

PHS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Peace History Society

Vol. 38, No. 1

Spring 2002

Scott L. Bills (1948-2001)

Scott L. Bills, former President of the Peace History Society and editor of Peace and Change, died suddenly on October 13, 2001 in Ashville, North Carolina where he was teaching at Warren Wilson College. Scott had begun teaching at Warren Wilson in the fall of 2001, moving from Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had been teaching since 1983. He had moved to Ashville in order to develop a Peace Studies program at Warren Wilson and to pursue interests that had been set-aside earlier in his career.

Scott was born on October 20, 1948 in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He attended West Virginia University where he was active in the anti-Vietnam War movement. His activism at WVU has been chronicled in an article about student activism at WVU in West Virginia History, 54 (1995). After graduating in 1970, Scott, in the words of one of his many songs, wanted to be "proletarianized." He worked for several years in warehouses in Denver and Oakland before deciding to return to the academic world. He entered graduate school at Kent State University in 1974 and completed his MA in 1976 and Ph.D. in 1981. While intending initially to study intellectual history, Scott decided to study U.S. diplomatic history with Professor Lawrence Kaplan. His dissertation was later published as Empire and Cold War: The Roots of US-Third World Antagonism (1990).

I met Scott at Kent, entering KSU one year after he did. Our politics and our interest in music drew us together. We played music together on weekends, sometimes entertaining our fellow graduate students. While we played many songs by Bob Dylan, Scott
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himself wrote most of the material that we played, Scott on guitar and me on violin. During these evenings together, we often discussed politics and the on-going debates within the shrinking left in the United States. Since we were academics, we decided that we would attempt to create a journal that would try to bring the left on campus together. The result was The Left Review, which was published from 1976 to 1980 with funding from the university and its Graduate Student Senate. With the assistance of co-editors and fellow graduate students Linda Spencer and Steven Thulin, the LR gained wide respect in the university community. The final issue of the journal came in 1980 and focused on the 10th anniversary of the shootings at Kent State. Scott took that issue and expanded it with great care into his first book, Kent State: Echos Through a Decade (1982-88), published to wide spread praise. Before completing his degree, Scott also worked for the KSU Press as an editor, gaining valuable editorial experience that was put to use during his tenure at Peace and Change.

Scott began his teaching career at West Virginia University where he was a visiting assistant professor from 1982-83. Then he took the position at Stephen F. Austin State University in Texas until this past May. At SFASU, he rose through the ranks to be become a full professor in 1994 and his devotion to teaching earned him appointment in 1999 as Regents Professor of History. He helped establish the African American Heritage Project, which collected oral histories of the local African American community. During his tenure in Texas he continued to be active in research and publishing, completing The Libyan Arena: The United States, Britain, and the Council of Foreign Ministers (1995), co-editing The Romance of History (1997--which was a festschrift in honor of his mentor Lawrence Kaplan), publishing articles on wide-ranging subjects, and participating in numerous conferences.

While at SFASU Scott became active in the Peace History Society. His service to that organization was invaluable. He developed

lasting friendships with many members and was devoted to the growth and importance of the society. From 1994-1997, he brought his editorial talents to bear and many ideas to fruition as co-executive editor of the society's journal Peace and Change. During those years he developed ideas for special issues of the journal and expanded the book review section making the journal much more visible in the historical profession. From 1997-1999, Scott served as vice-president of the PHS, and from 1999-2001, he served as the president. During his tenure in those leadership positions, he undertook many projects that strengthened the organization. He helped organize conferences, reapplied for tax-exempt status for the organization, and undertook efforts to expand the membership. Working closely with the other officers and with the membership, Scott was loved by all who knew him.

The profession lost an inspirational teacher, a talented scholar, a devoted activist, and a friend. He will be missed by all of us. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Kris Dixon-Bills, his son Seth (who is a student at the University of Texas), his father Robert, and sister Ellen. His family and friends hope to establish a fitting memorial to Scott through the Peace History Society.

E. Timothy Smith, Barry University

10 Things to Do in Response to a Violent World

- 1. TALK WITH PEOPLE:** Have conversations with the people you live with, neighbors, colleagues, and people you meet around town. Be willing to listen as well as talk. Start a dialogue group with people whose views are different from your own.
- 2. MEDIA:** Write letters to the editors of newspapers and magazines. Call in to radio talk shows.
- 3. PUBLIC PRESENCE:** Join peace vigils. If there is not already one where you are, you could start one. Keep an ear out for marches, rallies, and teach-ins.

