



Every task. That the "all sided" individual can never be anything but a dilettante or "dabbler". Schooling discourages independence and versatility in favour of graduated "qualifications" which have the essential characteristics of having no use value for the person who acquires them but only an exchange value on the job market. The institutional function which has been passed on the school is to perpetuate and confirm, not to counter or correct - bringing about the disintegrating, infantilizing and deculturing action of society.

#### ON CONSUMPTION:

With needs determined by a series of institutions, professions, prescriptions and rights the citizen is invited to behave primarily as a consumer, customer, a client, who is legally entitled to a series of services, facilities and forms of assistance. The citizen no longer consumes those goods and services which correspond to the autonomous needs which she or he feels but those which correspond to the heteronomous needs attributed to him or her by the professional experts of specialized institutions. Discouraged from doing anything by or for themselves, deterred from associating with others in order to create according to their own way of working, of housing themselves, of producing, moving about, consuming, living. People are encouraged instead to seek new forms of assistance "from above" to fill up the last spaces left to their own initiative.

#### ON DEVELOPMENT

The leap forward of agricultural production to beyond its ecological limits is colliding with with the energy problems. If the whole world were to use US agricultural methods on all the land the land under cultivation, agriculture alone would use up the known oil reserves in a matter of 29 years. More than 1/3 of the forest standing in 1882 have been razed. Current methods used those 70 years, bring forth water shortages everywhere. In the third world, only the rich farmer could afford the fertilizers, insecticides, machinery and irrigation that the new fragile seeds require. However, 40% of the increase came from the seeding of new areas, a large part of which was previously used for growing leguminous plants such as lentils or beans, the main source of proteins for Indians. On balance: Indians today do not have more grain capita than 10 to 15 years ago, but their leguminous allotment has dropped by 30%. The new wells which were drilled, the water pumps which

disastrous drop in the level of ground water and a (predictable) drought in many regions of India. When the alarm is sounded, calling for population control, the first reaction on the part of the Third World is irritation and rebellion, for with 13% of the world population, the industrialized capitalist countries consume 87% of the world's energy. They take for themselves half the world's fish, leaving only a fifth to the Third World. To feed themselves, they use 20% of the arable land on the globe, beyond what is their own. They are now setting up in Sahel, right in the middle of the famine, 375,000 acres of cattle farms meant to provide meat for Europe.

#### ON DEATH:

It has become shocking to state that it is natural to die, that there are and always will be fatal disease, that they are not an accidental and avoidable irregularity, but the inevitability of death.

Thus we have medicalized death along with illness, health and birth. To abide by the rules, you must die in a hospital, with the doctor's permission. Your death, like all your illnesses and your health, becomes the business of professionals, it does not belong to you. The art of dying which implied the farewell ceremony in which the dying person is surrounded and assisted by all his or her near ones sums up the meaning of his or her life and "di as he or she lived" has been replaced in our culture by the clinical death, solitary, shameful and absurd.

Extracts:  
Edition Galilée, Paris  
South End Press, Boston  
Pluto Books, UK.

#### Our Childrens welfare

UNICEF's (United Nations Children Fund) report outlines the effect of world-wide recession on the lives of children. In most countries, budgets have been drastically realigned in favor of military and economic development at the expense of social programs which are mistakenly considered unproductive. Budget cuts in such activities as education, health facilities (including vaccination campaigns) and supplementary food programs result in

A marked deterioration in the general health and environment of the child.

While UNICEF is mainly concerned with the Third World (and Fourth if you can define it) where such problems are acute, touching a large portion of the population, experts are now starting to see indications that the developed countries are also experiencing a deterioration of social/health services which directly affects the child's welfare. It is becoming evident that certain parts of economically marginal are slowly emerging as destitute and dependent upon social services for their very existence. Although on a relatively small scale compared to the third-world, more cases of destitute children are being recorded in the cities and rural areas. With decreasing amount of funds available to handle these cases, many observers feel that some of the industrial nations are approaching crisis level.

