My work on issues has been dealing mainly with the federal budget and defense authorization. Several letters and an ad that we have signed on to are enclosed. They reflect our coalition activities.

I am also contacting United Methodist leaders in about ten key states that the Citizens' Budget Campaign is targeting for intensive grassroots activities.

Next Board meeting. Remember, the next Board meeting will be in Washington, D.C. on October 19 and 20. As agreed at our last session, the October meeting will run from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Friday the 19th and from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday the 20th. In addition, I propose that we have an orientation breakfast for new members from 8:30 to 9:30 on Friday morning so that they can have a briefing on our activities to date. In my next report, I will have lodging information.

With best regards,

P.S. We just received IRS approval of 501(c)(3) status for our Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund. Therefore, we can receive tax-deductible contributions and foundation grants directly without going through the Civic Action Institute, which was our interim arrangement. This may make fundraising a little easier.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

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July 16, 1990

To: *Nominating Committee*

From: *Howard Hallman*

Through our deadline of Friday, July 13 we have received seven nominations for the Board of Directors. They are:

Margaret Bryan, Gatlinburg, TN

Kathy Brown, Kirkwood, MO

Dr. Hilda Arndt, Baton Rouge, LA

Rev. Howard Wariner, Phoenix, AZ

Margaret Fertschneider, Atascadero, CA

Rollin Rothhaar, San Diego, CA

Harold Wolke, Long Beach, CA

The attached copies of the nominations tell more about them.

Of the present board members, the terms of five expire in September 1990:

Doris Akers

Rev. Clifford Armour

Jennifer Garvin-Sanchez

Howard Hallman

Sherman Harris

Because I am a member of the Board ex officio as executive director, I do not want to fill one of the elected positions. Therefore, I should not be

nominated for the ballot. Presumably the other four members want to be nominated for a full, three year term. I know that Sherman does. I will double check with Cliff and Jennifer.

Attached is a summary showing present members and persons nominated, listed by United Methodist jurisdiction. In terms of geographic balance, we have four nominees from Western and two new ones from South Central, thus partly overcoming our eastern overbalance. We have fewest in North Central.

The four holdovers and the seven new nominees total eleven persons for the ten positions available. Therefore, the Nominating Committee has several choices:

- (1) Place all eleven names on the ballot and have members vote for ten.
- (2) Eliminate one of the nominees and place only ten on the ballot.
- (3) Seek additional nominees, such as from North Central.

We had considered placing on the ballot a nominee for a three-year term for earmarked seats for each of the other three principal Pan-Methodist denominations. However, we have nominees for one, two, and three-year terms only from AME. Therefore, we probably should let that drop and have all of the new directors from AME, AME Zion, and CME be appointed, as soon as we get designations from the respective ecumenical bishops of these denominations, with whom I have been conferring.

I'll call you to discuss these matters. If there is a consensus, we can go ahead and prepare for a ballot mailing by the end of the month. If not, I will arrange for a conference call.

*Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Present and Nominated Board Members,
by United Methodist Jurisdiction*

Current Board Members

Nominated

Northeastern

Sue Herne, Hogansburg NY

Rev. James Zeisloft, York, PA

**Rev. Clifford Armour, Newark, DE*

**Howard Hallman, Bethesda, MD*

**Sherman Harris, Potomac, MD*

Rev. Clifford Armour, Newark, DE

Sherman Harris, Potomac, MD

Southeastern

Craig Barbour, Charlottesville, VA

Ralph Clark, Arlington, VA

John Copenhaver, Stephens City, VA

**Jennifer Garvin-Sanchez, Richmond, VA* *Jennifer Garvin-Sanchez,
Richmond, VA*

Alice Ashton, Raleigh, NC

Rev. Bruce Edwards, Warwick, GA

Edward Helm, St. Petersburg, FL

Nancy Risch, Gulf Breeze, FL

Spencer Turnipseed, Auburn, AL

Margaret Bryan, Gatlinburg, TN

North Central

Rev. Cindy Tappan, Cleveland Heights, OH

Delphinia Bowen, Detroit, MI

Rev. John Mecartney, Detroit, MI

South Central

Betty Nelson, Topeka, KS

Rev. William Robinson, Little Rock, AR

*Doris Akers, Follet, TX

Kathy Brown, Kirkwood, MO

Dr. Hilda Arndt, Baton Rouge, LA

Doris Akers, Follet, TX

Western

CA

Rev. Howard Wariner, Phoenix, AZ

Margaret Fertschneider, Atascadero,

Rollin Rothhaar, San Diego, CA

Harold Wolke, Long Beach, CA

* Term expires in September 1990. Hallman will remain a voting member as executive director, ex officio.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

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September 14, 1990

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Report on July and August Activities

Board election. We conducted the Board election during July and August. Previously I have sent you the results. We sent ballots to every person who had made a financial contribution to Methodists United since August 1988, plus members of the National Advisory Committee who haven't contributed financially. The total was 385. We received 101 ballots postmarked by the deadline of August 17. John Mathews, a former board member, and I counted ballots on August 24. The following week four more ballots arrived, all postmarked after the August 17 deadline.

A roster of the Board of Directors is enclosed. If there is an error in your name, address, or telephone, please let me know.

Membership. The enclosed membership report shows results in July and August. A \$300 contribution from the Baltimore United Methodist Conference boosted the amount contributed in July.

During July I did a lot of work on our membership records so that we

would have an accurate list of current members for the election. This has provided data to seek membership renewals and then to drop from our mailing list people who have not contributed for more than a year (plus a few months grace period). Having previously sent at least two membership renewal notices to everyone who last contributed in May 1989 and earlier, I sent out a final notice in early September. This is beginning to yield some return so that renewals are increasing this month.

I hope that our board members, particularly the ones elected last year, can do some membership recruitment between now and the October 19-20 board meeting. If you need copies of the membership brochure and sample publications, please let me know.

UM conference contacts. I am in the process of asking United Methodist conference peace with justice coordinators and conference staff for mailing lists of persons and local churches interested in peace and justice issues. Towards the end of August we sent a membership invitation to about 250 persons from the first lists received, along with the latest *Peace/Justice Alert*. This week I have been completing calls to the conferences and expect to have more lists in the next few weeks. We will use the next *Peace Leaf* as a promotional piece to these persons.

I have asked a number of these conference contacts for conference contributions of \$100 to \$500. In exchange we will put some of their key people on our mailing list (at \$20/name). Last year seven United Methodist conference groups have so contributed. My request is timely because conference church and society boards are about to have their fall meeting. Several contacts think that they can obtain a contribution. We'll wait and see.

In talking to these people I find clear recognition of who we are, what we are doing, and appreciation for our work. A number of them had just received my "Reflections on Middle East Crisis" and were glad to have this analysis. They are disturbed about what is happening and agree with the point of view expressed in my reflections.

Finance. The enclosed Treasurer's Reports for July and August indicate that we continue to be in poor shape financially. Our revenues are insufficient to keep up with our bills for non-personnel expenses. The difference continues to be met by my unreimbursed expenditures. I am working on a full accounting of this and will send it to you by the end of the month.

There are two foundations which postponed consideration of our request for their fall board meeting. That's all we have pending in the foundation arena. In the last three months I have concentrated on United Methodist contacts rather than writing to other foundations.

As I see it, we are in a make-or-break situation right now. We have demonstrated our usefulness in getting out to the grassroots timely information on some key issues that is not available from any other Methodist source. We are the only Methodist voice in Washington on disarmament and federal budget priorities. But we have not generated the financial support necessary to maintain this kind of operation.

This is a situation the Board of Directors must grapple with at the October 19-20 meeting.

Methodists United for Peace with Justice
Comparison of Income and Accrued Nonpersonal Expenses
1989 and 1990, by month

Income = revenue from all sources to both (c)(4) and (c)(3) funds

Nonpersonal expenses = (i) bills paid directly and

(ii) expenses accrued by Hallman, to be reimbursed

| Month | Income | Expenses | +/- |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1989 | | | |
| January | 765 | 1,225 | <460> |
| February | 795 | 323 | 471 |
| March | 282 | 1,114 | <832> |
| April | 631 | 920 | <289> |
| May | 1,756 | 2,250 | <494> |
| June | 480 | 546 | <66> |
| July | 452 | 491 | <39> |
| August | 475 | 975 | <500> |
| September | 460 | 418 | 42 |
| October | 840 | 888 | <48> |
| November | 2,230 | 552 | 1,678 |
| December | <u>650</u> | <u>735</u> | <u><85></u> |
| Total: 1989 | 9,816 | 10,437 | <621> |
| 1990 | | | |
| January | 720 | 1,906 | <1,186> |
| February | 300 | 1,071 | <771> |
| March | 209 | 611 | <402> |
| April | 330 | 374 | <43> |
| May | 1,221 | 1,454 | <233> |
| June | 1,472 | 1,331 | 141 |
| July | 720 | 1,168 | <448> |
| August | 397 | 723 | <326> |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| September | <u>888</u> | <u>1,338</u> | <u><450></u> |
| Nine months | 6,258 | 9,976 | <3,718> |
| <i>Monthly average</i> | | | |
| 1989 | 818 | 870 | < 52> |
| 1990 | 695 | 1,108 | <413> |

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

Reports from Executive Director

As background for the meeting of the Board of Directors on October 19-20, 1990, I have prepared the following reports, which are attached:

- A. Organization*
- B. Program Activities*
- C. Membership*
- D. Finance*

Because we have a number of new board members, I have included some history of Methodists United for Peace with Justice in these reports. A fuller, narrative history is contained in the handbook given to each new board member upon joining the Board. Extra copies of this history will be available at the board meeting on October 19. Or write or call me if you want a fresh copy.

Decisions to Make

At the end of each report, a set of decisions to be made or proposed actions is indicated. In summary they are as follows:

- A. Organization***
 - 1. Elect officers of Board of Directors.*

2. Evaluate executive director, decided to reappoint or replace.
3. Review appointments to Board of Directors.
4. Review composition of National Advisory Committee.
5. Decide whether to set up committees of the Board of Directors.

B. Program Activities

1. Issues to work on
 - a. Peace
 - b. Justice
 - c. Other
2. Focus of work
 - a. National
 - b. Grassroots

C. Membership

1. Adopt three year membership goals.
2. Decide how to carry out membership recruitment.
3. Directors make a commitment to assist.

D. Finance

1. Decide whether Methodists United is financially viable to continue.
2. Set budget.
3. Adopt a fundraising plan.

Howard W. Hallman
Executive Director

October 5, 1990

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

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Organization of Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Report from Executive Director

October 5, 1990

Initiation

The initiative to form what has become known as Methodists United for Peace with Justice came from the Peace Mission of Foundry United Methodist Church in downtown Washington, D.C. The impetus was the United Methodist Council of Bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, which called for "more faithful witness and action." The first meeting of a prospective organizing group was held at Foundry UMC in February 1987.

Thereafter those interested in forming a new organization began to meet regularly at Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, which agreed to provide space for an office and meetings. The founders adopted the name *Methodists United for Peace with Justice*, intending "Methodists United" to refer to persons from a full range of theological emphases, all races and ethnic groups, persons from various Methodist denominations and from the Evangelical United Brethren tradition, now part of the United Methodist Church.

Participants attending these meetings, mostly from the greater Washington (D.C.) area, became the de facto Steering Committee. By consensus they designated three co-chairs (Edward Helm, Sherman Harris, and Cynthia Metzler), a secretary (Diane Stanton-Rich), a treasurer (Sherman Harris), and an assistant treasurer (Chip Craver). They decided to organization under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to undertake lobbying activities. A National Committee was appointed by Edward Helm.

Incorporation

Methodists United for Peace with Justice incorporated in the District of Columbia in September 1987. The 12 incorporators were from the Steering Committee, which became the Interim Board of Directors. Adrien Helm took Cynthia Metzler's place as a co-chair.

During this period five committees functioned, all with volunteers. In the first five months of 1988 the heaviest concentration was upon the United Methodist General Conference, and we worked mostly as a "committee of the whole." To give a boost to membership recruitment and organizational development, Howard Hallman was retained as part-time consultant, to be paid on a commission from membership dues. This arrangement ran from July 1988 to September 1989.

The first election of officers of the Interim Board of Directors occurred in September 1988. Chosen were Sherman Harris, chair; Robert Griffin, vice-chair; Diane Stanton-Rich, secretary; and Howard Hallman, treasurer.

At the end of the year Diane resigned and John Mathews became secretary. The Interim Board drafted bylaws, a process completed in May 1989. By then some of the initial members of the Interim Board had

resigned, and some others had joined the Board.

The Interim Board discussed the possibility of forming a separate corporation under section 501(c)(3) in order to receive tax-deductible contributions and foundation grants. However, in September 1989 they decided to recommend to the incoming, elected Board of Directors the establishment of an "Education Fund" by resolution rather than a separate corporation.

Election

The new bylaws called for election of a new Board of Directors to replace the Interim Board, a process to be accomplished by September 1989. The Interim Board sought nominations from MUPJ members and other persons in United Methodist conferences involved in peace and justice activities. Six members of the Interim Board chose to continue serving, if elected. Twelve other nominations came in. The Interim Board decided to put all 18 names on the ballot and to provide that all 18 could be elected.

The first board election was completed by the end of August 1989. The newly elected Board of Directors met on October 20-21 in Washington, D.C. By lot directors were assigned to one, two, and three year terms. The Board elected a chair, three vice chairs, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. The Board also appointed an executive director and set a salary, contingent upon availability of funds.

Education Fund

At its October 1989 meeting the Board of Directors voted by resolution to establish the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund as a 501(c)(3) entity. There would be a separate bank account and a separate

federal employer number, but the Board would serve as the governing body for the Education Fund. An application for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) was submitted to the Internal Revenue Service in December. IRS gave its approval in July 1990.

As an interim measure, an existing (c)(3) organization, the Civic Action Institute, agreed to serve as a channel for tax-deductible contributions to Methodists United. This arrangement terminated in September 1990 when our Education Fund opened its own bank account.

Board Expansion

The bylaws allow the elected Board of Directors to appoint additional directors as long as the elected directors are in a majority. At the October 1989 meeting the Board decided to use this authority to expand in two ways: (1) ask four racial/ ethnic caucuses within the United Methodist Church to appoint representatives to our Board and (2) seek representation from three other major Methodist denominations: African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches. Thereafter, these groups were contacted and by September 1990 most of the positions have been filled.

When the Board of Directors met on March 30-31, 1990, it decided that ten directors would be elected in 1990 for a three year term. The chair appointed a Nominating Committee, which sought nominations from the membership and other United Methodist contacts. The Nominating Committee developed a slate of 12 persons, four existing board members and eight persons nominated by the membership. The election took place in August, and the ten persons receiving the most votes were elected to the Board.

As specified at the March 1990 board meeting, the Board of Directors is to consist of not more than 36 members. Current members are listed on the next page.

National Advisory Committee

The MUPJ bylaws state that members of the National Advisory Committee serve indefinite terms but are to be polled annually to determine if they still want to serve. Such a poll was conducted in the spring of 1990. At its March 1990 meeting the Board of Directors decided upon a number of additional persons to be invited to serve on the National Advisory Committee. Invitations went out in September 1990. The holdover members and the new invitees are listed on following pages.

Matters to Consider

At the October 19-20, 1990 meeting of the Board of Directors, the following organizational matters should be taken care of.

1. **Elect officers.** The bylaws (Article VI, ¶ 1) call for an annual election of officers of the Board of Directors. Positions to fill are:

Chair

One or more vice chairs

Secretary

Assistant secretary (optional)

Treasurer

Assistant treasurer (optional)

2. **Executive director.** Conduct annual performance review of executive director, decide whether to reappoint or replace (Article VIII, ¶ 1).

3. Complete appointments to Board. According to previous decisions, we intend to appoint several more persons to the Board of Directors: three from the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, one more from AME Zion, one from MARCHA, and one from the National Federation of Asian American United Methodists (Article V, ¶ 3). MARCHA has designated a liaison person and will consider its relationship to MUPJ when its national board meets in November. NFAAUM has been invited to send a representative to the October 19-20 board meeting.

4. National Advisory Committee. Review the membership of the National Advisory Committee and decide whether to make additional appointments (Article VII, ¶ 1).