4. GOVERNMENT: Tell your elected representatives what you want from them. For contacting congress people and the president, hand-written faxes are considered most effective, followed by phone calls, followed by email. [Contact Secretary of State Colin Powell: secretary@state.gov]

5. STUDY HISTORY: Read on your own or form a study circle to learn more about the US foreign policy over the past 50 years that has led to where we are now.

6. PEACE-MAKING: Learn skills for handling conflicts that emerge in your life and to help others. One system that is accessible is Marshall Rosenberg's Non-Violent Communication (also called Compassionate Communication). There are plenty of other systems that are also effective.

7. TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR OWN FEELINGS: Give yourself space to go through whatever emotions come up for you around these events and as life continues. Breathe, meditate, or walk in the woods. As you work through your own feelings you'll be more likely to offer better attention to others who are having a difficult time, and less likely to be reactive yourself. Be compassionate with yourself and others.

8. PICK AN ISSUE AND DEDICATE YOURSELF TO IT OVER THE LONG-TERM: Poverty, hunger, social justice, environmental degradation, and more are the background drivers for 9/11 and other tragic events. Stay focused, but be flexible. And always keep asking: How can I be more strategic? What is the root cause of the issue I am working on now?

9. PRAY.

10. Well, ten is a nice round number, and I am sure to think of more things later, but for now I will leave it open for you & others to generate your own ideas. **FILL IN THE BLANK: WHAT ELSE COULD YOU BE DOING?**

By Tree Bressen (tree@ic.org)

Judging the Charles DeBenedetti Prize Submissions

*By Robert Shaffer,
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania*

It was an honor to have served on the committee to award the Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History for articles published in 1999 and 2000. The high quality of the articles submitted made me wish that we could have given many prizes, not just one as winner (Laura Hein on Japan's "military comfort women") and one as honorable mention (Joseph Masco on the New Mexico atomic weapons industry's impact on international and race relations).

Through the wide range of scholarship represented from many journals and edited books, I was able to see both common themes and divergent points of view on some topics, which gave me a greater appreciation for the issues which peace historians are studying. In particular, many articles sought to illuminate, through their examination of past conflicts or past efforts to advance peace, current concerns, and dilemmas of global peace movements.

Rather than limit only to the judges the insights in the articles submitted, I present here the major themes and approaches of a sampling of the articles. For a complete listing, with full bibliographical citations, of the articles submitted, contact me by e-mail, at (roshaf@ark.ship.edu).

Many articles deal with gender and warfare, including women's movements for peace. Mona Siegel, in *French Historical Studies*, carefully analyzes the pacifism of French women schoolteachers in the interwar period. She uses that case study to illuminate some important debates among feminist historians and theorists today. Lorraine Coons, in *Peace & Change*, also looks at French women pacifists in those years, and presents a challenging picture of internal divisions among women, not just unity. Anne Barker, in the *Michigan University-DCL Journal of International Law*, studies rape in war, and builds a legal argument addressed to current policy issues. Her conclusion that one way to minimize wartime rape is to encourage women

to join the armed forces will undoubtedly elicit dissent from some readers of PHS News.

Two literary analyses, both in the journal Women's Studies, present complementary aspects of the relationship of women to war. Madelyn Detloff revisits Virginia Woolf's dilemma as a pacifist in 1941 in addressing the war that had already reached Britain. Laura Frost surveys the women writers from Woolf to Erica Jong, who commented on the attraction which fascism held for many women.

Two excellent articles, both in edited collections, explore the attraction of men to violence, but with an unusual twist. John Stauffer, in "Antislavery Violence," presents a powerful analysis of the "primitive" image of American Indians, which led some abolitionists to embrace violence in their cause. Van Gosse, in "Cold War Constructions," describes Fidel Castro's reputation in the 1950s, before taking power in Cuba, when he provided a romantic model to American males across a surprisingly wide range of the political spectrum.

Several articles explore the importance of peace history itself as a constituent of peace movements. Yoshiko Nozaki and Hiromitsu Inokuchi present the inspiring example of Saburo Ienaga's tireless, 30-year battle to include an honest account of Japanese militarism in that nation's textbooks. Nozaki herself has been helping to coordinate an international campaign to protest right-wing accounts of the past in recent Japanese textbooks. For details, see <<http://csf.colorado.edu/bcas/campaign/textbk1.htm>>. Charles Howlett, in Peace & Change, reviews the work of a founder of peace history, Merle Curti, emphasizing the connections for Curti between scholarship and activism. Susan Zeiger and Luping Bu, both in Peace & Change, discuss the emphasis peace activists have placed on education (perhaps naively at times) -- Zeiger on the Progressive Era, and Bu on the interwar period.