Cutting back on social services affecting the up-coming generation is obviously short-sighted having an adverse impact not only on the economy of nations rich and poor, but also the social condition and health of the world's inhabitants, present and future.

-----  
*A message from Reva King:*

*In his article "The beginning of SERVAS Japan" SIN 19 reached me a few days after the death of that Japanese*

*Soichi Kato*

*He thus regretfully missed reading the SIN article, but we will always feel the contribution he made to SERVAS until his poor health prevented his active participation.*

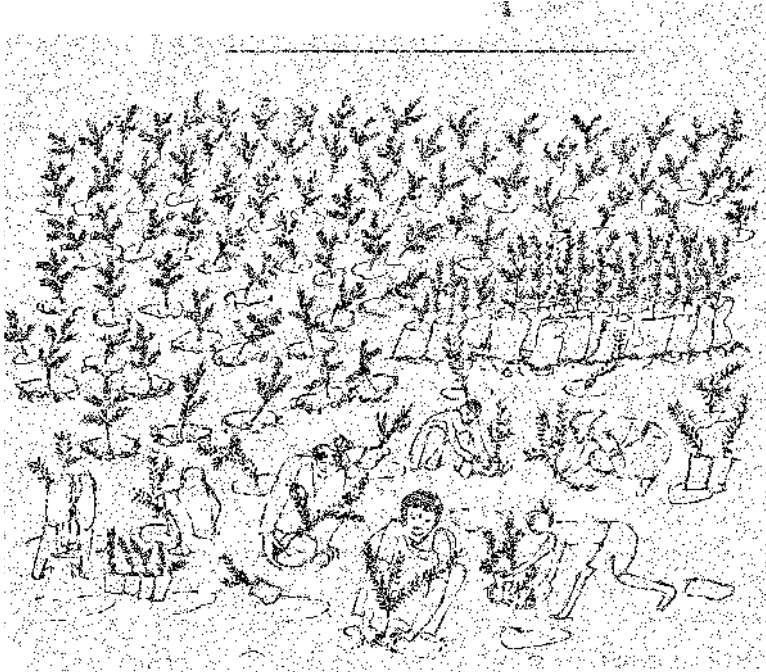
*Although only few of you knew Soichi-san with his quiet creative genius in helping bring our world together. We are all privileged by the fact that SERVAS was one of the peace organizations which he helped to promote.*

*Tose interested in more details may contact his childhood friend:*

*Yoshiyuki Ebina, 4-17-17 Jingume, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Telephone: 401-1993 ext. 150*

Were installed, brought about a

## One crore\* trees to be planted by M.J. Hanson Kahn



How many trees are you planting on your land Mandabhai?" I am planting 1,200, but this year the village is planting 182,235 trees". This is the reply I got from Mandabhai Rathwa and I could see that he was full of happiness. The reason for this was, as he said, that his village Ambalug was this year planting 182,235 trees due to an afforestation program undertaken by Anand Niketan Ashram. The previous year in 1982 Ambalug, a village of 93 families had planted 85,000 trees, with the Ashram's aid. Just a few miles away in Sajuva village the achievements were even greater, where 90 families had managed to plant a staggering 90,000 trees. Mandabhai Rathwa, a poor tribal had good reason to be happy, when he explained to me about the afforestation programme going on in his area, and the benefit that it would soon bring to the villagers.

Three decades ago, in Chhotaudepur, Naswadi and Pavi jetpur talukas of Baroda district and Rajpipla taluka of Broach district there were rains of upto 60 to 70", but this had decreased to 40" per year, due to the cutting of so many trees in an area which ad once been dense forest. Now, the land-erosion is severe and there is instant flooding of the rivers. Wood for all purposes is scarce and expensive. In this area, Bhai, the chairman of Anand Niketan Ashram saw the vast number of people living in wastelands, denuded forest lands and unproductive agricultural land struggling to make a living. He decided to link the human potential in this area to the land to create a profitable productive activity. He decided to make the people partners in planting one crore saplings in 1983

Bhai came to this area in 1948 at the age of 25. At that time, the whole area was covered by trees and thick forest. After independence vast tracts of forest land were sold by the princes to contractors and as a result the forests were cut down. As far back as 1972, Bhai took the initiative for afforestation in this area and with the aid of the forest department, nurseries were established at the Ashram. Mr. Ratubhai Adani, then the forest Minister of Gujarat, gave his support and in this year an experimental 200 hectares were planted.