5. Other committees. Decide if any other committee or committees should be set up (Article VII, ¶ 3).

Board of Directors
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Elected by membership (22)

Term ending September 1991

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Alice Ashton</i> | <i>Raleigh, NC</i> |
| <i>Delphinia Bowen</i> | <i>Detroit, MI</i> |
| <i>Edward Helm</i> | <i>St. Petersburg, FL</i> |
| <i>Nancy Risch</i> | <i>Gulf Breeze, FL</i> |
| <i>Rev. Spencer Turnipseed</i> | <i>Auburn, AL</i> |
| <i>Rev. James H. Zeisloft</i> | <i>York, PA</i> |

Term ending September 1992

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Rev. Craig L. Barbour</i> | <i>Charlottesville, VA</i> |
| <i>Ralph L. Clark</i> | <i>Arlington, VA</i> |
| <i>John D. Copenhaver, Jr.</i> | <i>Stephens City, VA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Bruce K. Edwards</i> | <i>Warwick, GA</i> |
| <i>Rev. John M. Mecartney</i> | <i>Detroit, MI</i> |
| <i>Betty J. Nelson</i> | <i>Topeka, KS</i> |

Term ending September 1993

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Doris Akers</i> | <i>Follet, TX</i> |
| <i>Rev. Clifford A. Armour, Jr.</i> | <i>Newark, DE</i> |
| <i>Hilda Arndt</i> | <i>Baton Rouge, LA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Joy E. Arthur</i> | <i>Midland, MI</i> |
| <i>Kathy Brown</i> | <i>Kirkwood, MO</i> |
| <i>Margaret Bryan</i> | <i>Gatlinburg, TN</i> |
| <i>Margaret Fertschneider</i> | <i>Atascadero, CA</i> |
| <i>Sherman W. Harris</i> | <i>Potomac, MD</i> |
| <i>Rollin L. Rothhaar</i> | <i>San Diego, CA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Howard Warriner</i> | <i>Phoenix, AZ</i> |

Appointed (up to 14), recommending organization

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Grainger Browning Ft. Washington, MD

Rev. Carroll Chambliss Alexandria, VA

Rev. William Deveaux Washington, DC

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Rev. Lovenger Bowden Landover, MD

Rev. Joseph Davis Arlington, VA

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

Appointees requested

Black Methodists for Church Renewal

Rev. William Robinson Little Rock, AR

Rev. Cindy Tappan Cleveland Heights, OH

Native American International Caucus

Sue Herne Hogansburg, NY

*Methodistas Asociados Representando la Causa de los
Hispanos-Americanos (MARCHA): interim liaison --*

Rev. Yolanda Pupo Ortiz Bethesda, MD

National Federation of Asian American United Methodists

Appointee requested

Executive Director (ex officio)

Howard W. Hallman Bethesda,

MD

*National Advisory Committee
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

Current Members, September 1990

*Rev. Dr. Edward W. Bauman
Foundry United Methodist Church
Washington, DC*

*Elinor Bedell
Peace Links Leader
Spirit Lake, IA*

*Betty Bumpers
Founder, Peace Links
Washington, DC*

*Rev. Motlalepula Chabaku
Pastor, United Methodist Church
Newton, NC*

*Rev. Dr. Emmett Cocke, Jr.
Fairlington United Methodist
Church
Alexandria, VA*

*Rev. Robert Edgar, President
Claremont School of Theology*

Claremont, CA

*Dr. Arthur Flemming
United Methodist Leader
Washington, DC*

*Dr. Alan Geyer
Wesley Theological Seminary
Washington, DC*

*Grace Halsell
Writer
Washington, DC*

*Edward Helm
Attorney
St. Petersburg, FL*

*Rev. Dr. Joshua Hutchins, Jr.
Asbury United Methodist Church
Washington, DC*

Bishop Leontine Kelly
United Methodist Church
San Mateo, CA

United Methodist Conference
Director
Baltimore, MD

Dr. W. Astor Kirk
Management Consultant
Suitland, MD

Rev. Spencer Turnipseed
Pastor, United Methodist Church
Auburn, AL

Bishop Felton E. May
United Methodist Church
Harrisburg, PA

Bishop Joseph Yeakel
United Methodist Church
Silver Spring, MD

Bishop C.P. Minnick
United Methodist Church
Raleigh, NC

Eloise Folkers Nenon
United Methodist Leader
Palm Springs, FL

Eldon Roe
United Methodist Leader
Berea, OH

Judge Woodrow Seals
Federal District Court
Houston, TX

Rev. Thomas Starnes

*Invited to Serve on
National Advisory Committee
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
September 1990*

*Dr. Gilbert Caldwell
Black Methodists for Church
Renewal
Valley Forge, PA*

*Bishop C. D. Coleman, Sr.
Christian Methodist Episcopal
Church
Dallas, TX*

*Dr. Cain Felder
Howard Divity School
Washington, DC*

*Bishop J. Clinton Hoggard
AME Zion Church
Washington, DC*

*Geraldine Heilman
United Methodist Leader
Lewisburg, PA*

Ethel Johnson

*Black Methodists for Church
Renewal
Columbus, OH*

*Rev. Hae-Jong Kim
Bishop Janes United Methodist
Church
Basking Ridge, NJ*

*Rev. Joseph Lowery, President
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
Atlanta, GA*

Bishop Roy Sano
United Methodist Church
Denver, CP

Simon Stevens
Native American International
Caucus
Aberdeen, SD

Rev. Peter Sun
National Federation of Asian
American United Methodists
San Francisco, CA

Bishop Frederick H. Talbot
African Methodist Episcopal Church
Fredericsted, St. Croix, VI

Bishop C. Dale White
United Methodist Church
White Plains, NY

Also to be invited are
representatives of:

United Methodist Women

Methodistas Asociados
Representando la Causa de los
Hispanos-Americanos (MARCHA)

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

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Membership Recruitment

Report from Executive Director

October 5, 1990

Methodists United for Peace with Justice is organized as a membership organization. Article IV states: "Members shall consist of persons who subscribe to the purposes of Methodists United and who have paid membership dues or made a financial or in-kind contribution to Methodists United during the preceding twelve months." In practice organizational memberships are also accepted, such as a local church, a conference peace with justice task force.

Since its founding in February 1987, Methodists United has gone through three phases in recruiting members.

First Phase

The initial campaign ran from March 1987 through September 1988. It was carried out by volunteers from the Interim Board of Directors. The campaign started informally by word-of-mouth among the initial organizers. In June 1987 we handed out membership brochures at several United Methodist annual conferences.

In the fall of 1987 we started a direct mail campaign with a letter

signed by Betty Bumpers, founder of Peace Links and a United Methodist. We had hoped to get nationwide mailing lists of large numbers of United Methodist clergy and lay leaders from national United Methodist boards but could not. Instead we obtained lists from several annual conferences. These mailings went out between October 1987 and April 1988. From May to July we solicited membership from General Conference delegates and distributed membership brochures at several annual conferences.

These methods yielded 181 membership contributions in a 19 month period for an average of 9.5 membership contributions per month. A few of these were renewals, but most were new memberships (our records are incomplete on this matter).

Second Phase

The second campaign began in October 1988 and ran through December 1989. It was conducted by Howard Hallman on a commission basis (one-third of contributions through September 1989, though not yet paid). The strategy was twofold: (1) to strengthen MUPJ's program output through timely publications and other activities that people around the country would find useful and (2) to tap into United Methodist networks through direct mailings for membership recruitment.

Program output visible to people around the country included our quarterly newsletter, *Peace Leaf*, in an enlarged format and focused on particular topics, *Peace/Justice Alerts* on legislative issues, "A Call for Shift in Budget Priorities" with signers solicited around the country, petitions circulated at United Methodist annual conferences, and a letter to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev again with many signers.

Using mailing lists obtained from various United Methodist sources, we sent membership invitations to bishops, district superintendents, delegates to General Conference, annual conference staff, conference chairs of church and society, in some conferences all or some members of the church and society board, conference peace with justice coordinators, campus ministers, local church peace advocates, and persons suggested by our members. We sent two or three issues of *Peace Leaf* and two or three *Peace/Justice Alerts* to a broader list than our membership list (including district superintendents, conference church and society leaders, and in some conference district church and society representatives) and then followed up with another membership appeal.

We offered membership information as part of news releases sent to United Methodist publications. In May and June 1989 we sent out copies of our membership brochure for distribution at 33 annual conferences. In the summer of 1989 we mailed membership renewals to persons who have not contributed for more than a year. We began inviting conference boards of church and society to become organizational members, and in exchange we offered to include some of their conference and district leaders on our membership list.

This second phase achieved 383 membership contributions in 15 months, or 25.5 per month. Of these 305 were new members, and 78 were renewals. The best direct mail response came from local church peace advocates, conference church and society chairs and peace with justice coordinators, and persons inquiring about MUPJ after reading a news story in a United Methodist publication. We had less response from district superintendents and campus ministers. Distribution of brochures at annual conferences yielded very few members.

Third Phase

At the meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors in October 1989 we decided that the slow growth of membership was not producing sufficient revenue to retain staff for Methodists United. Therefore, the Board authorized the executive director to seek foundation grants.

Because time is finite this meant less attention to membership recruitment through direct mail efforts. A number of board members promised to undertake membership recruitment, but so far this has not yielded any results. Our membership brochures were displayed at several United Methodist annual conferences this year, but this produced no new memberships.

In January we began to send out membership renewal notices more systematically. We have developed a pattern of first notice one year after a contribution, and second notice a month later to those not responding. In June and July we improved our membership data basis so that we can more easily sort names by date of contribution. In early September we sent final notices to all persons on our membership roster who had not contributed since May 1989 and earlier. From now on we will give a third and final notice to members who do not renew after the first two renewal notices.

As a result of concentrating on foundation grants, making almost no direct mail appeals this year, and dealing mostly with renewals, membership growth has declined: 29 new members and 150 renewals during the first nine months of 1990. This is an average of 20 membership contributions per month.

Comparison of the three phases of membership recruitment is shown on the next page.

Membership Contributions to MUPJ, by Quarters

| | Total | New | Renewal |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Phase One | | | |
| 1987: | March-September (7 months) | | |
| 34 | | | |
| October-December | 54 | | |
| 1988: | January-March | | 32 |
| April-June | 25 | | * |
| July-September | <u>36</u> | | * |
| | 181 | | |
| Phase Two | | | |
| 1988: | October-December | | 69 |
| 54 | 15 | | |
| 1989: January-March | 74 | 67 | 7 |
| April-June | 98 | 78 | 20 |
| July-September | 61 | 52 | 9 |
| October-December | <u>81</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>27</u> |
| | 383 | 305 | 78 |
| Phase Three | | | |
| 1990: January-March | 37 | 7 | 30 |
| April-June | 82 | 11 | 71 |
| July-September | <u>60</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>49</u> |
| | 179 | 29 | 150 |

* Some renewals but incomplete data. During past two years renewals are in the 40 to 50% range.

Contributions per month

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Phase One | 9.5 |
| Phase Two | 25.5 |

Analysis

If Methodists United for Peace with Justice is to be a viable organization, it must substantially increase its membership base. This relates to our program effectiveness, to our image among potential members and donors, and to how we target and carry out a membership campaign.

As a separate program report indicates, we combine grassroots education and lobbying with Washington-based advocacy, coalition work, and lobbying. The latter is an important role, but it is not easily visible to members and potential members. Probably our most visible service is *Peace/Justice Alerts*, supported by *Peace Leaf* for background information. The recent "Reflections on the Middle East Crisis" was well-received and may suggest regular issuance of such analyses. The sign-on letters and petitions we circulate nationally also help.

Thus, what we have to offer is timely information on public policy decisions being made in Washington and mobilization of grassroots action on specific issues. Recent efforts to generate membership contributions from United Methodist conference boards and task forces and to acquire mailing list of conference and local church contacts has emphasized "bringing more activists into our *Alert* network."

The most likely candidates for membership are individuals, local church groups, and conference peace with justice task forces which are already motivated to act on the issues we are dealing with. Our best contacts are within the United Methodist Church, but as we improve our relationships with other Methodist denominations, we can reach into their conference,

district, and local church networks.

Our experience has shown that direct mail appeals from Washington have modest results. Nevertheless, this can remain as one approach. We have been collecting lists from United Methodist annual conference contacts to use for this purpose. So, direct mail recruitment could be begin after the board meeting, conveying new directions the Board might adopt. The prospect of tax-deductible contributions to our Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund is another factor.

Beyond direct mail from Washington, it would be highly desirable to have our members and supporters within conferences, districts, and localities help us with membership recruitment through their own networks of contacts. We have an initial base for this with our Board of Directors. And in a number of United Methodist conferences we have friends who appreciate what we are doing and might be willing to help us expand our membership base.

Goals and Commitment

On the following page is a suggestion for membership goals for a three year period. It was prepared for illustrative purposes in response to a question from a foundation. The Board might consider it and modify it as appropriate (for example changing it to calendar years). There should also be a serious commitment from board members to help with membership recruitment.

This takes money to accomplish. We need to reprint our membership brochure to update the listing of the National Advisory Committee and Board of Directors, to describe our current program emphasis, and to indicated that tax-deductible contributions can be made to the Methodists United

Peace/Justice Education Fund. Other costs are envelopes, printing, and postage. We need more volunteers in Washington to help with mailings (an effort is underway to find some).

If we are serious about continuing in existence, we need to find the seed money and to set up processes so that board members and other supporters around the nation can help to enlarge our membership and contribution base.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Goals for Membership and Contributions, July 1990 to June 1991

Concentrate on 24 (one-third) of the 72 United Methodist Conferences

| <u>Combined total</u> <u>conferences</u> | <u>From each conference</u> | | <u>Contributions</u> | | <u>Special</u> <u>Contributions</u> |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------|--|
| | <u>Number of</u> <u>Members</u> | <u>(\$20 average)</u> <u>Members</u> | <u>donations</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
| 6 | 50 | \$1,000 | \$1,500 | \$2,500 | \$15,000 300 |
| 6 | 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 300 |
| 6 | 40 | 800 | 700 | 1,500 | 9,000 240 |
| 6 | 30 | 600 | 400 | 1,000 | 6,000 180 |
| 24 | 10 | 200 | -- | 200 | 4,800 240 |
| <u>24</u> | 5 | 100 | -- | 100 | <u>2,400</u> <u>120</u> |
| 72 | | | | | <u>\$49,200</u> 1,380 |

27,600 Membership contributions

Special donations 21,600

Goals for 1991-92

Concentrate on 48 (two-thirds) of 72 United Methodist conferences.

Expect lesser membership and special donations from other 24.

Begin to get membership in 41 conferences of other 3 Pan-Methodist denominations

(African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches).

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| 2,400 members @ \$20 | | \$48,000 |
| Special donations | <u>32,000</u> | |
| | \$80,000 | |

Goals for 1992-93

Concentrate on all 72 United Methodist conferences.

Concentrate on 20 of the other 41 Pan-Methodist conferences.

Relate to other 21 Pan-Methodist conferences.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 3,600 members @ \$20 | | \$ 72,000 |
| Special donations | <u>48,000</u> | |
| | \$120,000 | |

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Program Activities, 1989-90

Report from Executive Director

October 5, 1990

*The initial focus of Methodists United for Peace with Justice in the period from March 1987 through the summer of 1988 encompassed improving US/Soviet relations and influencing the United Methodist General Conference. MUPJ members participated in international peace walks in the Soviet Union and hosted Soviet visitors to Washington. We developed support for the treaty on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF). We lobbied the 1988 General Conference to affirm *In Defense of Creation* and to adopt Peace with Justice as a special program for the quadrennium. We began publication of *Peace Leaf*.*

Upon this foundation we have moved to public policy advocacy at the national level and grassroots education and mobilization during 1989 and 1990.

I. NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL

Our work in Washington, D.C. has several dimensions. The most time is spent in coalition activities directed toward affecting public policy. We also engage in our own in advocacy activities.

Issues

Reflecting our origin related to the United Methodist bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, **disarmament** has been our number one issue. Although we have heavily emphasized the need for nuclear disarmament, we have also recognized the need to reduce conventional forces. We have supported international arms reduction negotiations and pushed for congressional action to halt funding of undesirable weapons systems. Our concern over military spending has expanded into a broader approach to **federal budget priorities**. In this context we have favored greater priority for spending to meet human and community needs and for fairness in federal taxation. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has heightened our interest in the **Middle East**, but we are awaiting direction from the Board of Directors on how to approach issues in this region.

Public Policy Advocacy

Calls, statements. In April 1989 we developed and circulated among United Methodist leaders "A Call for Shift in Budget Priorities from Military to Human Needs". In November we brought in other religious leaders to sign a letter to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev prior to their Malta summit meeting. This letter dealt with the need for global nuclear disarmament, general disarmament in Europe, and economic conversion. The executive director picked up the second topic in a statement on "German Unification and European Disarmament" (February 1990).

Publications, news releases. Editorials in *Peace Leaf* have advocated particular public policy positions. We have sent news releases on our calls,

statements, and editorials to the general media and to approximately 85 United Methodist national publications and conference newspapers.

Forums. We took the lead in organizing a four-session Disarmament Forum, held in the Methodist Building, Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1990. Topics included an overview of disarmament, European disarmament, strategic nuclear disarmament, and naval disarmament.

Lobbying in Washington

Coalitions. Most of our lobbying activities occurs through Washington-based coalition. This provides an opportunity for information exchange, development of common positions, decisions on joint lobbying, and "sign-on" letters to Congress and President Bush. We are most involved in four coalitions reflecting the breadth of our concerns: Monday (Arms Control) Lobby, Citizens' Budget Campaign, Coalition on Human Needs, and Alliance for Our Common Future. We have recently started attending meetings of the Washington Interreligious Staff Council (WISC).

Direct. We do relatively little direct lobbying: some letters and occasional visits. The two issues of *Peace Leaf* that contained articles by members of Congress not only gave us an opportunity to expose our readers to a range of views in Congress but also strengthened our contacts with these congressional offices.

Methodist Liaison

General Board of Church and Society (UMC). To keep in touch with what the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society is doing and to keep their staff informed about our activities, we have had periodic

meetings with Thom White Wolf Fassett, general secretary; Sharon Garfield, formerly peace with justice coordinators; and Anna Rhee, who has taken over the peace with justice portfolio. In connection with the Citizens' Budget Campaign, we have worked with George Ogle, who handles economic justice issues, in making contacts with United Methodist conference leaders. We have attended the semi-annual General Board meetings as observers.

United Methodist caucuses. In the process of broadening membership in our Board of Directors, we have established contacts with four United Methodist ethnic/racial caucuses. Our executive director discussed our work with the National Steering Committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, and we have invited the Federation's executive director to our board meeting.

Other Methodist denominations. We have opened up channels of communications with leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches in order to gain representation on our Board of Directors and National Advisory Committee. This is a prelude to developing a fuller relationship.

II. GRASSROOTS

Networks

We have concentrated upon building a network of contacts with key United Methodist leaders throughout the United States. We send *Peace Leaf* and *Peace/ Justice Alerts* to the following persons: resident bishops, conference council directors, conference staff assigned to church and society, conference chairs of church and society, conference peace with justice coordinators, general secretaries of boards and commissions, national publications, and conference newspapers. We have had regular telephone contact with principal conference persons on peace and justice issues. Some

of them are MUPJ members, and periodically we invite others to join. Eight conferences have made contributions to Methodists United (\$100 to \$500), and in exchange we have placed key persons on our membership list. A sizable number of conferences are providing us with mailing list of their church and society board members and local peace and justice advocates.