Jeffrey Wasserstrom, in New Left Review, and Charles Ingrao, in Nationalities Papers, illuminate current conflicts through in-depth historical analyses. Wasserstrom situates the anti-U.S., anti-NATO demonstrations in China in 1999 in the broad context of student-led

movements in China from 1919 to 1989. Ingrao, whose explicit goal is to help guide U.S. policymakers through the ethnic and nationalist thickets of southeastern Europe, argues that larger, multinational states in the region would have real advantages over smaller, more homogenous states, which in the Balkans inevitably bring irredentism in their wake. Aspects of Ingrao's historical analysis, however, such as his sympathy with Churchill's World War II approach to southeastern Europe, were not convincing to me.

World War I continues to hold interest for peace historians, especially in elucidating the range of responses by progressive forces to that war. Jonathan Rosenberg, in International History Review, writes about how African-American activists attempted to use U.S. participation in the war to further their anti-racist goals. Although historians have already written on this subject, the range of Rosenberg's sources and his finely crafted argument make his article especially well suited to classroom use. Chris Capozzola, in the International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society, through an examination of economist Thorstein Veblen's approach to the war, suggests that historians need to go beyond a simplistic pro-war/anti-war dichotomy. Kathleen Kennedy, in Peace & Change, also points to the complexities of progressive responses to the war, challenging the standard view of Samuel Gompers during the war, and offering some surprising insights about the early civil liberties movement. Wayne Thorpe, in Central European History, fills a gap in the literature of the European left and World War I by analyzing opposition to war by the small German syndicalist movement.

Two articles examine the responses of pacifists to the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. As Scott Bennett notes in Peace & Change, this war constituted one of the most compelling challenges to a pacifist position. Bennett argues that the War Resisters' League's position on defending the Spanish republic without recourse to war constituted an important, though minority, view on the U.S. left. Farah Mendlesohn, in Quaker History, focuses on relief efforts in Spain by British and

American Quakers.

Several articles use new types of sources to present important insights about the impact of peace movements. Gunter Wernicke and Lawrence Wittner, in International History Review, use newly opened archives from the former Soviet bloc to demonstrate that the "peace march to Moscow" of 1960-61, organized by non-Communist pacifists, was able to present alternative viewpoints to the peoples of Eastern Europe. Indeed, they argue that some governments in Western Europe were more restrictive about the marchers' free speech rights than were some eastern European governments. Joshua Sanborn, in The Doukhobor Centenary in Canada, also uses ex-Soviet archives, to elucidate the impact of this small Christian sect's pacifist/religious challenge both to Czarist and to Communist Russia. In an important article which broadens the range of those we usually include in the "peace movement," David Chappell in Pacific Historical Review uses both U.S. naval records and oral interviews to give voice to Samoans who vigorously protested U.S. navy rule over this Pacific island in the interwar years. Heike Schmidt, in Sociologus, uses extensive interviews from fieldwork in Zimbabwe to explore the meaning of violence and war to those who lived through that nation's guerrilla insurgency of the 1970s.

Finally, among the most thought-provoking articles is a careful look at how and why the League of Nations established certain arms control mechanisms. This topic, of course, is particularly timely given "W." Bush's assaults both on the anti-ballistic missile treaty and on attempts to curb the global trade in small arms. David Stone, in the Journal of Contemporary History, argues that the League was more successful in its arms control efforts than historians have recognized, in part because imperialist powers favored arms control to prevent anti-colonial forces from gaining access to weapons. Smaller states, meanwhile, wanted to keep the arms trade going for their own protection.

Exhibited in articles by Hein, Masco, Stone, and many others, these types of challenging views

made serving on the Prize Committee a rewarding experience, and will make it worthwhile for PHS News readers to consult these articles for themselves.

Charles DeBenedetti Prize for Peace History Honorable Mention for Articles, 1999-2000

Joseph Masco's "States of Insecurity: plutonium and Post-Cold War Anxiety in New Mexico, 1992-1996," which was published in Cultures of Insecurity: States, Communities, and the Production of Danger, Jutta Weldes, et al., eds. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1999), is an important essay exploring the present-day tensions and contradictions surrounding the nuclear weapons industry in New Mexico through a historically-informed analysis. Masco identifies, in particular, the divergent perspectives that have emerged between the nuclear weapons establishment, the Native American nations (which have certain legal rights to the affected land), and the "nuevomexicano" (Chicano) community (which provided many of the uranium and other workers for the industry and which still protests the failure of the U.S. to adhere to the land rights provisions of the 1848 Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo). Other anti-nuclear activists in the region can build on these tensions, even as they focus on adverse environmental consequences of the nuclear weapons industry. Masco argues, primarily through the use of interviews, that ethnic and national divisions in "borderland" areas such as New Mexico that played a key role in the Cold War period were able to be submerged during the Cold War itself, but that scholars and activists can uncover them as they observe the present-day manifestations of such tensions.