In 1977, Bhai's concern for the welfare of the tribal people of Nalej village was shown. Contractors had purchased the 7000 mahuva trees in the area and were about to be cut down. The Supreme Court had passed an order in favour of the contractors. The Government machinery, which was situated one km away in Chhotaudepur was helpless to do anything. Bhai organised the People to take up against the contractors cutting fruits and flowers of which were the only means that they had of making a living. They physically embraced the trees, offering themselves to be killed before the tree was cut. The people won and so the 7,000 trees were saved and so was the livelihood of the villagers.

Then, in 1980 the first eucalyptus trees were planted on the land of the Anand Niketan Ashram in the name of Sanjay Van. The Forest Minister of Gujarat, Shri Amarsingh Chowdhry came for the inauguration, which was the first in this area.

In 1982, Bhai with the help of the Forest Department enabled

the tribals to put back 12.5 lakh eucalyptus saplings on their own lands. 200,000 of these saplings were raised at the Ashram's nursery. Shri Sanet Mehta, the Finance and Planning Minister attended a large rally in Vanta village when 20,000 saplings were planted in 20 minutes. The Government distributed free saplings and 119,000 Rupees were provided by the National Rural Employment Program as an incentive to the farmers to dig pits for the trees. Two cooperatives of tree growers were set up operating 184,450 and 91,500 trees. These are the first two cooperatives and there is great potential for millions of trees and further cooperatives. In addition to Farm Forestry work, Anand Niketan Ashram which is situated 110 km from Vadodara (Baroda) has been carrying out other activities such as the now well known Peoples Court, Life Education School, Cooperatives, Irrigation and agricultural extension services, legal support for the rural poor and many others, for the comprehensive development of rural poor for the last 35 years.

In 1983, Anand Niketan Ashram has undertaken a massive afforestation programme to put back one crore saplings on the land in 112 villages in the adivasi area of Gujarat. This project started in December 1982, and 177 nurseries were started in 80 villages by the poor farmers, 75% of the trees are eucalyptus, 20% Subabul and 5% Banhoo and other types of useful local trees such as Mahuva, Teak, Kher, Mango, Coconut etc.

This program will bring 5,000 families from the small and marginal farmers and those among the forest land above the poverty line with relatively little investment. The benefits of this program will come as soon as 1986, when the trees will be worth 500 million Rupees.

The program was discussed with the Prime Minister, and she appreciated the voluntary initiative taken at a great risk of failure. She wanted to see afforestation becoming a peoples program and indicated that this program should become a model to be multiplied in other States of India.

This program has been notable for the part played by the rural people from the beginning to the end. It was solely on their initiative with the help of the Ashram that this scheme was undertaken. Although afforestation is a national program this is the first instance, where the people have adopted a program on such a large scale.

For this year, Anand Niketan Ashram is planning to continue the program at an increased rate with more expertise and the experience of previous years. Because of the massive national and need for afforestation, the Ashram's aim is to create a system of cooperation with Governmental and non-Governmental organizations, so as to be able to continue the planting of the trees indefinitely. Afforestation by the poor people is essential in order to bring about a positive change

In order to raise the economic conditions of the vast number of poor living in the rural areas of India.

1 crore\* = 10 millions

M. J. Hanson Kahn is a student of Peace Studies at the University of Bradford, England. He has been staying in the Ashram for 1 ½ years. The first half year as part of his study and then for a year he became actively involved in developmental activities of the Ashram. His other interests include environmental issues, women's rights, nuclear disarmament and Gandhism.

