THE POWER
The Eight Laws of Social Change

Stephan A. Schwartz
Two Kinds of Change

Change wrought by violence
Transformation wrought by “beingness”
A Sense of Proportion

% of U.S. Churched Population
Protestant 52%
Catholic 24.5%
Jewish 1.3%
Moslem 0.5%
Quakers (Society of Friends) 0.0008%
And Yet... The Quaker Track Record

Abolition
Public Education
Penal Reform
Women’s Suffrage
Civil Rights
Environmental Protection
How is this possible?
The 8 Laws of Social Change
Law Number 1

The individuals, individually, and the group, collectively, must share a common intention.
The individuals and the group may have goals, but they may not have cherished outcomes.
Law Number 3

The individuals in the group must accept that their goal may not be reached in their lifetimes, and be O.K. with that.
The individuals in the group must accept that they may not get either credit or acknowledgment for what they have done, and be authentically O.K. about this.
Law Number 5

Each person in the group regardless of gender, religion, race, or culture must enjoy fundamental equality even as the various roles in the hierarchy of the effort are respected.
Law Number 6

The individuals in the group must forebear violence in word, act... or thought.
Law Number 7

The individuals in the group must make their private selves consistent with their public postures.
Law Number 8

The individuals in the group, and the group collectively, must always act from the “beingness” of integrity.
How many individuals are required to start?
Consider the Nobel Peace Prize
The Nobel Peace Prize

Begun in 1901
Not awarded every year
94 Individuals have been awarded the prize, nine of them women

19 Organizations have received it
The Nobel Peace Prize

Three kinds of people win this award:

> Government officials

> Hereditary and acknowledged leaders

> Ordinary people who are committed to change
Regular Folk
The Peace Prize 2004

Born in Nyeri, Kenya (Africa) in 1940. The first woman in East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree, she became chair of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy and an associate professor in 1976 and 1977. She introduced the idea of planting trees with the people in 1976 and continued to develop it into a broad-based, grassroots organization whose main focus is the planting of trees with women groups in order to conserve the environment and improve their quality of life. Through the Green Belt Movement she has assisted women in planting more than 20 million trees on their farms and on schools and church compounds.
Regular Folk
The Peace Prize 1992

Born in 1959 to a poor Indian peasant family and raised in the Quiche branch of the Mayan culture, Rigoberta Menchú, in her early years helped with the family farm work, where both adults and children went to pick coffee on the big plantations. She became involved in social reform activities through the Catholic Church, and became prominent in the women's rights movement when still only a teenager. Over the years, she has become widely known as a leading advocate of Indian rights and ethno-cultural reconciliation, not only in Guatemala but in the Western Hemisphere generally.
Mairead Corrigan was in her early thirties on the Saturday afternoon in August 1976 when she, Betty Williams, and a male friend, Ciaran McKeown, founded the Community of Peace People. From solidly working class folk in Belfast, Northern Island – her father was a window cleaning contractor, and her mother was a housewife. She had been working since she was 16 in various clerical jobs, was proud of her shorthand, and had risen to become the Confidential Secretary to the Managing Director of a local company. Betty William’s life was much the same. Her father was a butcher. Like her friend, Mairead, she was married, but she had two children, a son, Paul, 14, and a daughter, Deborah, 6.
Are you ready to accept your own power to make change happen?
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