Masco's analysis, whose insights can also be viewed in the public dispute currently underway between the U.S. Navy and the people of Puerto Rico over military assaults on the island of Viequez (not discussed by Masco), rejects the idea of "national security" that is based on a single "national interest." Masco demonstrates that sometimes the main threat to the "security" of a community in the United States has been from our own government, not

from an external "enemy." This rejection of the notion of the "national interest" has long been at the heart of peace history, but Masco's innovative and suggestive case study can serve as a model for other scholars to explore debates over sovereignty in challenges to Cold War, or post-Cold War, "national security" ideology.

Prize Committee: Harriet Alonso, Joyce Blackwell-Johnson, Robert Shaffer

*So hope for a great sea-change
On the far side of revenge.*

*Believe that a farther shore
Is reachable from here.*

*Believe in miracles
And cures and healing wells.*

*From "Cure of Troy"
By Seamus Heaney*

Perspectives of International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy (IIPSGP)

We at the IIPSGP wish to express our grief and profound dismay at the recent terrorist outrage in the USA. Our Multifaith and Multicultural Mediation Service and its accompanying MMMS Research Service would welcome the opportunity to engage in dialogue with other peace organizations, interfaith groups and educational and religious institutions on both long term and short term solutions:

1. Which organization can be responsible for this outrage—what is their ideology? Why, how, and when could they have planned this? What evidence is sufficient in terms of international war crimes legislations to prosecute?

2. What sort of international response is appropriate? Proceedings through the new International Criminal Court? Proceedings through the International Court of Justice in The Hague?

3. Once, and if, those responsible are identified (or come forward in horror at what they have done to confess, which we would strongly urge) which international court would be best to try them? What international legislation is in place for such an unprecedented legal challenge (see 2 above)?

4. Are there any just issues, which need resolving at heart and which have motivated the actions, and if so, what can the international community best do to address them? (E.g. Israel/ Palestine conflict, or the reconstruction of post-civil war Afghanistan)

5. How can the world's educational, interfaith, artistic, cultural, media and peace communities work even better together to tackle at root the various ongoing violent conflicts in the world—how we all failed so dismally over the years to reach out ways that could have prevented this catastrophe?

6. What actions and research can the interfaith community and its several leading international bodies (the World Conference on Religion and Peace, the World Congress of Faiths, the Temple of Understanding, the United Religions Initiative etc.) undertake in a cooperative spirit to help tackle at root source the causes underlying such terrible actions, to ensure that all religious men and women on this planet and all people of faith send a clear and definitive signal to all their millions of followers worldwide that terrorism of any kind, let alone on such a mammoth scale, is never acceptable for any cause? IIPSGP is planning an emergency interfaith peace colloquium in Warrington, Cheshire, and scene of a devastating IRA bomb attack.

7. How can the world's genuine Islamic men and women, come together to make sure that such actions are strongly condemned and exposed and those who perpetrate them isolated and outcast from the Islamic faith community—what sanctions exist inside Islam for those who break the moral and legal codes of Islamic on war and violence (non harm to non combatants, non harm to the environment etc. as laid down in the Koran and Hadith)?

8. How can the world create the lasting conditions of a sustainable peace civilization in

which resort to terrorism or inter-state violence is seen as a totally and absolutely unacceptable way of dealing with conflict, and in which arbitration, mediation and conflict resolution procedures are instead applied to tackle and solve all those remaining situations or violent conflicts involving cultural and religious dimensions. How can the various agencies, actors, and institutions, which promote such remedies, be better strengthened, supported, and empowered to get on with the job?

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HISTORIAN IRWIN ABRAMS CAPTURES INSPIRATIONAL WORK OF PEACEMAKERS

*By Diane Chiddister, Yellow Springs News
January 3, 2001*

When Irwin Abrams walks between his home on Xenia Avenue and the Antioch College library, he is most often smiling and moving with fast, determined steps.

If you read his latest book, you might understand the source of his good cheer and purposefulness. For much of the past 20 years, Abrams, 87, has been immersed in the lives of some of the world's most inspiring and remarkable people. The result is *The Nobel Peace Prize and the Laureates*, an illustrated biographical history originally published in 1989 and recently re-issued to coincide with the prize's 100th anniversary.