## FOR SAYS THE TIME IS NOW BY Jo Graham (Peace Secr.)

Encouraged by the rising swell of public opinion both in Europe and the USA against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, Fellowship Magazines (published by Fellowship of Reconciliation of USA, 523 N. Broadway, Nyack, N.Y. 109601) has devoted its July-August 1983 issue to statements from peace people of other countries.

Says Fellowship:

"Across continents, people are saying NO to the threat of world destruction... deployment may not be stopped, but that will not stop the hundreds of thousands in the world peace movement, for that is what it is, from taking a strong stand. This issue brings people in other countries. They feel that they are in an imminent danger and they ask us to do what we can do to influence our government. They are anxious to share their information experience and strategies with us.

Readers of Fellowship, for the most part, are already convinced that weapons of war do not bring security, that militarism does not make the world safe... But that is not enough. It is time now, not only for saying NO, but for making the most of the groundswell for peace by strengthening the links that exist and increasing our numbers. Dorothee Solle (German born theologian and teacher) asks that each of us convince twelve friends to fight for peace. If we use our cool heads and burning hearts to best advantage, we each ought to be able to take on that challenge".

If you provide names and addresses of twelve friends, this issue of Fellowship will be sent to them, if you request, twelve copies of the magazine will be sent to you to distribute.

(Address above)

Live the moment

Disarmament Times published under the auspices of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, gives you important and independently reported coverage on current disarmament deliberations and negotiations, their developments in and around the UN. It needs your help in order to be able to pursue its publication.

### SUBSCRIBE

Send 10 dollars to:  
Disarmament Times  
777 United Nations Plaza Room  
7B  
New York, NY 10017 USA

It is the constant dripping that wears away the stone.

SERVAS AND THE DIFFICULTIES  
ENCOUNTERED IN EASTERN EUROPE

by Antonie Fried (Europe.Coord.)

\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

There have been repeated requests in years past to have Servas get more involved in Eastern Europe, and that we should seek a dialogue with socialist countries; aimed at spreading our host-traveler system there. Since my election as European Coordinator in 1976, I have conducted an extensive correspondence with Servas friends in all Eastern European Countries, and have traveled to Poland, Hungary, CSSR, and Romania to meet them personally. There have been ups and downs in our expectations, with hopeful efforts of getting Servas branches established, and great disappointments mainly connected with the political situation.

In Eastern Europe, to be legal, all organizations have to get registered and be subjected to control. A regulation stipulates that any meeting counting more than 9 persons requires an authorization, (delivered to registered organizations only). Servas is therefore able to spread at a grassroots level, only up to a certain extent. Meeting in private homes is difficult as there is a serious housing problem everywhere, especially in the cities, as most living rooms are very small. As long as there are only from 1 to 4 friends in any socialist country (e.g. CSSR, Bulgaria, Germania) there is no need for registration. But as soon as more members are involved, registration is required. Why is it so difficult to get Servas registered in Socialist Countries? The main reason is that Servas calls itself a non-governmental peace organization.

As a simple travel-and-friendship organization, it might be easier to get legalization. Servas members in Hungary told me that the present governmental policy of any Socialist Country was a peace policy; only state controlled peace groups are allowed, and all those who found or belong to other peace organizations and organize activities, are regarded as subversive elements, acting against the state. The authorities obviously won't recognize the fact that Servas has a non-governmental and non-partisan vocation.

So far two Servas national branches have tried in vain to get Servas registered: Poland and Hungary.

that there was no need for such an organization, as there were enough other institutions to take care of foreign travelers. This meant the official end of all Servas activities in 1979 (while it continued to function on the basis of friend-to-friend visits).

With Hungary opening up to the West in 1980 it was possible to have two TV interviews concerning Servas. The result was overwhelming. The number of Servas hosts and travelers increased enormously as many Hungarians realized that with Servas, traveling to the West would become possible at last. They wanted to overcome their past seclusion and Servas opened the door to the world for them. They eagerly grasped the opportunities offered by Servas as the money restrictions made it - as it still does today - very difficult to travel abroad. Only every three years can a Hungarian exchange a limited amount of money into a Western currency, about 200 \$, and this, provided that his employer grants him travel leave.