It is our intent to make similar network connections with three other Methodist denominations, but we haven't done so yet.

Publications

Our publications are our main tool for outreach. They go to our members and to persons on our network contact list. They include:

Witnessing for Peace and Justice: Peacemaker Handbook. 36 page guide for prayer, study and action in a local church setting.

Peace Leaf. 8 page quarterly newsletter. Each issue deals with one main topic and also contains a page with action ideas and a page with news of Methodists United. Main topics of last 21 months were:

"Spotlight on Federal Budget"

"Achieving Arms Reduction"

"Federal Budget Perspectives"

"After the Cold War"

Peace/Justice Alert. A grassroots lobbying alert published nearly every month when Congress is in session. Sometimes we send out a special alert to a few states represented by members of Congress with swing votes on particular issues.

Occasional statements. Most recent was "Reflections on Middle East Crisis."

We send *Peace Leaf* and our major statements along with a news release to United Methodist national publications and conference newspapers. This helps spread the word beyond our direct mailings.

Telephone, correspondence

We have frequent telephone conversations and correspondence with United Methodist conference peace with justice coordinators and other key conference contacts on our issues. This provides us feedback, mailing lists, and sometimes conference membership contributions. We have been told that our material has been useful in developing resolutions to take to annual conferences. The recent "Reflections on Middle East Crisis" helped a number of conference boards of church and society formulate their own positions at their fall board meetings.

Petitions, sign-on letters and statements.

In May and June of 1989 our contacts in 33 conferences circulated a petition to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev asking for speedup of arms reduction negotiations. We collected signed petitions and sent copies to the two leaders. Persons from 59 of the 72 United Methodist conferences signed "A Call for Shift in Budget Priorities from Military to Human Needs" (April 1989) and persons from 41 conferences signed the letter to Bush and Gorbachev (November 1990). 35 of the 49 resident bishops have shown support for our activities by becoming members and/or signing one or more statements. Altogether we have had support from one or more leaders in 67 of the 72 conferences.

DECISIONS TO MAKE

The Board of Directors should decide upon priorities of program activities for the coming year, based upon what we might expect to accomplish with available resources. Here are the range of choices.

I. Issues to work on

A. Peace

- 1. Dismantling Cold War militarism*
 - a. Strategic nuclear disarmament*
 - b. General disarmament in Europe*
 - c. Naval disarmament*
 - d. Korean disarmament and unification*
 - e. Withdrawal from far-flung bases, such as in Philippines*
- 2. Resolving regional conflict*
 - a. Middle East*
 - b. Africa*
 - c. Central America*
 - d. Elsewhere*
- 3. Strengthening international institutions*
 - a. Structures for peace (global and regional)*
 - b. Processes for dispute resolution*
 - c. International peacekeeping force*
- 4. Assistance to developing nations*
 - a. Shifting from military to development assistance*
 - b. Third World debt reduction*

B. Justice

- 1. Federal budget priorities*
- 2. Economic (poverty, need for greater opportunity)*
- 3. Population groups*
 - a. Children, youth*
 - b. Families*
 - c. Elderly*
- 4. Human rights*
- 5. Drug abuse*
- 6. Health care*
- 7. Other*

C. Other

1. Environment
2. What else?

II. Focus of work

A. National

1. Advocacy
2. Lobbying
3. Methodist liaison
4. Research and policy development

B. Grassroots

1. Outreach
 - a. Publications
 - b. Other network contacts
2. Petitions, sign-on letters
3. Training, technical assistance

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

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FINANCIAL CONDITION OF METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Report from Executive Director

October 5, 1990

It is time to be realistic about the financial condition of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. We are, in my opinion, a programmatic success but so far are a financial failure.

Program Successes

For a small organization run by volunteers, we have achieved a number of successes during the past 3½ years, such as the following:

- (1) US/Soviet citizen exchange and work with 1988 United Methodist General Conference during our first year and a half.*
- (2) Providing a regular flow of useful and timely information to a network of United Methodists in annual conferences and local churches (*Peace Leaf, Peace/Justice Alerts, Witnessing for Peace and Justice: Peacemaker Handbook, and occasional statements*).*
- (3) Public policy advocacy at the cutting edge, especially:
 - (a) Disarmament, going well ahead of current arms reduction efforts.*
 - (b) Federal budget priorities, starting in January 1989, a year**

ahead of most other national organizations.

- (4) Visible presence in Washington as the only Methodist unit lobbying on disarmament and budget priorities.
- (5) Emergence as a useful, national Methodist organization, supplementing the work of official boards and commissions.
 - (a) Network connections with United Methodist conference leaders.
 - (b) Broadening our base within Pan-Methodism by developing relationships with United Methodist racial/ethnic caucuses and with other Methodist denominations.

Financial Failure

We have, however, never generated enough revenue to cover our expenditures. This is true of all three phases of our existence.

Phase one (March 1987-September 1988). We were entirely volunteer during the first 19 months, except for a modest consultation fee paid to me so that I could spend a week at General Conference. We had special donations of \$3,100 from Foundry United Methodist Church and \$1,500 from three individuals, plus 178 smaller membership contributions. We ended this period with the following debt:

Accounts payable, September 30, 1988

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Production Solutions (printing) | \$4,116 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

Phase two (October 1988-December 1989). In the second phase I took on the task of membership recruitment and organizational development, to be paid with a commission of one-third of membership contributions obtained. We had 383 membership contributions and a special contribution of \$1,500 from one person to help reduce the

outstanding printing bill. Our debts at the end of this period were the following:

Accounts payable, December 31, 1989

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Production Solutions | \$2,616 |
| Hallman's expenses to be reimbursed | 2,867 |
| Hallman's membership commission (10/88 to 9/89) | <u>2,576</u> |
| | \$8,059 |

Phase three (January-September 1990). In the third phase we concentrated on seeking foundation grants and spent less time with membership recruitment. So far we have obtained no foundation grants, though two applications are still pending (see below). We have had 179 membership contributions during the past nine months. We have started installment payments on the long overdue printing bill. Our present indebtedness is as follows:

Accounts payable, September 30, 1990

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Production Solutions | \$1,495 |
| Hallman's expenses to be reimbursed | 6,037 |
| Hallman's membership commission (10/88 to 9/89) | 2,567 |
| C & P Telephone Company | <u>39</u> |
| | \$10,147 |

Furthermore, I was offered a salary if I could raise the funds. I have worked full time. While nothing is owed me as "accounts payable", if we receive some foundation grants some of the proceeds might be used for salary payment for work earlier in the year.

Options

In face of our financial failure, there are a number of options to consider, singly or in combination.

- (1) Terminate operations.*
- (2) Scale back operations to income level, entirely as a volunteer-run organization, publishing *Peace Leaf* and an occasional *Peace/Justice Alert*. Find new volunteers to do this.*
- (3) Replace executive director. Hire either*
 - (a) A highly charismatic person who can attract attention, thereby inspiring contributions, or*
 - (b) A proven fundraiser.*
- (4) Retain an experienced fundraiser for a fee.*
- (5) Board members take greater responsibility for*
 - (a) Membership recruitment.*
 - (b) Fundraising.*
- (6) Add to the Board of Directors some persons with gift for fundraising who will put in volunteer time for this task.*

FUNDRAISING

We have pursued three methods of obtaining funds for Methodists United for Peace with Justice, with differing degree of intensity and success.

Foundation Grants

Last October when we decided to seek foundation grants, I thought that we could obtain a couple of \$5,000 grants within six months as a start and then some more in following months. So far, this has not been so. We have been turned down from the following foundations (with amount requested listed):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Peace Development Fund, Amherst, MA | \$ 5,000 |
| Ploughshares Fund, San Francisco, CA | 5,000 |
| C. S. Fund, Freestone, CA | 15,000 |
| Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, New York, NY | 15,000 |
| Ottinger Foundation, Washington, DC | 5,000 |
| Ruth Mott Fund, Flint, MI | 20,000 |
| Town Creek Foundation, Oxford, MD | 10,000 |
| North Shore Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program, Pandome, NY | 25,000 |

Two applications went to foundation boards during the summer and were held over to fall meetings for further consideration:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Winston Foundation for World Peace, Boston, MA | \$10,000 |
| W. Alton Jones Foundation, Charlottesville, VA | 25,000 |

We don't have a lot of feedback on reasons for turn down, but staff from the Peace Development Fund said that the board felt we should be able to raise funds in Methodist circles. There is some indication that others think likewise. The Ploughshares Fund might consider a request to fund a specific project rather than provide general support, so another application would be appropriate.

There are several other foundations, which tend to give larger amounts, where we might apply if we decide to continue to stay in existence.

Ford Foundation, New York, NY
MacArthur Foundation, Chicago, IL
Rockefeller Family Fund, New York, NY

I have not applied to them earlier because I judged that these would be better to try as a "second" grant. By this summer when it was clear that the "easier" foundations were not giving us grants, I turned to United Methodist networks. After our expanded Board of Directors sets our program directions for the coming year, these foundations might be worth approaching. Our Pan-Methodism and a strong position on policies for the emerging "new world order" might be good selling points.

Membership Recruitment

Most of our funds have come from membership contributions. Although they have been insufficient to meet all of our expenses, they remain an important source of support. A separate report details our membership efforts and proposes some membership goals for the next three years. There are several ways we can recruit members:

(1) **Direct mail.** During the last three months I have been calling and writing contacts in United Methodist conferences to obtain lists of boards of church and society, peace with justice task forces, district coordinators, and local church peace advocates. I have received a dozen lists, 22 more are promised, and written requests have been sent to most of the others. Only two conferences have specifically turned us down. We should also get lists from other Methodist denominations. I believe that our greatest appeal is our *Peace/ Justice Alert* network, which helps activists to take timely action on current issues. Also, if we take a strong position on the Middle East crisis, that can be a rallying point.

- (2) *Personal contact.* Better than direct mail is personal contact. This is something that members of our Board of Directors can do. For example, if each board member recruited one person a month we would add about 400 members a year. With an average contribution of \$20, this would yield \$8,000. We can also ask some of best conference and local church contacts to help us recruit members.
- (3) *In publications.* We have gained some members from persons who respond to articles in conference newspapers and other publications. We might pursue this more systematically. A couple of conferences have offered to publicize our work in the "coordinated mailings" that go monthly or quarterly to all pastors. Some say that this is a good method of outreach while others indicate that a coordinated mailing contains so many pieces, it has little impact. It is probably worth experimenting with.

Our experience shows that putting out brochures at annual conference and other meetings yields almost nothing in membership. However, if someone is at a table selling membership, the results could be better.

A suggestion has been made that we form a speakers bureau from our National Advisory Committee and other noteworthy supporters, offer these speakers to annual conferences and other events, have them publicize Methodists United in the course of their speech, and have a table where people can sign up.

The Board of Directors can come up with other ideas.

Major Donors

Many organizations like ours have found that contributions from major

donors are needed in order to make a financial breakthrough. In our case major donations would be \$250, \$500, \$1,000, and more. We have had a few of these, but not many.

One good way to get major donations is to have a relatively wealthy person who believes in the cause make a sizable donation and then ask other wealthy persons of his/her acquaintance to make donations. Presently we have no one of this type to help us. But perhaps we could find a few such people in some of the United Methodist conferences.

A related approach is to add to the Board of Directors several people who have interest in and have contacts for personal fundraising.

There are consultants available to help with fundraising, for a fee. They don't particularly raise the money themselves but rather instruct and advise the organization on proven techniques.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

At its March 30-31, 1990 meeting the Board of Directors adopted a budget for 1990 that set priorities for expenditures as funds become available. This budget is compared below with cash expenditures from January 1 through September 30, 1990 and expenses accrued but not paid for the same period.

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Expenses through 9-30-90</u> | | |
| | 1990 | Cash | Accrued | Total |
| | <u>Budget</u> | <u>expenses</u> | <u>(not paid)</u> | <u>(B+C)</u> |
| First priority | | | | |
| Printing | \$8,000 | \$3,875 | \$1,271 | \$5,147 |
| Postage | 5,625 | 875 | 1,886 | 2,761 |
| Telephone | 1,200 | 368 | 217 | 585 |
| Telecommunications | 600 | --- | --- | --- |
| Supplies | 720 | --- | 236 | 236 |
| Books | 250 | 57 | --- | 57 |
| Bank charges | 180 | 214 | --- | 214 |
| Conferences | 300 | 120 | --- | 120 |
| Dues | 200 | --- | --- | --- |
| Travel | 500 | --- | --- | --- |
| Miscellaneous | <u>100</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>25</u> |
| | \$17,614 | \$5,534 | \$3,610 | \$9,144 |
| Accounts payable | <u>7,539</u> | <u>1,730</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>1,730</u> |
| | \$25,614 | \$7,264 | \$3,610 | \$10,874 |

Second priority

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Executive director | \$30,000 | --- | --- | --- |
| Fringe benefits (15%) | <u>4,500</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>---</u> |
| | \$34,500 | --- | --- | --- |

Third priority

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rent | \$ 1,200 | --- | --- | --- |
| Equipment | <u>3,000</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>---</u> | <u>---</u> |
| | \$ 4,200 | --- | --- | --- |

TOTAL **\$64,314** **\$7,264** **\$3,610** **\$10,874**

Notes

1. All of the accrued items are unreimbursed expenses of Howard Hallman.
2. Printing encompasses the *Witnessing* handbook, two issues of *Peace Leaf*, five *Peace/Justice Alerts*, and 5,000 copies of the membership brochure.
3. We have had no large direct-mail efforts for membership recruitment, which would raise postage expenditures.
4. We have made a little progress in taking care of accounts payable on January 1, 1990, but we have added to accounts payable (the accrued expenses) during the year.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Another way to get a handle on our finances is to compare income and accrued expenses on a monthly basis. As the following table shows, in 17 of the last 21 months our expenses have exceeded income.

Income and Accrued Nonpersonal Expenses 1989 and 1990, by month

Income = revenue from all sources to both (c)(4) and (c)(3) funds

Nonpersonal expenses = (i) bills paid directly and

(ii) expenses accrued by Hallman, to be reimbursed

| Month | Income | Expenses | +/- |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1989 | | | |
| January | 765 | 1,225 | <460> |
| February | 795 | 323 | 471 |
| March | 282 | 1,114 | <832> |
| April | 631 | 920 | <289> |
| May | 1,756 | 2,250 | <494> |
| June | 480 | 546 | <66> |
| July | 452 | 491 | <39> |
| August | 475 | 975 | <500> |
| September | 460 | 418 | 42 |
| October | 840 | 888 | <48> |
| November | 2,230 | 552 | 1,678 |
| December | <u>650</u> | <u>735</u> | <u><85></u> |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Total: 1989 | 9,816 | 10,437 | <621> |
| 1990 | | | |
| January | 720 | 1,906 | <1,186> |
| February | 300 | 1,071 | <771> |
| March | 209 | 611 | <402> |
| April | 330 | 374 | <43> |
| May | 1,221 | 1,454 | <233> |
| June | 1,472 | 1,331 | 141 |
| July | 720 | 1,168 | <448> |
| August | 397 | 723 | <326> |
| September | <u>888</u> | <u>1,338</u> | <u><450></u> |
| Nine months | 6,258 | 9,976 | <3,718> |
| Monthly average | | | |
| 1989 | 818 | 870 | <52> |
| 1990 | 695 | 1,108 | <413> |

*Agenda for Meeting of Board of Directors
October 19 & 20, 1990
at
Capitol Hill United Methodist Church
421 Seward Square, SE, Washington, DC*

Friday, October 19

8:30-9:45 Orientation Breakfast

Especially for new board members. All invited.

10:00 Introductions

10:15 Opening Worship

10:30 Reports from Executive Director

Organization

Program Activities

Membership

Finance

12:00 noon Lunch

1:00-5:00 Discussion of Goals and Objectives

Issues to focus on in future months

Program activities to undertake

Organizational (including Pan-Methodist relationships)

6:00 Dinner

7:00-9:00 Determination of Priorities

Saturday, October 20

8:30-9:00 Continental Breakfast

*9:00 Election of Officers
Evaluation, Appointment of Executive Director*

*9:30-12:30 Ways and Means
Budget
Membership development
Fundraising*

12:30 Closing Worship

1:00 Luncheon

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

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Peace and Justice Issues in the 1990s

Some Ideas from Howard W. Hallman

As background for discussion of goals and objectives by the Board of Directors, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, I want to suggest some ideas about peace and justice issues of the 1990s. This may help us decide the ones we want to focus on and to determine priorities.

Biblical Foundation

*One of the finest statements of the biblical foundation for peace and justice comes from the United Methodist bishops' foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*. A copy is attached.*

*From the Old Testament, the bishops drew upon the idea of *shalom* as "positive peace: harmony, wholeness, health, and well-being in all human relationships." They indicated:*

*In the covenant of *shalom*, there is no contradiction between justice and peace or between peace and security or between love and justice (Jeremiah 29:7). In Isaiah's prophecy, when "the spirit if poured upon us from on high," we will know that these laws of God are one*

and indivisible:

Then justice will dwell in the wilderness,
and righteousness abide in the fruitful field.
And the effect of righteousness will be peace,
and the results of righteous, quietness and trust for ever.
My people will abide in a peaceful habitation,
in secure dwellings, and in quiet resting places.

