

was also concerned with liberation struggles around the world. He helped organize the World Peace Brigade, working closely with Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Leaders of other developing countries in Africa often met with A.J. first when they came to the United States—seeing State Department officials only afterward.

When others might have thought of retirement, A.J. was re-energized by the need to end the expanding war in Indochina. An early leader of the antiwar movement in the U.S., he also led a group of pacifists to Saigon to demonstrate for peace there in 1966. Though arrested and deported from South Vietnam, later that same year A.J. returned to the area, this time to Hanoi. With a team of religious leaders, he met with Ho Chi Minh—two old men in the midst of war, one committed to the path of violent change, the other to nonviolence.

Less than a month later, A.J. Muste died suddenly in New York City. Messages of condolence came from sources as diverse as Ho Chi Minh and Robert F. Kennedy, from proponents of nonviolence and violent revolution, from liberals and conservatives. Despite the political shifts that helped define his life, A.J.'s fundamental commitment to human dignity, his personal integrity, his belief in the sanctity of life, all made him respected by everyone he touched.

A.J. left an invaluable legacy to the social change movement—the inspiration of a man who believed in God and in the worth and decency of all human beings, who was dedicated to a cause and also warm and caring in personal relationships, who knew that the best way to achieve personal fulfillment is to work for the freedom and justice of others.

A.J. MUSTE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE GRANT GUIDELINES

The A.J. Muste Memorial Institute has, as one of its programs, the funding and fiscal sponsorship of innovative and experimental projects which promote the principles and practice of nonviolent social change. They must also be concerned with one or more of the issues to which A.J. Muste dedicated his life: peace and disarmament, social and economic justice, racial and sexual equality, and the labor movement.

The Institute makes a limited number of grants to international, national and local projects, giving priority to those with little chance of funding from more traditional sources and with small budgets. About 25 grants are made annually, ranging up to \$2,500. The number of fiscal sponsorships varies, but there is no limit on either the number of sponsorees or the amount of directed funds accepted. Preference is given to new projects or groups over those already in operation for some time. The Institute does not make grants or sponsorships to academic projects or individuals, or to groups primarily engaged in lobbying, electoral politics or litigation. We do not generally accept proposals from organizations with annual budgets larger than \$500,000 or for projects with budgets over \$50,000. The Institute also will not accept a new request from a previously funded group for two years after a grant.

The guidelines for submission of proposals for grants and sponsorships are the same. Proposals must be five pages or less (additional pages will not be read). The proposals must contain the following:

- description of the project, including its relevance, targeted community and evidence of the group's ability to carry it out;
- name and day and evening