In April 1981, the Hungarian Servas members created a committee, drew up its statutes and proceeded to apply to the authorities for registration. For two and a half years, they only got silence as an answer. As the number of hosts and travelers grew considerably, in 1982 and 1983, even though a careful check was kept on the organization's development, and as there was no possibility of having member meetings, the Servas committee felt compelled to write to the authorities re-requesting an answer to their 1981 application. It was unfortunate that this coincided with the failure of the disarmament talks in Geneva, resulting in the installation of the new missiles on West European soil.

On November 25th, 1983, the answer came, Servas Hungary was prohibited. All activities were to stop, and non-observance of this decision would be punished with from 1 to 3 years imprisonment. The authorities argued that Servas members had carried on an "illegal economic activity" hosting foreigners free of charge and thus violating the currency control regulations

means that Servas visitors failed to exchange foreign currencies to pay for hotel and restaurant bills, thus causing serious financial losses to the country.

For the time being, Servas travelers and letters cannot be sent to Hungary. The last Hungarian host list including 182 addresses is no longer valid as many hosts will certainly not care to be involved in illegal activities. Travelers cannot be referred to the committee members for help. But our active friends are optimistic, they trust that the system can be rehabilitated on a smaller and more personal fashion. The hope that the world political situation will eventually improve, and that they will get another chance to apply and convince the authorities that Servas is just what is needed at the time when a better understanding between peoples is essential.

For the time being, Servas travelers and letters cannot be sent to Hungary. The last Hungarian host list including 182 addresses is no longer valid as many hosts will certainly not care to be involved in illegal activities. Travelers cannot be referred to the committee members for help. Our friends are optimistic, they trust that the system can be rehabilitated on a smaller and more personal fashion. The hope that the world political situation will eventually improve and that they will get another chance to apply and convince authorities that Servas is just what is needed at the time when a better understanding between peoples is essential.

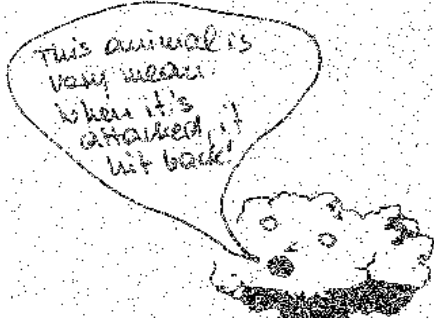
Pastor Konrad Lubbert, former S.I. peace secretary, Servas Sponsor and German chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, confirms that non-governmental peace groups in socialist countries undergo great difficulties at the moment, and that their activities are dramatically reduced. He thinks that the socialist authorities fear possible developments similar to those which took place in Poland. He admits to understanding that socialist governments feel threatened by the new missiles in Western Europe and consequently suppress all peace movements which have developed in the hope of a "Spring". Actually "Winter" is coming in its place.

In 1977 Servas Poland applied for registration. This request was rejected with the explanation

Development failures deviate into racist issues,

In Pastor Lubbert's opinion, it will take a long time to convince them that we do not wish to undermine their political system with our peace work. We should aim at inspiring confidence and make them believe that non-governmental and only interested in human contacts and in a dialogue between people from different countries, and that our peace efforts do not threaten anyone, but on the contrary help to overcome distrust and will help mankind to survive. He is optimistic that "Spring" will come again and that the only other alternative: a holocaust can be avoided.

that the only other alternative: a holocaust, can be avoided.



### Servas has been good to me! By Joseph Lieberman\*

Joseph Lieberman is 34 years old. Having lived in Australia, America and in various other countries, he is an internationalist. He teaches English as a foreign or second language. In 1979 he established an international clearing house for information related to worldwide employment in this field. All Servas members are welcome to contact this organization (English Educational Services International, EESI, 130, Massachusetts Ave., Boston USA, if they have an interest in professional teaching of the English language.

Joseph has been a Servas traveller for a number of years. He is an occasional writer in the "Boston Globe" and in other newspapers.