(Isaiah 32:16-18)

From the New Testament, they emphasized Jesus Christ as our peace, pointing out:

He comes heralded by angels who sing: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace!" He invokes the most special blessings upon peacemakers. He exalts the humanity of aliens. He commands us to love our enemies; for he knows, even if we do not, that if hate our enemies, we blind and destroy ourselves. *Shalom*, after all, is the heart of God and the law of creation. It cannot be broken with impunity.

On this firm biblical foundation, we can build our approach to peace and justice for the decade.

I. PEACE ISSUES

A popular song of the 1940s contained the lines, "accentuate the positive and eliminate the negative, and don't mess with Mr. In Between." The positive of peace and justice is the harmony and wholeness of *shalom*. The negative is militarism, the notion that might makes right, poverty, racism, and other forms of exploitation.

As unpleasant as it is to deal with the negative, a considerable part of our peace agenda in the 1990s must be the elimination of militarism around the globe. Accordingly, a large portion of the following discussion has that focus.

As we eliminate the negative, we can accentuate positive peace in the fullest meaning of *shalom*. We can reorient international relations and liberate resources now wasted on military spending, thereby opening opportunities for greater economic justice. So, a significant part of our present energy should be devoted considering the kind of world we want as we move from the Cold War into a new era.

A. Dismantling Cold War Militarism

The Cold War is over. It is over in the sense that the Soviet Union is no longer devoted to seeking control and influence over adjacent lands and far-flung domains. It is over in the sense that the U.S. containment of Soviet expansion has lost its basis and is no longer necessary. To the extent that the Cold War was an ideological battle of capitalism and communism for the minds of humankind, it is over.

Nevertheless, the military apparatus of the Cold War remains mostly in place. And Cold War military doctrines -- nuclear deterrence, forward-based defense, maintenance of huge standing armies, navies, and air forces -- have scarcely changed. In this sense the Cold War will not be finally ended until the doctrines are abandoned and the military forces disbanded.

(1) **Discarding nuclear deterrence.** Deterrence is a commonplace practice among human beings. It consists of efforts to control behavior by

threat of punishment, sometimes sweetened with awards. It is practiced by parents with their children, teachers with students, employers with workers, the highway patrol with drivers, even the church with worshipers, who are offered temporal and eternal awards and punishment for right conduct.

It is no wonder then that the American public so readily accepted the doctrine of nuclear deterrence when it was offered by think-tank theorists and military strategists in the period following World War II. It seemed a simple thing. Unless the Soviet Union behaved correctly, the U.S. would attack with nuclear weapons. The threat of nuclear attack, therefore, would deter Soviet aggression.

All along there have been two things wrong with this doctrine: first, moral objections and second, lack of practicality, derived from empirical analysis. Now we have a third reason for discarding nuclear deterrence: it is no longer required.

(a) *Moral objections.* The moral case against nuclear deterrence was stated eloquently by the United Methodist bishops in *In Defense of Creation*. As part of their theological review, they examined the historic "just-war" theory and conclude that the actual use of nuclear weapons could not be justified because it (a) offered no reasonable hope of success in achieving a just peace, (b) would cause indiscriminate harm to noncombatants, and (c) would cause harm far disproportional to the good it might accomplish. They also realized that nuclear war "threatens to assault not only the whole human family but planet earth itself." On this basis they stated:

Therefore, we say a clear and unconditional *No* to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deterrence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing.

(b) *Useless for empirical reasons.* Nuclear deterrence can also be

discarded because actual experience has proven that nuclear deterrence theory vastly exaggerates its effectiveness. The evidence is clearly found in the numerous grievous events that have occurred during the past 45 years, undeterred by nuclear weapons.

Since the end of World War II there have been 128 wars that killed 22 million people. All but two (in Hungary and the Soviet border area with China) have been in the developing world. In many instances, one of the warring parties was allied with the United States and the other with the Soviet Union or China, but the U.S. nuclear arsenal failed to serve as a deterrent. The most notable cases are Korea and Vietnam. And in these two wars the United States found that nuclear weapons were unusable in battle because their awesome power was disproportionately too vast for the battle area and their potential harm to civilians was far excessive. These are the same reasons why religious leaders have rejected nuclear weapons under "just-war" theory.

Furthermore, the U.S. nuclear arsenal did not deter the Soviet Union from suppressing revolt in East Germany (1953), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968), from invading Afghanistan (1978), from suppressing human rights at home. Nor did U.S. nuclear weapons inhibit Iraq from invading Kuwait in August 1990. And the nuclear deterrent has no effect on hostage takers and terrorists.

Thus, empirical evidence disproves the theory of nuclear deterrence. Nuclear weapons are in actual fact useless to deter the brand of war and violence that has characterized the world scene since World War II. Moreover, such weapons are useless in fighting these wars.

(c) No longer necessary. Nevertheless, for many years advocates of nuclear deterrence have argued that the two principal effects of the doctrine

are (1) to keep the Soviet Union from invading Western Europe and (2) to prevent a Soviet attack on the U.S. homeland.

The first possibility was based upon the alleged Soviet superiority in conventional forces in Central Europe that gave the Soviets the capability of mounting a successful attack on Western Europe. In response the United States and its NATO allies kept in store short-range, tactical nuclear weapons to use on the battlefield and long-range strategic nuclear weapons to strike the Soviet homeland. Proponents of nuclear deterrence claimed success in keeping the Soviets out of Western Europe.

In rebuttal critics of nuclear deterrence argue that, first, Soviet conventional superiority was overrated, and, second, that the Soviets had no intent to move farther west than the territory they occupied at the end of World War II, regardless of capability. Furthermore, for the last two decades these critics have insisted that the Soviet Union has had enough problems at home and in keeping control over Eastern Europe without taking on Western Europe.

All of this argument is now moot. The Soviet Union has lost control of Eastern Europe, Soviet troops are going home, and the Warsaw Pact no longer has a cohesive military force to threaten the West. Western military deterrence is no longer needed, neither conventional nor nuclear.

As to deterring Soviet attack on the U.S. homeland, this was not a purpose of U.S. nuclear deterrence for the first dozen years of the nuclear weapons era. Not until the late 1950s with the advent of intercontinental ballistic missiles did the Soviet Union have capability for such an attack. Even then most analysts, including many nuclear deterrence advocates, recognized that an out-of-the-blue Soviet attack on the United States was extremely unlikely, unless it was a byproduct of some other war. And all

have recognized that the Soviets have had no capacity to invade the U.S. mainland.

So now we are left with U.S. long-range strategic missiles deterring Soviet long-range strategic missiles, and vice versa. That's their only conceivable deterrent function. Neither side has any self-interest to attack the other with these weapons. In this situation, mutual abandonment of the entire strategic arsenal would be the most logical course purely for reasons of self-interest. Each side would be much safer if the other disarmed than with the present precarious danger of accidental launching that could spark a disastrous, all-out nuclear war.

So if we would be honest about it, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is dead for all practical purposes. It can and should be discarded. Unfortunately the enormous nuclear arsenal is still alive.

(2) Strategic nuclear disarmament. Weapons that can strike military bases, command centers, production facilities, and cities in an adversary's homeland are called *strategic*. They contrast with *tactical* weapons that are used in battlefield settings. The United States now has approximately 12,000 strategic warheads, the Soviet Union 11,000-11,500, Great Britain, France, and China about 500 each, and Israel probably 100 to 200.

Since 1969 the United States and the Soviet Union have engaged in a series of negotiations to limit and reduce the supply of strategic nuclear weapons. By 1972 this produced the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and the Interim Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I). In 1979 representatives of the two nations signed SALT II, but the U.S. Senate never ratified it. Nevertheless, both sides voluntarily observed the treaty's limitations for the next six to seven years, though by now both are going beyond the restrictions by developing new intercontinental ballistic missiles

(ICBMs). Since 1982 U.S. and Soviet negotiators have worked on a Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). At one point Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev announced a commitment to 50 percent reduction of strategic warheads in this treaty, but the START agreement that is now nearly completed will bring about only 20 to 30 percent reduction.

As the names of these treaties suggest, the concept has evolved from strategic "arms limitations" to "arms reduction", but even the latter leaves plenty of room for weapon modernization and keeps a large supply, sufficient to devastate one's adversary. These are Cold War concepts, indicating a belief that strategic weapons are necessary for long-run stability by keeping an arsenal that threatens mutual assured destruction (MAD). An always questionable doctrine, it is completely outmoded. With the Cold War ending, this Cold War weaponry should be totally eliminated.

A goal for the 1990s should be the total elimination of all strategic nuclear weapons belong to the United States, the Soviet Union, and all the other possessors: Great Britain, France, China, and Israel. We should aim for complete strategic disarmament, not merely arms reduction.

(3) European disarmament. The greatest concentration of Cold War armaments has existed in the European sector, accounting for about half of the world's military expenditures. The United States spends between \$160 and \$170 billion of its \$300 billion military budget on the defense of Europe, including the backup strategic weapons. This has occurred because the defeat of Nazi Germany enabled the Red Army to occupy much of Eastern Europe, to install sympathetic Communist governments, and to retain Soviet military forces there. The United States countered by building up its military forces and joining with West Europeans to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Soviets responded by establishing the

Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO). The U.S. deployed tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, and the Soviets did likewise. And so on, for more than 40 years after the end of World War II.

Suddenly the situation has changed dramatically. As a byproduct of *perestroika* and *glasnost* in the Soviet Union, citizens in Eastern Europe saw openings to bring about changes in the Communist regimes. When it appeared that the Soviet Union would not intervene militarily, as had occurred in earlier years, they pushed harder. In a short period reform swept through Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. The Berlin Wall fell. German unification came about. As a result, the Warsaw Pact has lost its viability as a military force, and the Red Army has begun to move out of Eastern Europe.

In 1973 at a time of detente, a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) formed with participation of 33 European nations, the United States, and Canada. Within two years CSCE produced the Helsinki Accords that specified standards for human rights, granted acceptance to post-war national boundaries, and instituted some "confidence-building measures" designed to counter fears of surprise attack. The latter were expanded and strengthened by a further agreement signed in Stockholm in 1986. Also in 1973 negotiations for Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) in Europe began, continued for 15 years, but never achieved an agreement. This forum was replaced in 1988 by talks on Reduction of Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE). A strong effort is underway to complete a CFE agreement so that it can be signed at a CSCE summit meeting scheduled for November 19, 1990.

CFE negotiations is another Cold War effort that has been overrun by the ending of the Cold War. The draft agreement is premised on an assumption that Soviet and U.S. forces will be based in Central Europe for the foreseeable future. Therefore, it seeks to reduce and equalize the force level, especially

the most threatening offensive weapons so that neither side feels threatened of invasion. It also has requirements for destruction of withdrawn weapons and an inspection system for verification. As desirable as these measures are, events in Europe have moved faster. Soviet forces are on their way out of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will be out of what was East Germany by 1994, and quite likely out of Poland at the same time. Leaders of unified Germany have announced that the Germany army will be substantially reduced. The Four Powers victorious in World War II (U.S., Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France) have given up their residual occupying rights in Germany. It seems only a matter of time that the German people will be demanding U.S. army and air forces leave their land.

Conditions are ripe for achieving general disarmament in Europe. As another goal for the 1990s, this would consist of the already-scheduled Soviet troop withdrawal, the departure of American forces, and reduction of all national armies to a level sufficient only for border defense. This could lead to the termination of the Warsaw Pact (mostly disintegrated anyway) and of NATO. The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), encompassing WTO, NATO, and non-aligned nations, could emerge as the best vehicle for assuring security in a mostly disarmed Europe.

(4) Naval disarmament. Of all Cold War military forces, the navies have received the least attention in arms reduction and disarmament discussions. There is not presently and never has been negotiations with this focus. The United States, having the world's largest navy with clearcut superiority, has resisted this idea, and the Soviet Union has lacked leverage to bring about negotiations on naval armament.

Submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) are the largest component of the U.S. strategic arsenal, and sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCM) are the

latest addition to naval power. The Reagan Administration set a goal of a 600-ship Navy, Congress gave tacet approval, but budgetary limitations have blocked achievement of this goal. Nevertheless, some of the key assumptions have scarcely been debated. For example, the goal of 15 aircraft carrier task forces was intended to provide a force that could come close to Soviet territory, especially in the Pacific Ocean, to launch an attack. The North Atlantic fleet has the mission of keeping that ocean open for troops reinforcement to sail to Europe in case of an all-out European war as well as being the location of numerous nuclear-armed submarines, the front line of strategic nuclear deterrence. Yet, such deterrence is now outmoded, the possibility of a general European war has ended, and a carrier-launched attack on the Soviet mainland has moved from unlikelihood to sheer fantasy. So, here is a large part of the U.S. Navy that is expendable.

What remains has the vague missions of keeping sea lanes open and defending U.S. interests around the globe. Upon close examination (which has rarely occurred), a major role of the U.S. Navy is to intimidate small nations and occasionally to intervene in Third World conflict. Thus, in the 1980s the Navy conducted "training" exercises off the shore of Nicaragua, participated in the invasion of Grenada, attacked Libya, bombarded Lebanon, and patrolled the Persian Gulf (in one incident shooting down a civilian plane). These were all unilateral actions, most of them offshoots of the Cold War in the larger sense of US/Soviet global competition. In comparison, the present naval blockade of Iraq is UN-sanctioned.

The navies of other nations are not as large, but some of their actions are also questionable. For example, Great Britain has strategic missiles on submarines and used its navy in the Falkland Islands battle. The Soviet Union has established a sizable naval presence in the Pacific, including a base in Vietnam.

Another goal for the 1990s should be achievement of substantial naval disarmament, both naval strategic weapons and naval vessels used for Third World intimidation and intervention.

(5) Completing nuclear disarmament. These three aspects of disarmament -- strategic, European, and naval -- would reduce the deployment of a large part of the world's nuclear arsenal. More remains to be done. Tactical weapons withdrawn from Europe and from naval vessels should be destroyed. The home-based stockpiles of these weapons should be eliminated. As an interim measure, research, development, testing, and production of all nuclear weapons should be halted.

A related concern is to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968 has provided a means for achieving this. But some of the leading candidates to join the nuclear weapons club -- India, Pakistan, South Africa, Argentina, and Brazil -- have not signed, nor has Israel, which has apparently stockpiled 100 to 200 nuclear warheads. Iraq and Libya are signatories, but this hasn't completely restrained their nuclear ambitions. An underlining problem is a commitment made in the treaty by the nuclear-weapons states to work toward nuclear disarmament. Lacked of fulfillment of this promise has impeded global efforts to keep other nations from developing their own nuclear weapons.

By the year 2000 our goal should be the complete abolition of nuclear weapons and effective enforcement of nuclear nonproliferation measures.

(6) Korean unification. Another remnant of the Cold War is the division of Korea into two states. This occurred at the end of World War II when the United States and the Soviet Union divided the peninsula, supposedly temporarily, to facilitate the surrender of the occupying Japanese

army. Within five years each superpower sanctioned creation of a separate government on either side of the dividing line, roughly the 38th parallel, and war broke out between the two sides. As explained in a resolution of the 1988 United Methodist General Conference, "The enmity between the superpowers has been played out in the Korean tragedy of war and death, dictatorship and militarization, separation of one people into two hostile camps and divided families with no contact at all." This resolution and another adopted by the National Council of Churches in 1986 make the case for Korean reunification.

Demilitarization of the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of Korea should be another goal for the 1990s.

(7) *Forward-based forces.* Another manifestation of the Cold War is the existence of military bases maintained by the United States around the globe, and to a lesser extent, by the Soviet Union. Thus, U.S. military forces in Japan have changed from an initial role as occupier of a defeated nation to protector of a nation not allowed to rearm and a convenient location within flight distance of the Soviet Union. The U.S. air and naval bases in the Philippines are used to sustain U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia, and were indeed used to launch attacks on North Vietnam during the Vietnam War. The Soviets took over the U.S. naval base in Vietnam and use it to maintain a naval presence in that region. And the catalogue could go on and on.

During the 1990s we should seek to replace all forward-based forces of every nation with international security arrangements that emphasize peaceful settlement of disputes, holding in a reserve of an international peacekeeping force.

B. Ending Intervention and Unilateral Military Action

The 1988 United Methodist General Conference adopted a resolution that began as follows:

Interventions of nations into the affairs of other nations, frustrating justice and self-determination, are a reality of our time. The United Methodist Church stands unequivocally against such interventions.

Elaborating this point, the resolution stated:

"Intervention" is defined as the knowing and willful intrusion by one nation into the affairs of another country with the purpose of changing its policies or its culture. It includes any activity, military, economic, political, social, cultural -- covert or overt -- designed to stabilize or destabilize an existing government.

The history of the last forty-five years is filled with examples of such intervention, almost always by more powerful nations against weaker ones. By the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe, Afghanistan, and a long list of Third World nations. By China in Tibet (occupied) and several Southeast Asian nations. By the United States directly in Lebanon (on two occasions), Grenada, and Panama, quite openly in Nicaragua, and not so openly in many other countries. By Israel in Lebanon and in retaining occupied territories in Gaza and the West Bank. By Syria in Lebanon. Most recently by Iraq in Kuwait. And a variety of other cases.

A related activity is unilateral military action by one nation to deal with a situation beyond its own borders. Most vivid in our minds is the present case of the United States unilaterally dispatching troops into Saudi Arabia after Iraq occupied Kuwait and deploying offensive weapons as part of this military force. The provocation was grave, but the response bypassed the possibility of a unified, international military resistance. As a result, U.S. citizens were taken as hostages and anti-Americanism among Arabs was

heightened.

In this post-Cold War era, the Middle East crisis is significant because it can set the pattern for the decade and longer. It presents the issue of whether the United States is to serve as a global policeman to impose an American-style world order, or whether we can develop international instruments that respect self-determination while protecting weaker nations from more powerful ones.

As a commitment of the 1990s, we should forego intervention in other nations' affairs and avoid unilateral military action. Instead, we should seek to build strong international institutions and peacekeeping arrangements.