As SIN is well aware, the tie that connects all Servas members is rational desire for world peace and disarmament. While all of us may agree on the generality, naturally there is a wide divergence of views on the means to this end. With this in mind, I would like to share a few simple thoughts which perhaps have been often overlooked because of their very basiness.

First the most basic question we can ask of any enterprise is who benefits and who loses? Winners: obviously the armament producers, the industry itself, the government the stockholders and even the workers and transporters connected with it. Who promotes these arms products? The answer may not be immediately obvious. Next, why are they promoted? At what level is there any moral decision involved... does it start with the assembly line worker who only wishes to keep his job and feed his family? Or is the decision as to the purpose and a degree of weapons up to a material level within the weapon industry? It appears that only if an individual promotes the use of its product, does it violate the morality which most of the world would consider "standard"

Who are the "losers": Clearly the individuals harmed in any way by these weapons...unarmed civilians, soldiers, following orders and what their consciences have told them is "right" (maybe), and by ripple effect, everything and everyone who is in contact, physically or mentally, with the end result of any weapon... some sort of destruction. In this way a single bullet can affect millions of lives. These examples unfortunately are too numerous to mention.

The armament producers earn money, profits, prestige; those at the receiving end lose lives, health, property etc. Although it is the "business" of military men, ostensibility, preserve peace, might there be of those as well whose temptation is to keep their job? Those who have risen to a place of status within the military must be tempted not merely to keep, but to increase their power, prestige, salary, and outside funding to spend on pet projects. Like an executive in a soap company, or any other industry, they must also convince the public and the government that what they are selling is a "necessity". Their product is National Security (defense with additional means to "retaliate"). How does the military continue to increase its power, wealth etc.? Clearly there must be something to arm against, and given the ironies of human nature, there always is. Occasionally, these people manage to gain national political power. Hitler and Mussolini not only destroyed the world of their own generation, but set back the cause of world peace at least a century, coming as they did on the heels of Woodrow Wilson and the first formation of the League of Nations. Because they demonstrated the power that may still be accumulated

for aggression by a selfish minority even in the middle of the modern twentieth century, the fear and destruction of human trust they created, far outlasted their lives.

Those of us have gone out to meet the "enemy" found no one there but ordinary people like themselves. The "enemy" is seldom an individual, but usually rather a group described in less than human terms. Every propagandist knows that.

Thanks to organizations such as SERVAS, and to medias such as film, television, and cheap air travel, the world has become a more intimate place. Inevitably, the balance should shift our side, away from the concept of the necessity of the "enemies" towards one of a world family.

Yet every conflict, no matter how small, is keeping our families apart. Finally, we, ourselves, are to blame, not only for electing poor leaders, or remaining silent in the face of moral wrongs, but by any personal action in which we diminish the pride of self respect of our neighbors, no matter how sure we are to be in the right.

I am not blind to the fact that greed for money and power does motivate many individuals beyond any morality than the one of personal gain. In the end, none of us can escape the fact that we must be brothers and sisters under the total equality of death. Now if we can attain the same thing while in life, we will have accomplished something.

### FROM OTHER PEACE-ORGANIZATIONS

THE DANISH GRASSROOT MOVEMENT publish a newsletter entitled "NO TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS". Its international edition in english provides an exciting and stimulating report of all the buoyant programs sponsored by peace organizations in Denmark. For Information write to: NO TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS, Droningsgade 14 DK 1420, Copenhagen.

### PAX CHRISTI

This year, the "Education for Peace" Prize, bestowed by the UNESCO, has been awarded to PAX Christi. This organization was founded in 1945 by a small group of French and German catholics, who, united in prayer, intended to prepare the reconciliation of two countries. By 1985, the movement won recognition from the church.

generality, naturally there is a wide divergence of views on the means to this end. With this in mind, I would like to share a few simple thoughts

destroyed the world of the own generation, but set back the cause of world peace at least a century, coming as they did on the heels of Woodrow Wilson and the first formation

organization was founded in 1945 by a small group of French and German catholics who, united by prayer, intended to prepare the reconciliation