C. Eliminating Injustice

Another significant negative to eliminate in order to achieve world peace is the continued existence of injustice in many lands. In many instances, injustice is a legacy of colonialism. Foreign rule has ended, but unjust arrangements set up by the colonial power still exist -- such as boundaries that ignore ethnic groupings and natural geography, racial division, economic control of key resources by a small group. Other cases of injustice feature corrupt and authoritarian regimes, controlled by a narrow elite who disrespect fundamental human rights and oppress their own people.

Another cause of injustice is the maldistribution of resources between rich nations and poor ones, between developed nations and developing ones, globally between North and South. Heavy Third World debt is part of this problem. These are matters that go beyond militarism but are compounded by excessive global military expenditures. The concerns of peace and justice intersect in the necessity of shifting national budget priorities from military

to human and community needs.

In the 1990s we must realize that justice is the foundation for peace, that the elimination of injustice in developing nations should be on the working agenda of peacemakers as well as justice advocates. Major shifts in national budget priorities are essential.

D. Building Stronger International Institutions

World War II demonstrated the disastrous effects of rampant nationalism and gave birth to a strong interest in establishing effective international institutions. From this surge of idealism the United Nations was created. Then reality set in: the Cold War that blocked the Security Council from fulfilling its peacekeeping mission; expansion of the General Assembly with addition of many new, small nations and its emergence more as an arena for speech making than problem solving; the growth of the UN bureaucracy. The UN, nevertheless, has had a steady record of accomplishments, though not as great as its founders hoped.

The current Middle East crisis has suddenly called attention to the usefulness of an international organization like the United Nations. Because the United States and the Soviet Union agreed upon condemnation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the Security Council passed a series of resolutions to establish an embargo and to deal with other aspects of the situation. There is, however, no permanent UN peacekeeping force available, even though the UN Charter authorizes one. So a UN command over the assembled military forces could not be installed automatically. Nevertheless, the positive potential of the United Nations as a peacemaking and peacekeeping body has again come into focus.

A number of proposals suggest ways the United Nations could be improved. One set comes from the Campaign for U.N. Reform, a national association of concerned Americans. This Campaign offers a 14 point program to reform and restructure the UN system:

- (1) Improved General Assembly decision-making.
- (2) Modification of the veto in the Security Council.
- (3) An International Disarmament Organization
- (4) Better dispute settlement procedures.
- (5) Improving the U.N.'s peacekeeping capacity.
- (6) Adequate and stable U.N. revenues.
- (7) Increasing the use of the International Court of Justice.
- (8) An international criminal court to try hijackers and terrorists.
- (9) Improving the U.N.'s human rights machinery.
- (10) Stronger U.N. environmental and conservation programs.
- (11) International authorities for areas not under national control.
- (12) More effective world trade and monetary systems.
- (13) A consolidated U.N. development program.
- (14) Administrative reform of the U.N. system.

This is an agenda worthy of study and support. It is a way to accentuate the positive in achieving world peace.

A major focus of peace work in the 1990s should be the strengthening of international organizations and building support for their activities. Such organizations can contribute significantly to dispute resolution, defense of member nations attacked by invaders, peacekeeping, assistance to developing nations, and dealing with global environmental problems.

II. JUSTICE ISSUES

Interwoven into the peace agenda suggested above are several justice issues, especially the desirability of reallocating resources now wasted on military expenditures to efforts serving human needs, and an interest in human rights as part of the foundation for peace. Justice is also a major concern in its own right.

So far Methodists United for Peace with Justice has given only indirect attention to justice, mainly through a concern for federal budget priorities. Rather than providing a complete agenda at this time, I offer a framework for development of such an agenda. This is intended as a stimulus to discussion.

A. Clusters of Issues

For analytical purposes we can define three clusters of justice issues.

(1) Human rights. The Declaration of Independence states that we are all created equal and are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The first series of amendments to the U.S. Constitution constitute a Bill of Rights to place restrictions on government in order to protect basic liberties. Later amendments and a variety of statutes have dealt with equal rights of all persons. In 1948 the UN General Assembly adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, dealing not only with civil rights and freedom but also social and economic rights.

Not everyone in the United States and abroad are able to exercise these rights. Government doesn't always act to protect equal rights for all, and

sometimes government itself denies rights. Thus, much remains to be accomplished in assuring human rights for everyone.

(2) Opportunity. An important right is to have full opportunity of access to basic necessities for human life in a social setting: food, clothing, housing, jobs, income support when necessary, education, health, personal safety. Some people are denied these opportunities because of race, sex, socio-economic class, and other characteristics. Some receive less than their fair share because of inequities in the economic system. Blockage from one opportunity (such as education) may cause blockage from another (such as employment).

(3) Resources. Lack of equal opportunities results in part from a maldistribution of resources. The workings of the economic system makes some extremely rich while many full-time workers don't earn enough to meet all their families' needs and many persons are unemployed. Metropolitan areas tend to accumulate more wealth than rural districts, but within a metropolis some neighborhoods are much poorer than others. There are also disparities among regions of the United States and nations of the world. And the distortion of national budgets to finance the military at a high level takes away funds that could be used for health care, housing, education, and other needed services.

B. Arenas of Action

To eliminate injustice we need to work simultaneously in several arenas of action. What we do differs according to the arena.

(1) Individual. Each individual has a responsibility to claim one's rights and to make an effort to take advantage of opportunities. Each person should also feel an obligation to use one's rights responsibly and to protect the

rights of others. Where resources are redistributed for justice's sake, some individuals receive while others give or are taxed.

(2) Community. People tend to exercise their rights and gain access to opportunities in the community where they live. Locally we find geographic areas of different size: neighborhood, city or suburban municipality, metropolitan area or rural district. In these respective arenas governments, civic associations, service agencies, institutions, and economic enterprises offer a wide variety of opportunities. In this setting local government, which is supposed to serve all the people, has a special responsibility to guarantee human rights and make adjustments in resource distribution.

(3) Societal. The wider, societal arena is often where basic rights must be guaranteed, sometimes to overcome community parochialism. State and federal government are in a better position for resource distribution than local government because of a wider domain. In the international scene global redistribution may be necessary to overcome North-South disparities. But there must be an interaction between societal and community action. For example, the national government can fund health care and housing programs, but service delivery is usually best handled in the community arena.

C. Overview

The relationship between these issues and arenas of action is shown in the following chart.

| ISSUES | ARENAS OF ACTION | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Individual | Community | Societal |
| Human rights | Claim for self | Respect, assure | Basic guarantees |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <i>enforcement</i> | <i>Use responsibly Protect for others</i> | <i>Institutional arrangements to protect</i> | <i>Means of oversight and</i> |
| <i>Opportunities to assure</i> | <i>Make effort to take advantage of Help others use Work to provide</i> | <i>Institutions to</i> | <i>Programs, agencies provide services</i> |
| <i>Resources</i> | <i>Receive,if needed Give money, time, talent</i> | <i>Channel to need</i> | <i>Fair distribution</i> |

As a national association, Methodists United for Peace with Justice can work at a societal level to help guarantee human rights, to assure that opportunity-oriented programs are available, to press for a fair distribution of resources. At the same time we are connected to local churches, which can have roles as service provider and advocate. Their members in turn are people who have needs and who can help others.

As a small organization with limited resources, we cannot span the entire justice field. We would be best advised to pick one or two issues where we might have an impact and where our status as a Pan-Methodist, nonbureaucratic organization has a special role to play.

October 9, 1990

GOALS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE 1990s

*Proposed for adoption by Board of Directors,
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

Part A. Dismantle Cold War Militarism

1. Discard nuclear deterrence doctrine.

A doctrine that is morally wrong, impractical, and unnecessary.

2. Achieve global nuclear disarmament.

Complete abolition of all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons based on land, sea, and air; comprehensive ban on development and testing nuclear weapons and strategic defense; strictly-enforced nonproliferation measures.

3. Complete the process of European disarmament.

Withdrawal of all troops based on foreign soil and reduction of national forces to a minimal level sufficient only for border defense with no offensive capability.

4. Promote demilitarization in East Asia.

Elimination of Sino-Soviet border confrontation, disarmament and reunification of Korea, withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan and strict constraints on Japanese remilitarization.

5. Reduce naval forces substantially.

Dismantlement of rival U.S. and Soviet fleets and elimination of naval forces whose primary mission is military intimidation of smaller nations.

6. Cease unilateral military and political intervention, both overt and covert, by more powerful nations into affairs of weaker nations.

Closing of foreign military bases, termination of military assistance programs, and ending all covert activities; reliance on international organizations to deal with violations of human rights, civil wars, and invasion of one nation by another.

Part B. Resolve Regional Conflicts

7. Seek just and peaceful solutions to conflict among nations in different regions of the globe.

Work for comprehensive solutions, tailored to specific regions, such as the Middle East, major regions of Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia, South Asia; give full attention to underlying political, social, and economic causes of war; replace conflict with commitment to common security.

8. Seek general disarmament, region by region, and halt in global arms trade.

Regional disarmament would occur as the major powers proceed with

global nuclear disarmament; at same time, shut off supply of weapons, production material, and weapons technology to belligerents and potential belligerents.

- 9. As disputes arise between clashing racial, ethnic, religious, and national groups within nations and between neighboring nations, encourage and support just and peaceful resolution of the conflict.*

Emphasis upon improved communications, better understanding of one another, diplomacy and negotiation led by third parties, with a continuous concern for fair solutions.

- 10. Strengthen international institutions, both global and regional, for dispute resolution, peacekeeping, and problem solving.*

Support for the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and regional organizations for common security, such as the Organization of American States, Organization for African Unity, and Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. First priority to negotiations, bringing in international sanctions as necessary, with use of force only as last resort and then under international command.

Part C. Work for Global Justice.

- 11. Promote and protect human rights and freedom through law and other non-military means.*

Application of Universal Declaration of Human Rights; enforcement through international law, invoking nonviolent sanctions if appropriate.

12. Seek fairer distribution of the world's resources.

Attention to North-South disparities and economic inequalities within nations; redistributive measures that emphasize opportunities and foster personal self-initiative.

13. Shift resources from military spending to measures responsive to urgent human and community needs.

Facilitation of economic conversion with priority to programs and activities focused on unmet needs for housing, food, health care, and other necessities of life.

14. Provide poorer nations greater assistance for social and economic development, especially to foster greater opportunities for the poor and dispossessed, with interim emergency food and medical assistance, as necessary.

Assistance primarily under international auspices with strong encouragement of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and economic equity.

October 18, 1990

Methodists United for Peace with Justice

BUDGET ALTERNATIVES FOR 1991

| | A <u>Minimal*</u> | B <u>Moderate</u> | C <u>Better</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Nonpersonnel | | | |
| Printing | \$ 6,300 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 8,500 |
| Postage | 3,780 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Telephone | 900 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Supplies, books | 420 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Administrative | 600 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Coalition activities | | | 300 |
| Travel | | | 300 |
| Rent | _____ | _____ | |
| <u>1,200</u> | \$12,000 | \$15,000 | \$20,000 |
| Equipment | | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Board travel | | _____ | |
| <u>6,000</u> | | \$18,000 | \$30,000 |
| Personnel** | | | |
| Executive director | | \$30,000 | \$30,000 |
| Administrative assistant | | | 15,000 |
| Fringe benefits (15%) | | <u>4,500</u> | <u>6,750</u> |
| | | \$34,500 | \$51,750 |
| Accounts payable | <u>6,000</u> | <u>6,000</u> | <u>6,000</u> |
| TOTAL | \$18,000 | \$65,250 | \$87,750 |

* Based upon 24 months' experience, October 1988 to September 1990.

** Positions could be phased in: half-time or part of year.

More ambitious

Add staff positions with increments in nonpersonnel expenses, such as:

Field director

Intern(s)

Lobbyist

Pan-Methodist liaison

Have funds for consultants to undertake

Training and technical assistance

Issue analysis

October 18, 1990

GOALS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE 1990s

*Offered for discussion by Board of Directors,
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

Part A. Dismantle Cold War Militarism

1. Discard nuclear deterrence doctrine.

A doctrine that is morally wrong, impractical, and unnecessary.

2. Achieve global nuclear disarmament.

Complete abolition of all strategic and tactical nuclear weapons based on land, sea, and air; comprehensive ban on development and testing nuclear weapons and strategic defense; strictly-enforced nonproliferation measures.

3. Abolish all chemical and biological weapons.

Destruction of existing stockpile; dismantlement of all production facilities.

4. Complete the process of European disarmament.

Withdrawal of all troops based on foreign soil and demobilization in their homelands; reduction of European national forces to a minimal level sufficient only for border defense with no offensive capability.

5. Promote demilitarization in East Asia.

Ending of Sino-Soviet border confrontation; disarmament and reunification of Korea; withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan and strict constraints on Japanese remilitarization.

6. Reduce naval forces substantially.

Dismantlement of rival U.S. and Soviet fleets and elimination of naval forces whose primary mission is military intimidation of smaller nations.

7. Cease unilateral military and political intervention, both overt and covert, by more powerful nations into affairs of weaker nations.

Closing of foreign military bases, termination of military assistance programs, and ending all covert activities; reliance on international organizations to deal with violations of human rights, civil wars, and invasion of one nation by another.

Part B. Resolve Regional Conflicts

8. Seek just and peaceful solutions to conflict among nations in different regions of the globe.

Work for comprehensive solutions, tailored to specific regions, such as the Middle East, major regions of Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia, South Asia; give full attention to underlying political, social, and economic causes of war; replace conflict with commitment to common security.

(over)

9. Bring about general disarmament, region by region.

In context of just and fair political settlements, eliminate all offensive forces and weapon systems -- conventional, nuclear, chemical, biological; reduce armed forces to minimal level sufficient only for border defense.

10. Dismantle production facilities for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Such action in various regions would parallel similar dismantlement by the United States, Soviet Union, and their Cold War allies.

11. Halt in global arms trade.

Shut off supply of weapons, production material, and weapons technology to belligerents and potential belligerents.

12. As disputes arise between clashing racial, ethnic, religious, and national groups within nations and between neighboring nations, encourage and support just and peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Emphasis upon improved communications, better understanding of one another, diplomacy and negotiation led by third parties, with a continuous concern for fair solutions.

Part C. Strengthen International Institutions.

13. Support global and regional institutions for dispute resolution, peacekeeping, and problem solving.

Work to enhance roles of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and regional organizations for common security, such as the Organization of American States, Organization for African Unity, and

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. First priority to negotiations, bringing in international sanctions as necessary, with use of force only as last resort and then under international command.

14. Promote and protect human rights and freedom through law and other non-military means.

Application of Universal Declaration of Human Rights; enforcement through international law, invoking nonviolent sanctions if appropriate.

Part D. Shift Global Spending from Military to Human Needs.

15. Facilitate economic conversion from military production to activities and programs responsive to urgent human and community needs.

Measures to help communities and workers adjust to peacetime economy; with released resources, give priority to programs and activities focused on unmet needs for housing, food, health care, and other necessities of life.

16. Provide poorer nations greater assistance for social and economic development, especially to foster greater opportunities for the poor and dispossessed, with interim emergency food and medical assistance, as necessary.

Assistance primarily under international auspices with strong encouragement of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and economic equity.

October 23, 1990

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

ISSUE FOCUS OF METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

October 1990 to March 1991

Adopted by Board of Directors

October 20, 1990

Peace Agenda

1. *Circulate for discussion purposes an outline of "Goals for International Peace and Justice for the 1990s". From this outline, concentrate on the following issues:*

2. *Dismantling Cold War militarism.*
 - a. *Opposition to nuclear deterrence doctrine.*
 - b. *Various measures of disarmament.*
 - c. *Comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban.*
 - d. *Economic conversion.*

3. *Resolving regional conflict.*
 - a. *Middle East: Diplomatic rather than military solution to Persian Gulf and Israeli/Palestinian conflicts.*
 - b. *Positive contacts with Jews and Muslims.*

4. *Strengthening international institutions.*

- a. Lead role for United Nations in Middle East crisis.
- b. U.S. payment of arrearage to United Nations.

Justice Agenda

5. Continue to work on federal budget priorities.
6. Initiate a "committee of correspondence" among Board of Directors and National Advisory Committee to sharpen focus on justice issues, both global and domestic.

Ecclesial Agenda

7. Develop a compendium of Pan-Methodist peace and justice resources, including those of African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, Christian Methodist Episcopal, and United Methodist Churches.
8. Work with Pan-Methodists to stage a conference in Mid-Atlantic region on emerging peace and justice issues.
9. Develop support among United Methodist annual conferences for continue of Peace with Justice offering and Peace with Justice Program by the 1992 United Methodist General Conference.
10. Make contact with the World Methodist Council and develop ideas for presentation at its meeting in Singapore in July 1990.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

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October 24, 1990

To: *File*

From: *Howard Hallman*

Re: *Meeting with GBCS staff*

On Tuesday, October 23, 1990 Sherman Harris and I had a meeting with Anna Rhee and Jaydee Hanson of the staff of the United Methodist General Board of Church and Society (GBCS). The purpose was (1) to offer our support for their efforts to get the 1992 General Conference to continue the Peace with Justice special offering and the Peace with Justice Program and (2) to discuss other mutual interests.

On the first point Anna indicated that in one of her monthly communications to conference boards of church and society she will encourage them to develop resolutions for their annual conferences, petitioning General Conference to continue the Peace with Justice offering and the Peace with Justice Program. She said that it would not be necessary for us to make such a contact.

Conclusion: That's O.K. if she contacts the conference boards by December. But if she waits longer, it will be too late for some of them to make deadlines for submission of resolutions to annual conference. So we should track this, and if necessary, get out our own

communication.

Jaydee indicated that it is futile to go to General Conference to ask for more money for a program because the General Council on Finance and Administration (GCFA) has already developed the budget and is rarely overturned. GCFA will adopt the 1993-96 budget at a meeting in October 1991. This will come after hearings with the United Methodist agencies in August 1990 and February and May 1991. GBCS is now completing work on its 1993-96 budget submission and intends to request an additional full-time position for the Peace with Budget Program. Jaydee promised to supply us with a copy of the budget when it is ready. He urged us not to push for Peace with Justice funding at the expense of other GBCS activities, not "to cannibalize" GBCS.

Conclusion: Ordinarily the United Methodist budget process is an internal operation. But if we want to support Peace with Justice, we should get in touch with GCFA, perhaps through a member from one of the annual conferences. As a minimum, we should write to GCFA offering our support for additional funding for the Peace with Justice Program.

We pointed out that the 1988 General Conference resolution on the Peace with Justice Program offers three sources of funds: the special offering, World Service special gifts, and use of paragraph 1112.2 from the Discipline. The latter allows GBCS to create special funds and receive gifts and bequests on behalf of its total work or one of its programs. Jaydee said that it was not worth the effort to go after World Service special gifts. He wouldn't discuss why GBCS would not set up a special fund for this purpose, as former Acting General Secretary Bill Kirk had recommended.

We expressed our concern about the high expense of promotion of the Peace with Justice offering. The annual conferences keep half; of the remainder, promotional costs by United Methodist Communications are taken first and then the balance goes to GBCS. Last year UMComm took \$75,000 and only \$60,000 was left for GBCS. That made the promotional costs nearly 30%, a fundraising cost that seems inordinately high. We said that an effort should be made to reduce this amount. Jaydee and Anna suggested that the annual conferences should share in the promotional costs. We opposed this idea, insisting that they need their share for local activities. An alternative might be to cap the amount that UMComm could take, such as 10%, with the rest of promotion being paid from other sources. Or to reduce the expenditures for promotion, some of which is questionable. Anna and Jaydee seem to want to avoid this issue and to live with the situation as it now is.

Conclusion: We should explore the possibility of asking General Conference to put a cap on promotional spending for the Peace with Justice offering.

In the course of this exchange, and in talking on other matters, we encountered a surprising amount of hostility toward Methodists United for Peace with Justice. We came in support of the Peace with Justice Program. Anna and Jaydee treated us as adversaries. Anna complained that we had written conference boards of church and society, asking for support for our work, and hadn't even told her about it. She was concerned that some of "her people" were on our Board of Directors. (We explained that they were nominated by our members and chose on their own free will to participate, including payment of their own travel expenses.) Jaydee complained about our signing letters to Congress with the risk that some would think we represented the United Methodist Church. On our efforts to get Pan-Methodist representatives on our Board of Directors, he suggested that we had not made clear to the AME, AME Zion, and CME bishops that we are

not an official organization of the United Methodist Church. (How would know? And does he think these bishops are incompetent to make the distinction?) They worry about our name. Anna seems to think that the conference peace with justice coordinators belong to her and that we have no right to communicate with them. In sum, rather than talking about commonality of mission, they displayed an overriding concern for turf.

Conclusion: This is tiring. We are not trying to supersede them or to compete with them. We are dealing with issues on which the General Conference has taken strong positions but GBCS has chosen not to work on. We had hoped that this new team would consider us their friend rather than adversary, but their turf-consciousness seems to be a predominant concern. We shall try to keep open communications with them, but we cannot accept their premise that our activities are improper. The United Methodist Church is a pluralistic organization. If conference boards and task forces find our material and network contacts useful, they are entitled to make use of them. In this sense, it is a free market rather than a command economy. We will have to keep chapters 12 and 13 of First Corinthians before us all.

Broadening the Racial and Ethnic Base for Methodists United

Like many U.S. peace organizations, when *Methodists United for Peace with Justice* was founded in 1987, the initiators were predominantly white, middle and upper-middle class. Quickly, though, they made key decisions to broaden the base.

First, the core of initiators came from the Peace Mission of Foundry United Methodist Church, a mostly-white church in downtown Washington. In the first month they approached Asbury United Methodist Church, a downtown, predominantly black church, to join in sponsorship of the new organization. As a result, the senior ministers of the two churches, Dr. Edward Bauman and Dr. Joshua Hutchins, became co-chairs of the National Advisory Committee. Likewise, the original co-chairs of the Interim Board of Directors came from the two churches: Edward Helm and Cynthia Metzler from Foundry and Sherman Harris from Asbury. Prominent black United Methodist leaders were placed on the National Advisory Committee, including Bishop Leontine T.C. Kelly and Bishop Felton E. May.

Second, the name **Methodists United** was chosen to indicate an intent to be broadly inclusive of Methodism in the United States. Foundry and Asbury are part of the **United Methodist Church**, a denomination with a white majority but also with Asian, black, Hispanic, and Native American members. There are also three predominantly black Methodist denominations in the United States: **African Methodist Episcopal Church**, **AME Zion Church**, and **Christian Methodist Episcopal Church**. To be truly "Methodists United", working for peace and justice, people from these three denominations and from the ethnic minority groups of the United Methodist Church would be encompassed in the new organization.

Third, there was a realization that a justice agenda was essential along with a peace agenda. The latter was the initial focus because *Methodists United* formed in response to a call for witness and action made by the United Methodist Council of Bishops in *In Defense of Creation: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace*. Reflecting that inspiration, the initial emphasis was upon US/ Soviet relations and nuclear disarmament. In 1989 the agenda was broadened to encompass federal budget priorities, a place where peace and justice concerns intersect. In October 1990 the Board of Directors initiated a process to broaden the justice agenda even further.

Expanding the Board of Directors

The Interim Board of Directors consisted mostly of people from the Washington, D.C. area. In keeping with an initial commitment, this Interim Board was replaced by an elected, national Board after two years. This was done through a nationwide nominating and election process. Four holdovers and 14 new persons were elected to the new Board of Directors. Reflecting the tendency of the U.S. peace movement, all but Sherman Harris were white.

At its first meeting in October 1989 the new Board acted promptly to broaden the base. Using appointing powers contained in the Bylaws, they appointed a black woman from Detroit, who is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. And they agreed to expand the Board even further by asking four racial/ethnic caucuses within the United Methodist Church (UMC) and the three black Methodist denominations to nominate persons for appointment to the Board of Directors and the National Advisory Committee.

We then set out to make appropriate contacts, explaining who we are, our goals and objectives, and our intent to be broadly inclusive in our governing board and program activities. As a result, the composition of the Board of Directors is now the following:

22 directors elected by the membership (two black)

14 appointed by UMC racial/ethnic caucuses and the black Methodist denominations (some positions are still to be filled)

1 executive director, ex officio

37

When completed, this will provide 43 percent nonwhite membership on the Board of Directors.

In the annual election of officers of the Board of Directors on October 20, 1990, three out of eight are black persons, one each from African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and United Methodist Churches.

In a similar manner, representatives of the UMC racial/ethnic caucuses and black Methodist denominations have been placed on the National Advisory Committee (with some further appointments pending).

Widening the Scope of Program Outreach

Board expansion has placed us in a position to reach out more effectively to the black Methodist denominations, their national agencies, bishops, conference and district leadership, local churches, and members. We will follow the pattern already established with the United Methodist Church.

The United Methodist Church in the United States has the following structure:

General Conference, the governing body that meets every four years

General boards and councils, with members appointed by jurisdictional conferences upon the recommendation of annual conferences

5 jurisdictional conferences (regional)

50 resident bishops, each serving an episcopal area containing one or

more annual conferences

72 annual conferences, each with sets of boards and committees
540 districts, each presided over by a district superintendents; the
district superintendents in each conference form the bishop's cabinet
20,927 pastors serving local charges, each with one or more churches
37,641 local churches
9,055,575 members (1987 data from *Yearbook of American & Canadian Churches,*
1990)

In reaching out to United Methodists, we work both through existing networks and through direct contacts with individuals and local churches. Primary network contacts include the following:

Resident bishops
Directors, annual conference councils of ministries
Conference staff assigned to work on church and society issues
Chair, conference boards of church and society
Chair, conference peace with justice task force
In some conferences, all members of peace with justice task forces or district
representatives to board of church and society
Churchwide publications, including United Methodist News Service
Conference newspapers (some published weekly, others biweekly, monthly)
Caucus newsletters

By tying into this extensive network we are able to provide information to hundreds of people who have the motivation and responsibility for peace and justice activities and who welcome us as an additional resource that supplements information they receive through official channels. Because none of the official United Methodist boards have an active program on public policies related to disarmament, federal budget priorities, and conflict in the Middle East, we are an invaluable source of information. In this sense, we are as much of a service organization to United Methodist peace and justice activists as a membership association.

Now we are ready to expand this type of network operation to the three black Methodist denominations. In seeking nominations to our Board of Directors and National Advisory Committee, we first contacted AME, AME Zion, and CME members of the Commission on Pan-Methodist Cooperation, an official body established by the four denominations. Upon their advice, we contacted the AME and AME Zion bishops who are officially assigned to ecumenical activities and to the senior CME bishop. Bishop Frederick Talbot, the AME ecumenical officer, discussed our request with the AME Council of Bishop and then appointed three persons to serve on our Board of Directors. Bishop J. Clinton Hoggard, the AME Zion ecumenical officer, appointed persons from the episcopal district that he presides over. In telephone conversation CME Bishop C.D. Coleman, Sr., has agreed to make appointments but has not done so yet.

With endorsement from top denominational officials and appointments to our Board of Directors from two of the three black Methodist denominations, we are now in a position to initiate outreach efforts. We will especially draw on the advice of our directors from these denominations. The potential network has the following elements:

| | <u>Episcopal districts</u> | <u>Local churches</u> | <u>Members</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| African Methodist Episcopal | 19 | 6,200 | 2,210,000 |
| AME Zion | 12 | 6,060 | 1,220,060 |
| Christian Methodist Episcopal | 10 | 2,340 | 718,922 |

We will have to learn about their national boards, district boards and committees, publications, and other communication networks. But the potential is there for extensive outreach, similar to what we have developed with the United Methodist Church.

Overcoming Racial Segregation in Methodism

Methodism in the United States, like the American society in which it exists, is trying to overcoming a tragic history of racial segregation. The past can be capsuled in a few, landmark dates.

- 1766 -- Methodist preachers began work in America. Early Methodist societies had both white and black members.*
- 1784 -- Methodist Episcopal Church in America was constituted with a General Conference as overall governing body and geographic "annual" conferences. Blacks were included in the membership.*
- 1787 -- Blacks withdrew from St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia as a protest against color segregation. This started a movement that led to establishment of **African Methodist Episcopal** denomination in 1816.*
- 1796 -- Blacks withdrew from the John Street Methodist Church of New York City and formed the **African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church**.*
- 1828 -- A group insisting on lay representation left the United Methodist Church and formed the **Methodist Protestant Church**.*
- 1844 -- The **Methodist Episcopal Church, South** split off from the Methodist Episcopal Church over the issue of slavery.*
- 1864 -- General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church authorized organization of mission conferences among black people. By 1900 there were 19 such conferences, separate from the other, predominantly white conferences.*
- 1870 -- General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South approved the formation of a separate ecclesiastical body, the **Colored Methodist Church**.*
- 1939 -- Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Methodist Protestant Church united to form the **Methodist Church** with five geographic jurisdictions in the United States plus the Central Jurisdiction for black conferences.*
- 1956 -- Colored Methodist Church changed its name to **Christian Methodist Episcopal Church**.*
- 1968 -- Methodist Church merged with **Evangelical United Brethren Church** (itself a product of mergers from Evangelical and Brethren traditions) to form the **United Methodist***

Church. The black Central Jurisdiction was abolished, and black conferences were transferred to regional jurisdictions. By 1974 all black conferences had merged with white conferences.

1970s Racial/ethnic caucuses formed within the United Methodist Church and were given official recognition, including:

Black Methodists for Church Renewal (BMCR)

Methodistas Asociados Representando la Causa de los Hispanos- Americanos (MARCHA)

Native American International Caucus (NAIC)

National Federation of Asian American United Methodists (NFAAUM)

1987 -- Organization of **Methodists United for Peace with Justice**, as a membership association of laity and clergy.

1988 -- Establishment of **Commission for Pan-Methodist Cooperation**, consisting of official representatives of the African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, Christian Methodist Episcopal, and United Methodist Churches.

[November 3, 1990]

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

BUDGET FOR 1991
 Adopted by Board of Directors
 October 20, 1990

| | <u>Minimum</u> | <u>Goal</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nonpersonnel | | |
| Printing | \$ 7,500 | \$ 8,500 |
| Postage | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Telephone | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Supplies, books | 500 | 1,000 |
| Administrative | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Coalition activities | | 300 |
| Travel | | 300 |
| Rent | _____ | |
| <u>1,200</u> | \$15,000 | \$20,000 |
| Equipment | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Board travel | _____ | |
| <u>6,000</u> | \$18,000 | \$30,000 |
| Personnel | | |
| Executive director | \$30,000 | \$30,000 |
| Administrative assistant | | 15,000 |
| Fringe benefits (15%) | <u>4,500</u> | <u>6,750</u> |
| | \$34,500 | \$51,750 |
| Accounts payable | <u>6,000</u> | <u>6,000</u> |
| TOTAL | \$65,250 | \$87,750 |

Priorities for Minimum Budget

(1) Nonpersonnel and accounts payable

(2) Salary and fringe benefits

(3) Equipment

In reserve for possible future expansion

Add staff positions with increments in nonpersonnel expenses, such as:

Field director

Intern(s)

Lobbyist

Pan-Methodist liaison

Have funds for consultants to undertake

Training and technical assistance

Issue analysis

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Goals for Membership and Contributions, 1991 to 1993

Goal for 1991

Concentrate on 24 (one-third) of the 72 United Methodist Conferences

| <u>total</u> <u>conferences</u> | <u>Number of</u> <u>Members</u> | <u>From each conference</u> | | | <u>Combined</u> | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | <u>(\$20 average)</u> | <u>Contributions</u> <u>donations</u> | <u>Special</u> <u>Total</u> | <u>Contributions</u> | <u>Members</u> |
| 6 | 50 | \$1,000 | \$1,500 | \$2,500 | \$15,000 | 300 |
| 6 | 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 300 |
| 6 | 40 | 800 | 700 | 1,500 | 9,000 | 240 |
| 6 | 30 | 600 | 400 | 1,000 | 6,000 | 180 |
| 24 | 10 | 200 | -- | 200 | 4,800 | 240 |
| <u>24</u> | 5 | 100 | -- | 100 | <u>2,400</u> | <u>120</u> |
| 72 | | | | | <u>\$49,200</u> | 1,380 |
| | | | | | Membership contributions | 27,600 |
| | | | | | Special donations | 21,600 |

Begin to get membership in 41 conferences of other 3 Pan-Methodist denominations (African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches).

Goal for 1992

Concentrate on 48 (two-thirds) of 72 United Methodist conferences and on 20 of the 41 AME, AME Zion, and CME conferences.

Expect lesser membership and special donations from other 24 UMC conferences and other 20 AME, AME Zion, and CME conferences.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2,400 members @ \$20 | \$48,000 |
| Special donations | <u>32,000</u> |
| | \$80,000 |

Goal for 1993

Concentrate on all 103 Pan-Methodist conferences.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 3,600 members @ \$20 | \$ 72,000 |
| Special donations | <u>48,000</u> |
| | \$120,000 |

October 20, 1990

*Choices of Activities Considered by Board of Directors
October 19-20, 1990*

I. Issues to work on

A. Peace

- 1. Dismantling Cold War militarism*
 - a. Strategic nuclear disarmament*
 - b. General disarmament in Europe*
 - c. Naval disarmament*
 - d. Korean disarmament and unification*
 - e. Withdrawal from far-flung bases, such as in Philippines*
- 2. Resolving regional conflict*
 - a. Middle East*
 - b. Africa*
 - c. Central America*
 - d. Elsewhere*
- 3. Strengthening international institutions*
 - a. Structures for peace (global and regional)*
 - b. Processes for dispute resolution*
 - c. International peacekeeping force*
- 4. Assistance to developing nations*
 - a. Shifting from military to development assistance*
 - b. Third World debt reduction*

B. Justice

- 1. Federal budget priorities*
- 2. Economic (poverty, need for greater opportunity)*
- 3. Population groups*
 - a. Children, youth*
 - b. Families*
 - c. Elderly*
- 4. Human rights*
- 5. Drug abuse*
- 6. Health care*
- 7. Other*

C. Other public policy issues

- 1. Environment*
- 2. Economic conversion*

D. Ecclesial

- 1. Pan-Methodist resources*
- 2. Regional conferences with peace/justice activists*

3. *United Methodist General Conference*
4. *World Methodist Council*

II. Focus of work

A. National

1. *Advocacy*
2. *Lobbying*
3. *Methodist liaison*
4. *Research and policy development*

B. Grassroots

1. *Outreach*
 - a. *Publications*
 - b. *Other network contacts*
2. *Petitions, sign-on letters*
3. *Training, technical assistance*

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

Organization of Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Initiation

The initiative to form what has become known as Methodists United for Peace with Justice came from the Peace Mission of Foundry United Methodist Church in downtown Washington, D.C. The impetus was the United Methodist Council of Bishops' pastoral letter and foundation document, *In Defense of Creation*, which called for "more faithful witness and action." The first meeting of a prospective organizing group was held at Foundry UMC in February 1987.

Thereafter those interested in forming a new organization began to meet regularly at Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, which agreed to provide space for an office and meetings. The founders adopted the name Methodists United for Peace with Justice, intending "Methodists United" to refer to persons from a full range of theological emphases, all races and ethnic groups, persons from various Methodist denominations and from the Evangelical United Brethren tradition, now part of the United Methodist Church.

Participants attending these meetings, mostly from the greater Washington (D.C.) area, became the *de facto* Steering Committee. By

consensus they designated three co-chairs (Edward Helm, Sherman Harris, and Cynthia Metzler), a secretary (Diane Stanton-Rich), a treasurer (Sherman Harris), and an assistant treasurer (Chip Craver). They decided to organization under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to undertake lobbying activities. A National Committee was appointed by Edward Helm.

Incorporation

Methodists United for Peace with Justice incorporated in the District of Columbia in September 1987. The 12 incorporators were from the Steering Committee, which became the Interim Board of Directors. Adrien Helm took Cynthia Metzler's place as a co-chair.

During this period five committees functioned, all with volunteers. In the first five months of 1988 the heaviest concentration was upon the United Methodist General Conference, and we worked mostly as a "committee of the whole." To give a boost to membership recruitment and organizational development, Howard Hallman was retained as part-time consultant, to be paid on a commission from membership dues. This arrangement ran from July 1988 to September 1989.

The first election of officers of the Interim Board of Directors occurred in September 1988. Chosen were Sherman Harris, chair; Robert Griffin, vice-chair; Diane Stanton-Rich, secretary; and Howard Hallman, treasurer.

At the end of the year Diane resigned and John Mathews became secretary. The Interim Board drafted bylaws, a process completed in May 1989. By then some of the initial members of the Interim Board had resigned, and some others had joined the Board.

The Interim Board discussed the possibility of forming a separate

corporation under section 501(c)(3) in order to receive tax-deductible contributions and foundation grants. However, in September 1989 they decided to recommend to the incoming, elected Board of Directors the establishment of an "Education Fund" by resolution rather than a separate corporation.

Election

The new bylaws called for election of a new Board of Directors to replace the Interim Board, a process to be accomplished by September 1989. The Interim Board sought nominations from MUPJ members and other persons in United Methodist conferences involved in peace and justice activities. Six members of the Interim Board chose to continue serving, if elected. Twelve other nominations came in. The Interim Board decided to put all 18 names on the ballot and to provide that all 18 could be elected.

The first board election was completed by the end of August 1989. The newly elected Board of Directors met on October 20-21 in Washington, D.C. By lot directors were assigned to one, two, and three year terms. The Board elected a chair, three vice chairs, secretary, treasurer, and assistant treasurer. The Board also appointed an executive director and set a salary, contingent upon availability of funds.

Education Fund

At its October 1989 meeting the Board of Directors voted by resolution to establish the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund as a 501(c)(3) entity. There would be a separate bank account and a separate federal employer number, but the Board would serve as the governing body for the Education Fund. An application for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) was submitted to the Internal Revenue Service in December. IRS

gave its approval in July 1990.

As an interim measure, an existing (c)(3) organization, the Civic Action Institute, agreed to serve as a channel for tax-deductible contributions to Methodists United. This arrangement terminated in September 1990 when our Education Fund opened its own bank account.

Board Expansion

The bylaws allow the elected Board of Directors to appoint additional directors as long as the elected directors are in a majority. At the October 1989 meeting the Board decided to use this authority to expand in two ways: (1) ask four racial/ ethnic caucuses within the United Methodist Church to appoint representatives to our Board and (2) seek representation from three other major Methodist denominations: African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, and Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches. Thereafter, these groups were contacted and by September 1990 most of the positions have been filled.

When the Board of Directors met on March 30-31, 1990, it decided that ten directors would be elected in 1990 for a three year term. The chair appointed a Nominating Committee, which sought nominations from the membership and other United Methodist contacts. The Nominating Committee developed a slate of 12 persons, four existing board members and eight persons nominated by the membership. The election took place in August, and the ten persons receiving the most votes were elected to the Board. A list of current members is attached.

National Advisory Committee

The MUPJ bylaws state that members of the National Advisory Committee serve indefinite terms but are to be polled annually to determine

if they still want to serve. Such a poll was conducted in the spring of 1990. At its March 1990 meeting the Board of Directors decided upon a number of additional persons to be invited to serve on the National Advisory Committee, with particular emphasis upon reaching a broader spectrum of Pan-Methodism. Invitations went out in September 1990. A list of current membership is attached. In addition, several invitations are still pending, and the Board of Directors decided at its October 1990 to invite some others to join the National Advisory Committee.

Officers of Board of Directors

At its October 19-20, 1990 meeting, the Board of Directors elected the following officers for a one year term.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Chair | Sherman W. Harris |
| Vice Chair | Doris Akers Lovenger Bowden Bruce Edwards |
| Secretary | John D. Copenhaver, Jr. |
| Assistant Secretary | Margaret Bryan |
| Treasurer | Howard W. Hallman |
| Assistant Treasurer | Carroll Chambliss |

Executive Director

Also at the October 1990, the Board of Director conducted its annual

evaluation of the executive director and voted unanimously to reappoint Howard W. Hallman as executive director. A copy of his resume is attached.

Board of Directors
Methodists United for Peace with Justice

Elected by membership (22)

Term ending September 1991

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Alice Ashton</i> | <i>Raleigh, NC</i> |
| <i>Delphinia Bowen</i> | <i>Detroit, MI</i> |
| <i>Edward Helm</i> | <i>St. Petersburg, FL</i> |
| <i>Nancy Risch</i> | <i>Gulf Breeze, FL</i> |
| <i>Rev. Spencer Turnipseed</i> | <i>Auburn, AL</i> |
| <i>Rev. James H. Zeisloft</i> | <i>York, PA</i> |

Term ending September 1992

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Rev. Craig L. Barbour</i> | <i>Charlottesville, VA</i> |
| <i>Ralph L. Clark</i> | <i>Arlington, VA</i> |
| <i>John D. Copenhaver, Jr.</i> | <i>Stephens City, VA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Bruce K. Edwards</i> | <i>Warwick, GA</i> |
| <i>Rev. John M. Mecartney</i> | <i>Detroit, MI</i> |
| <i>Betty J. Nelson</i> | <i>Topeka, KS</i> |

Term ending September 1993

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Doris Akers</i> | <i>Follet, TX</i> |
| <i>Rev. Clifford A. Armour, Jr.</i> | <i>Newark, DE</i> |
| <i>Hilda Arndt</i> | <i>Baton Rouge, LA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Joy E. Arthur</i> | <i>Midland, MI</i> |
| <i>Kathy Brown</i> | <i>Kirkwood, MO</i> |
| <i>Margaret Bryan</i> | <i>Gatlinburg, TN</i> |
| <i>Margaret Fertschneider</i> | <i>Atascadero, CA</i> |
| <i>Sherman W. Harris</i> | <i>Potomac, MD</i> |
| <i>Rollin L. Rothhaar</i> | <i>San Diego, CA</i> |
| <i>Rev. Howard Warriner</i> | <i>Phoenix, AZ</i> |

Appointed (up to 14), recommending organization

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Grainger Browning Ft. Washington, MD

Rev. Carroll Chambliss Alexandria, VA

Rev. William Deveaux Washington, DC

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Rev. Lovenger Bowden Landover, MD

Rev. Joseph Davis Arlington, VA

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

Appointees requested

Black Methodists for Church Renewal

Rev. William Robinson Little Rock, AR

Rev. Cindy Tappan Cleveland Heights, OH

Native American International Caucus

Sue Herne Hogansburg, NY

*Methodistas Asociados Representando la Causa de los
Hispanos-Americanos (MARCHA): interim liaison --*

Rev. Yolanda Pupo Ortiz Bethesda, MD

National Federation of Asian American United Methodists

Appointee requested

Executive Director (ex officio)

Howard W. Hallman Bethesda, MD

[November 2, 1990]

Methodists United for Peace with Justice

FOUNDATION REQUESTS

Awarded

Winston Foundation

\$ 6,000

October 29, 1990

Proposals Pending

Ploughshares Fund

\$ 5,000

Inquiries

Compton Foundation

Lily Endowment

Henry P. Kendall Foundation

Scherman Foundation

Possibilities for Spring 1991

W. Alton Jones Foundation

John D. and Catherine T.

MacArthur Foundation

Ruth Mott Fund

December 11, 1990

November 8, 1990

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Next Board Meeting

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Friday and Saturday, March 15-16, 1991 in Washington, D.C. This is just ahead of the National Impact Briefing, which some of our board members want to attend. We will follow a similar schedule to the last board meeting: on Friday, a get-acquainted breakfast at 8:30, followed by worship and beginning of the business meeting at 10:00; lunch and dinner provided, working into the evening. On Saturday, adjournment after lunch in the early afternoon. Please mark your calendar. We'll send details about lodging in January.

Membership Goals

*At the October meeting, the Board considered the attached statement of "Goals for Membership and Contributions". It proposes a strategy to concentrate especially on 24 United Methodist conferences where we have board members or other good contacts. We would ask these persons to take the lead in helping us recruit both individual and local-church-group members, and also seeking some larger donations, especially tax-deductible contributions to our Education Fund. We will provide membership brochures, sample letters, and if requested, sample copies of *Peace Leaf* and *Peace/Justice Alert*. My experience is that a strong appeal is to invite people to be part of the *Peace/Justice Alert* network and receive regular (usually monthly) suggestions for grassroots lobbying.*

The membership goals statement suggests a series of numerical goals for United Methodist conferences. Would you please let us know which goal you would be willing to work for in your conference in 1991, and also how many new members and larger contributions you will try to obtain by the March 15-16, 1991 board meeting.

National Advisory Committee

I am saddened to report the death of Judge Woodrow Seals in Houston. He was a member of our National Advisory Committee, the initiator of the United Methodist peace advocate program nationally, and a distinguished leader in Methodism and in the judiciary....We have received acceptance from Bishop J. Clinton Hoggard (AME Zion), Bishop C. Dale White (United Methodist), and Rev. Gilbert H. Caldwell (Black Methodists for Church Renewal) to serve on the National Advisory Committee.

To: Sherman W. Harris, Chair, Board of Directors

___ I am willing to help recruit members for Methodists United for Peace with

Justice in the _____ Conference.

I will endeavor to obtain ___ new members by the March 1991 board meeting and a total of ___ in 1991.

___ I am willing to seek some larger donations (say, \$100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000)

during 1991. I will try to raise \$___ in this manner.

___ Please provide me with information about current membership and other MUPJ contacts in my conference.

Other comments:

Signed _____

Date _____

To: Sherman W. Harris, Chair, Board of Directors

___ I am willing to help recruit members for Methodists United for Peace with

Justice in the _____ Conference.

I will endeavor to obtain _____ new members by the March 1991 board meeting and a total of _____ in 1991.

___ I am willing to seek some larger donations (say, \$100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000)

during 1991. I will try to raise \$_____ in this manner.

___ Please provide me with information about current membership and other MUPJ contacts in my conference.

Other comments:

Signed _____ Date _____

*Peace Agenda of
Methodists United for Peace with Justice*

The Board of Directors of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, at its October 20, 1990 meeting, adopted a broad peace and justice agenda for the 1990s. The peace agenda includes the following issue focus for the next six months:

- 1. Circulate for discussion purposes an outline of "Goals for International Peace and Justice for the 1990s". From this outline, concentrate on the following issues:*
- 2. Dismantling Cold War militarism.*
 - a. Opposition to nuclear deterrence doctrine.*
 - b. Various measures of disarmament.*
 - c. Comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban.*
 - d. Economic conversion.*
- 3. Resolving regional conflict.*
 - a. Middle East: Diplomatic rather than military solution to Persian Gulf and Israeli/Palestinian conflicts.*
 - b. Positive contacts with Jews and Muslims.*
- 4. Strengthening international institutions.*
 - a. Lead role for United Nations in Middle East crisis.*
 - b. U.S. payment of arrearage to United Nations.*

A copy of "Goals for International Peace and Justice in the 1990s" is attached. Comments are invited on these goals and the above issue focus. Contact Howard Hallman, executive director, at the above address or call him

at (301) 897-3668.

[November 26, 1990]

IDEAS WANTED ON
JUSTICE ISSUES OF THE 1990s

Methodists United for Peace with Justice has a strong commitment to work for shalom. An excellent articulation of this concept is found in the United Methodist bishops' foundation document, In Defense of Creation (1986):

Shalom is positive peace: harmony, wholeness, health, and well-being in all human relationships. It is the natural state of humanity as birthed by God. It is harmony between humanity and all of God's good creation. All of creation is interrelated. Every creature, every element, every force of nature participates in the whole of creation. If any person is denied shalom, all are thereby diminished.

Another summary of this concept is contained in a phrase used by the World Council of Churches: justice, peace, and the integrity of creation.

Since its founding in 1987, Methodists United for Peace with Justice has focused mainly on a peace agenda, especially improving US/Soviet relations and working for disarmament, and more recently adding the Middle East crisis and the need to strengthen international institutions. Our main entrée into justice issues has been a concern for federal budget priorities, for peace and justice intersect in budgetary decisions.

At its October 1990 meeting our Board of Directors decided to function as a "Committee of Correspondence" to sharpen our focus on contemporary justice issues -- both domestic and global. Accordingly, we are inviting members of our Board of Directors and our National Advisory Committee to put in writing their views on the primary justice issues that we should deal with as

an organization during this decade. Other persons are invited to offer their views, too. We will then circulate these ideas among the Board and Advisory Committee, looking to a full discussion when the Board meets next on March 15-16, 1991.

We invite you to put in writing your ideas on "Justice Issues of the 1990s." We suggest conciseness, such as one or two pages that summarize your main ideas. Or, even an outline or listing of your key concerns. However, if you feel moved to write a longer piece, we will accept it. At least twice between now and the March board meeting, we will send copies of the material received to our Board and Advisory Committee members. Recipients can then make comments on material received, and these comments will be added to the next mailing.

To participate, send your ideas to Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director, Methodists United for Peace with Justice, 421 Seward Square, SE, Washington, DC 20003.

November 1990

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

**Supplement to Application for
Exemption from D.C. Taxes**

- a. *Attached is a letter from the Internal Revenue Service determining our exemption from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.*
- b. *In the District of Columbia we conduct research, write and publish reports, get out mailings, and participate in meetings related to peace and justice issues. We mail reports and newsletters to Methodists around the country, reaching people in all 50 states. This is our principal "out-of-state" activity. In April 1988 we were represented at the United Methodist General Conference in St. Louis, but ordinarily we do not participate directly in events outside the District of Columbia.*
- c. *Our educational activities are aimed at people in local churches and do not ordinarily involve a direct teacher-student relationship.*
- d. *A copy of our articles of incorporation is attached.*
- e. *A copy of our bylaws is attached.*
- f. *The attached financial statement for 1989 shows our assets and liabilities on December 31, 1989.*

g. The attached financial statement shows our receipts and expenditures for 1989.

h, Attached are representative samples of our publications.

i. Not applicable.

j. No, we have not ever been granted exemption by the District, based on a previous application.

December 14, 1990.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1990

General Fund (c-4): Revenue and Expenditures, 1990

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Cash balance, January 1, 1990 | | <u>\$ 1,076.67</u> |
| Revenue | | 8,315.00 |
| Contributions | \$ 8,315.00 | |
| Expenditures | | <9,367.26> |
| Salary | 375.00 | |
| Fringe benefits | 53.58 | |
| Printing | 5,075.69 | |
| Postage | 2,195.73 | |
| Telephone | 990.99 | |
| Supplies | 74.50 | |
| Bank charges | 159.50 | |
| Corporate fees, dues | 48.00 | |
| Meetings | 394.00 | <hr/> |
| Cash balance, December 31, 1990 | | \$ 223.41 |

*Civic Action Institute "Methodists United Project(c-3):
Revenue and Expenditures, 1990*

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Cash balance, January 1, 1990</i> | | <i>\$ 500.00</i> |
| <i>Revenue</i> | | <i>565.00</i> |
| <i>Contributions</i> | <i>565.00</i> | |
| <i>Expenditures</i> | | <i><1,065.00></i> |
| <i>Printing</i> | <i>629.96</i> | |
| <i>Postage</i> | <i>287.50</i> | |
| <i>Bank charges</i> | <i>122.54</i> | |
| <i>Corporate fee</i> | <i>25.00</i> | <hr/> |
| <i>Cash balance, December 31, 1990</i> | | <i>\$ 0.00</i> |

*Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund (c-3):
Revenue and Expenditures, 1990*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Cash balance, January 1, 1990 | | \$ 0.00 |
| Revenue | | 7,505.00 |
| Contributions | \$ 1,505.00 | |
| Grant | 6,000.00 | |
| Expenditures | | <6,889.66> |
| Salary | 4,625.00 | |
| Fringe benefits | 661.00 | |
| Printing | 1,131.92 | |
| Postage | 155.70 | |
| Telephone | 73.68 | |
| Supplies | 220.22 | |
| Bank charges | 22.14 | <hr style="width: 100%;"/> |
| Cash balance, December 31, 1990 | | \$ 615.34 |

Combined Balance Sheet, December 31, 1990

Assets

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Cash: General Fund | \$ 223.41 |
| Education Fund | <u>615.34</u> |
| | 838.75 |

Liabilities

Accounts payable

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Hallman's Membership Comm. (Oct'88-Sept'89) | 2,576.33 |
| Hallman's Expenses (May-June, Aug-Dec 1989) | 1,837.05 |
| Hallman's Expenses (Jan-Sept 1990) | 3,085.08 |
| Production Solutions (from 1987-88) | <u>895.91</u> |
| | 8,394.37 |

Fund balance or net worth

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total fund balance or net worth | <u><7,555.62></u> |
| Total liability and fund balance | 838.75 |

[January 21, 1991]

January 21, 1991

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Progress Report, January 1991

Board Meeting on March 15 & 16

Reminder: The Board of Directors will meet on Friday and Saturday, March 15-16, 1991 at Capitol Hill United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. We will start with a 8:30 a.m., get-acquainted breakfast on Friday, followed by worship, then beginning the first business session at 10:00 a.m. We will meet into the evening. On Saturday we will adjourn after lunch in early afternoon. Please make your travel arrangements accordingly.

Because of work on the Persian Gulf crisis I haven't had a chance to work out hotel arrangements, but I will try to get a special rate at Best Western Skyline Inn. I will send out this information within ten days. I'll mail an agenda and a packet of background information several weeks before the board meeting.

Persian Gulf

As an organization we worked hard to prevent war in the Persian Gulf. Here is a summary of activities:

Mailings

"Reflections" by Howard Hallman -- September 1, 1990

"Statement" of Board of Directors -- October 20

Alert 12 -- November

Alert 13 -- December

Alert 14 -- January (mailed December 24)

Postcard Urgent Alert with 7 other organizations -- 1-8-91

Alert 15 (after war started) -- January 17, 1991

Sign-on Letters

*Initiated a letter to President Bush opposing offensive military action; got 11 other organizations to sign; sent November 7
Signer of ad in Washington Post on November 15 with similar message*

Signed two literature drops to Congress in December and early January

Lobbying

In early December urged congressional committees to hear from religious leaders on Gulf crisis. Just after New Year's made calls to staffs of Senator Nunn and Dole and Representative Foley to oppose authorization of force.

Week of January 7-11 made calls to United Methodists in 21 states where senator was considered a swing vote on resolution authorizing use of force.

On Saturday morning, January 12 joined other lobbyists on Capitol steps as members of Congress were coming to vote.

Liaison

Participated regularly in meetings of Monday Lobby of arms control
and peace organizations.

Kept in touch with participants in Churches for Middle East Peace (a coalition of official denominational offices).

Kept in touch with a coalition meeting at Church Center for United Nations in New York.

Provided information to United Methodist bishops prior to meeting of General Board of Church and Society in October and Council of Bishops in November.

Got on the mailing list of National Campaign for Peace in the
Middle

East, which is organizing a large demonstration in Washington on January 26; did not join because the Board of Directors of

Methodists

United has not discussed whether we should be a cosponsor of such events.

Personal

Sherman Harris and I joined the candlelight vigil that went from the
Washington National Cathedral to the White House on January 7,
and

then to Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church (where
two

of our board members are ministers: Rev. William Deveaux and Rev. Carroll Chambliss).

Went to Lafayette Park across from the White House with my
daughter

and grandson as soon the war started on January 16 to protest.

From talking with many of you on the phone, I know you have done a lot in your own communities. We didn't stop the war, but we made a strong impact on public opinion. Mail in most congressional offices ran heavily

against authorizing offensive military force at this time, though that wasn't persuasive enough for a majority of representatives and senators. The religious community was in the forefront of opposition to war from August onward. Now we must follow through on this commitment by seeking an end to hostilities, a just peace, and resolution of interconnected issues in the Middle East.

Financial and Membership Reports

Enclosed are the treasurer's and membership reports for December 1990, a financial statement for all of 1990, and a comparison of our combined accounts for 1989 and 1990. In December we received increased contributions, mainly because of the special year-end appeal, which yielded 33 contributions. We received the \$6,000 grant from the Winston Foundation, which made it possible to pay salary to the executive director for the first time.

During the year for our 501(c)(3) activities, we closed the temporary "Methodists United Project" managed through the Civic Action Institute and opened an account for the Methodists United Peace/Justice Education Fund. Both of these appear on the Financial Statement for 1990. The comparison of 1989 and 1990 shows that we increased our combined revenues from \$11,356.45 to \$16,584.00. Considering that we received the \$6,000 grant, our contributions went down a little (because we didn't work as hard at this source of funds). Our accounts payable increased a slightly over \$300 during the year. However, subsequently contributions received in early January have permitted reducing accounts payable by almost \$1,500.

Twenty-seven people have requested a supply of membership brochures to help with our recruiting. If you haven't placed your request, please do so.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

Comparison of Combined Accounts, 1989 & 1990

| | <u>1989</u> | <u>1990</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Cash balance, January 1 | | |
| General Fund (c-4) | \$ 422.03 | \$ 1,076.67 |
| Civic Action Institute (c-3) * | 0.00 | 500.00 |
| Education Fund (c-3) | <u>0.00</u> | <u>0.00</u> |
| | \$ 422.03 | \$ 1,576.67 |
| Revenue | | |
| General Fund | \$10,856.45 | \$8,514.00 |
| Civic Action | 500.00 | 565.00 |
| Education Fund | <u>0.00</u> | <u>7,505.00</u> |
| | \$11,356.45 | \$16,584.00 |
| Expenditures | | |
| General Fund | \$10,201.81 | \$ 9,367.26 |
| Civic Action | 0.00 | 1,065.00 |
| Education Fund | <u>0.00</u> | <u>6,889.66</u> |
| | \$10,201.81 | \$17,321.92 |

Cash balance, December 31

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| General Fund | \$ 1,076.67 | \$ 223.41 |
| Civic Action | 500.00 | 0.00 |
| Education Fund | <u>0.00</u> | <u>615.34</u> |
| | \$ 1,576.67 | \$ 838.75 |

Accounts payable, December 31

Hallman's expenses

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1989 | \$ 2,867.02 | \$ 1,837.05 |
| 1990 | ----- | 3,085.08 |
| Hallman's membership commission | 2,576.33 | 2,576.33 |
| Production Solutions | <u>2,615.91</u> | <u>895.16</u> |
| | \$ 8,059.26 | \$ 8,394.37 |

* We used the Civic Action Institute, a 501(c)(3) organization, as a temporary conduit of tax-deductible contributions until our own Methodists United Peace/ Justice Education Fund received IRS approval as a 501(c)(3) entity.

[January 21, 1991]

Requests for Membership Brochures

| Name | City, State | # requested |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| Rev. Clarence F. Avery | Concord, MA | 6 |
| Rev. James M. Perry Director, Troy UM Conference | Saratoga Springs, NY | 800 |
| Rev. Maxwell Tow | Windsor, NY | 100 |
| Dr. G. B. Haines | Schenectady, NY | 15 |
| Rev. James Pollard Director, Cent. NY UM Conf. | Cicero, NY | 400 |
| Kimberly Burg Chair, W NY UM Bd. of C & S | Buffalo, NY | 50 |
| Rev. Floyd Gotjen W. NY UM Conf. P/J Coordinator | Falconer, NY | 100 |
| Rev. James Zeisloft | Troy, PA | 25 |
| C. Pa. UM Conf. Bd. of C & S | Harrisburg, PA | 100 |
| Mary Kreider | Elverson, PA | 5 |
| Janet Sykes | Frederick, MD | 10 |
| Mrs. Mary E. Williamson | Falls Church, VA | 3 |
| Rev. Steve Hickle Chair, NC UM Bd. of C & S | Raleigh, NC | 10 |
| Rev. Bruce Edwards | Warwick, GA | 40 |
| Carl Strange | St. Petersburg, FL | 25 |
| Arthur Ribe | Sarasota, FL | 10 |
| Rev. Spencer Turnipseed | Auburn, AL | 10 |
| Norman Coleman | Meriden, MS | 4 |
| Ray Conaster | Nashville, TN | 12 |
| Dr. Roger Sparhawk | Willoughby, OH | 40 |
| Rev. Robert Airhart | Lebanon, OH | 15 |
| Rev. Joy E. Arthur | Midland, MI | 200 |
| Lorna Morse | Grayling, MI | 10 |
| Rev. Jean Craver-Haverman | Springfield, IL | 150 |
| Hilda C. M. Arndt | Baton Rouge, LA | 75 |
| Brenda Hardt Texas UM Conf. P/J Coordinator | Houston, TX | 35 |
| Desert SW UM Conference | Phoenix, AZ | 225 |
| Rolling Rothhaar | San Diego, CA | 25 |
| Harold Wolke | Long Beach, CA | 60 |
| Walteria United Methodist Church | Torrance, CA | <u>20</u> |

TOTAL

2,580

February 16, 1991

*Conference Contributions to
Methodists United for Peace with Justice
July 1990 to February 1991*

| | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|---------------|
| <i>United Methodist Conferences</i> | |
| New York | \$ 500 |
| Troy | 150 |
| Western New York | 100 |
| Central Pennsylvania | 1,000 |
| Peninsula | 150 |
| Baltimore | 300 |
| West Virginia | 100 |
| Detroit | 400 |
| Little Rock | 100 |
| Desert Southwest | 100 |
| California-Pacific | 500 |
| <i><u>Pending</u></i> | |
| Holston | 100 |
| Texas | 500 |
| <i>AME Zion Episcopal Districts</i> | |
| 3rd (Western New York, Philadelphia-Baltimore Conf.) | 250 |

February 16, 1991

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

February 16, 1991

To: *Board of Directors*

From: *Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director*

Re: *Monthly Report*

1. Membership. *Attached is the membership report for January 1991. We did a little better than a year ago January, but not nearly the pace we should be achieving if we are to meet our goal for 1991. As a result of a mailing toward the end of December, we have received 30 requests for copies of our membership brochure to distribute, totaling 2,580 brochures (see list). We are getting a few new members as a result, but not many so far. Since July 1990 eleven United Methodist Conferences have made contributions with two more pending (see list). Also, the AME Zion Episcopal 3rd District has contributed; Bishop Hoggard, the resident bishop, is on our National Advisory Committee, and two of our board members, Rev. Joseph Davis and Rev. Lovenger Bowden, are from this district.*

2. Finance. *The attached Treasurer's Report shows that January was a good month for contributions, especially with receipt of major contributions from the Central Pennsylvania and California-Pacific UM Conferences. Because we received no further grants, there were no salary payments. However, we were able to pay all of my out-of-pocket expenses for January and to catch*

up with three past-due monthly expense submissions. As a result, accounts payable were reduced by \$1,438.07, leaving outstanding accounts payable at \$6,956.30. In the next two weeks we will hear decisions on two pending foundation requests.

3. Gulf War. You have received the latest *Peace/Justice Alert* that suggests action to undertake. After Iraq mentioned for first time the possibility of withdrawal from Kuwait and compliance with UN Resolution No. 660 of 1990, though heavily hedged with conditions, I joined with representatives of a number of organizations in putting out a statement saying that this offer should not be rejected out of hand but rather used as a significant opening for a peaceful settlement of the war. I wrote a letter to President Bush with a similar message (attached) and am sending copies to key members of Congress. We don't have resources to get out another *Alert* at this time, but you might want to write a similar letter to the president, sharing it with your senators and representative.

4. Justice. The demands of responding to the Persian Gulf crisis has led to neglect of working on justice ideas, as we projected at the last board meeting. I imagine that many of you are in the same position. Nevertheless, we have received the attached statements on justice issues from several board members. If you want to add your ideas for advanced circulation before the March 15-16 board meeting, please get them to me by February 28.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

Accounts Payable

| | Dec. 31, 1990 | Feb. 28, 1991 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Production Solutions | \$ 895.16 | \$ 495.16 |
| Hallman's expenses | | |
| 1989 | 1,837.05 | 218.59 |
| 1990 | 3,085.08 | 3,085.08 |
| Hallman's membership commission (1988-89) | 2,576.33 | 2,576.33 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$8,394.37 | \$6,375.16 |
| | | |
| Paid in January-February 1991 | \$2,019.21 | |

[March 14, 1991]

ISSUE FOCUS OF METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

March to October 1991

Adopted by Board of Directors

March 15-16, 1991

Peace Issues

1. *Dismantle Cold War militarism.*
 - a. *Positive US/Soviet relations.*
 - b. *Oppose nuclear deterrence doctrine.*
 - c. *"Great powers" arms reduction and disarmament, nuclear and conventional.*
 - d. *Comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban.*
 - e. *Economic conversion.*
2. *Global Arms Reduction.*
 - a. *Halt arms sales and transfers.*
 - b. *Nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, and nuclear) and theater ballistic missiles.*
 - c. *Regional arms reduction and disarmament.*
3. *Peace in Middle East.*
 - a. *Resolution of Arab/Israeli conflict, particularly responding to legitimate concerns of Israel and the Palestinians.*
 - b. *Assistance for victims of Gulf War, especially civilians and refugees.*
 - c. *Develop deeper understanding of beliefs and cultures of Jews and Muslims.*
4. *Strengthen the United Nations.*
 - a. *Enhanced role for United Nations in dispute resolution and peacekeeping, with emphasis upon nonviolent methods.*
 - b. *U.S. payment of arrearage to United Nations.*

Justice Issues

5. *Federal budget priorities.*
 - a. *More resources for urgent human needs, especially children and youth.*
 - b. *Cutback military spending.*
 - c. *Fairness in taxation and effective deficit reduction.*
6. *Support United Methodist bishops' Drug Initiative.*

Ecclesial Agenda

7. *Develop a compendium of Pan-Methodist peace and justice resources, including those of African Methodist Episcopal, AME Zion, Christian Methodist Episcopal, and United Methodist denominations.*
8. *Work with Pan-Methodists to stage a conference in Mid-Atlantic region in fall of 1991 on emerging peace and justice issues.*
9. *Facilitate contact among our board members who will attend the World Methodist Conference in Singapore in July 1991.*
10. *Continue to support (a) the Peace with Justice Offering collected annually in local United Methodist churches and (b) the Peace with Justice Program conducted by the United Methodist General Board of Church of Society.*
11. *Develop and submit petitions to 1992 United Methodist General Conference.*

[March 22, 1991]

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

April 1, 1991

To: *Board of Directors*

From: *Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director*

Minutes. Enclosed are the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors on March 15-16, 1991. For directors not present, please review the various decisions made. You may be particularly interested in reflections on the Persian Gulf War by those present, as summarized in the first two pages. Some of the later decisions were based upon this discussion.

Next meeting. The directors present agreed that the next meeting of the Board of Directors will be on **Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19, 1991** in Washington, D.C. Please mark these dates on your calendar.

Membership recruitment. Directors present made a renewed commitment to recruit more members for Methodists United. We hope that other directors will also do more for membership recruitment. Discussion revealed that direct contact with prospective members is the best approach: through in-person conversation, letters, follow-up telephone calls. For this purpose, we can supply you with copies of our membership brochure, *Peace/Justice Alert*, and *Peace Leaf*. The forthcoming issue of *Peace Leaf* on "Perspectives on a New World Order" might be particularly useful in getting

people to join Methodists United.

Fundraising. In addition to membership recruitment, members of the Board of Directors can help identify potential major donors, who might be willing to make a contribution of \$1,000 to \$10,000 to Methodists United. You might contact them in our behalf or supply me names and addresses so that I may get in touch with them. A sample "major donor response" form is enclosed. I can supply you more copies of this form along with our brochures and publications to show potential donors what we do.

Conference resolutions. The Board meeting developed and adopted two resolutions suitable for use at annual conferences. One is on Iraqi relief, and the other deals with Arab/Israeli conflict. They are attached to the minutes. You may want to get them before your own conference. There are also a pair of resolutions that look ahead to the 1992 United Methodist General Conference: on military service and civilian-based defense.

Issues summary. Enclosed is an updated "Issue Focus of Methodists United for Peace with Justice" that takes into account the Board decisions at the March 15-16 meeting.

METHODISTS UNITED FOR PEACE WITH JUSTICE

421 Seward Square, SE

Washington, DC 20003

(202) 546-5551

April 19, 1991

To: Board of Directors

From: Howard W. Hallman, Executive Director

Re: Activities Report

Board meeting. The meeting of our Board of Directors on March 15-16 was our major organizational activity of the month. We have sent you minutes of that meeting. The Board will meet next on October 18-19, 1991 in Washington, D.C.

Nominating Committee. Sherman Harris has appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Joy Arthur, Bruce Edwards, and Margaret Fertschneider. He and I will participate *ex officio*. After a review of procedures, the Nominating Committee will send out a call for nominations for membership on the Board of Directors. Ten persons will be elected for a three-year term ending in September 1994. Board members whose terms expire this year will be eligible for re-election. At the March 15-16 meeting the Board decided that the ballot will contain up to twenty nominees for the ten positions. The Nominating Committee will form the slate if more than twenty persons are nominated.

Peace Leaf. We have mailed at bulk rate the latest issue of *Peace Leaf*. It offers "Perspectives on a New World Order". We sent promotional copies

to about 1,800 persons whose names we obtained from United Methodist conference boards of church and society, inviting them to join Methodists United. If you can use extra copies for this purpose, please let me know.

Issues. The two biggest post-Gulf War issues are refugee relief and arms sales. The resolution the Board adopted on Iraqi relief and sent out for use by annual conferences could be appropriately edited to add a reference to the plight of the Kurds. On arms sales I am participating with a number of organizations to develop a campaign aimed at a moratorium on arms sales and transfers to the Middle East. We may have a petition for circulation at annual conferences. Enclosed is a letter from congressional leaders to President Bush, calling for a unilateral pause in arms sales. I sent this letter and our two resolutions to the United Methodist resident bishops prior to their semi-annual meeting.

The federal budget is moving along. Given the constraints from last fall's budget agreement, the House and Senate Budget Committees are acting positively to emphasize human needs. However, insufficient funds are available for domestic needs. In response I am exploring whether a broad cross-section of American leadership, including mayors, governors, corporate executives, and religious denominational leaders, would be willing to call upon President Bush and the Congress to enact a \$15 billion "Emergency Appropriation for Children and Youth". There is some interest, but I haven't yet gained broad enough support.

Finance, membership. Our own finances are limping along as the enclosed reports indicate. We're doing better with membership than a year ago, but monthly income from that source in March was insufficient to cover expenses. We're still trying for foundation support with uncertain prospects. For more on this matter, see the enclosed letter I wrote Sherman Harris.