At the most recent Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in Oslo, Norway, on Dec. 10, Abrams was honored. At a symposium attended by many past laureates, he was asked to stand and be recognized for his work documenting the history of the prize and its winners.

"It was heartwarming," Abrams said recently of the honor.

Recognition for his work was icing on the cake for Abrams, who was especially excited to attend the awards ceremony and hear the speech by this year's winner, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "a man of great presence and grace." Also, to attend the three-day symposium, to which all of the past laureates were invited, including Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa and the Dalai Lama.

"Meeting many of the people I've written about and having a chance to talk to them - it was a big thrill," Abrams said.

While being honored and meeting some of the laureates was gratifying, the biggest thrill to Abrams has been his work.

"Could it be any better?" he asked. "It's been a rich experience to live with these people all of these years."

Abrams' immersion into the lives of the world's greatest peacemakers began in 1979, the same year he retired after 32 years of teaching history at Antioch College. Approached by the publishing firm G. K. Hall and Company to write a history of the Peace Prize laureates, Abrams pondered the request, since he was planning a different project. But at the time, he happened to be attending a conference where organizers distributed the results of a survey of the heroes of American teens. The survey proved pivotal to Abrams' decision.

"I was appalled by the list of film and television stars and rock and roll performers whom they seemed to want to emulate," Abrams said. "I could see that a book presenting Nobel heroes of humanity could make an important contribution."

Abrams was uniquely qualified for the project, since he wrote his thesis on the origins of the European peace movement. Raised in San Francisco, Abrams had decided as an undergraduate at Stanford University to pursue a career in history. From the beginning, he saw history not as compilation of other people's research, but as a vibrant puzzle to be solved.

"I like the challenge of having to work out what really happened," said Abrams, who came to Antioch College with his wife, Freda, soon after receiving his doctorate. At the college, he often introduced a history course

with a detective story and encouraged his students to take an equally investigative approach to their subject.

While he enjoyed his years as a teacher, they were busy years, with "wonderful students and lots of committees," and thus little time to write, Abrams said. At retirement, a time in life when many choose to take it easy, Abrams chose instead to begin a new, engrossing, and, as it turns out, 20-year project. It is a choice he has never regretted. In his book, the biographical summaries of the laureates sparkle with lively quotes and colorful details, and convey Abrams' enthusiasm for his subjects, especially those whose lives were inspirational.

There is the story of Albert Schweitzer, who at age 30 gave up a promising career as an organist to become a doctor and provide medical care to some of the world's poorest people in Africa. For 20 years a group of German scholars pursued a campaign to win the Prize for Schweitzer, Abrams wrote, because even though he was not a statesman or a leader of a world peace society, he had lived his life in a way to "awaken humanity to a new ethos of brotherly love."

When Schweitzer's nephew heard on African radio that his uncle had been awarded the Peace Prize, the nephew offered congratulations to Schweitzer, a humble man who was immersed in his work and had not yet heard the news. "For what?" Schweitzer responded. "Has my black cat finally had her kittens?"

Learning that he had won the 1952 Peace Prize, Schweitzer was delighted, Abrams wrote, because the \$33,000 prize was "enough to build and equip the hospital for lepers that he had dreamed of."

When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was awakened by an early morning phone call announcing the prize, he thought he was still asleep and dreaming, Abrams wrote. Because he believed the award had been given not just to him but also to the civil rights movement, he asked 30 of his colleagues to travel with him to Oslo, the largest group that ever accompanied a prizewinner. For King, the most difficult part of

the ceremony was getting dressed for it, according to his wife, Coretta Scott King.

"He bridled especially at the 'ridiculous' ascot tie, vowing 'never to wear one of these things again.' And he never did," Abrams wrote.

While the Nobel Peace Prize hasn't led to the end of war, it has served a huge purpose, Abrams believes, by focusing the world's attention on peacemakers and humanitarians, even if only once a year.

Receiving the Peace Prize gives peacemakers a world stage and a "big microphone," said Abrams, and some laureates, after receiving the award, broaden their efforts to make the world a better place. For instance, Schweitzer, who was chosen for his humanitarian work, commented after receiving the prize that now he "should do something to earn it," and became an outspoken advocate for a ban on atomic testing.

Over the years, the Peace Prize has become more global in reach, and has sometimes, especially recently, aimed a spotlight on human rights struggles, said Abrams. For instance, the 1992 award to Rigoberta Menchu Tum helped publicize the struggle of indigenous people in Guatemala, and the 1996 award to Carlos Belo and Jose Ramos-Horta focused attention on the independence movement in East Timor.

While he "doesn't like to pick favorites," Abrams will, when asked, identify Schweitzer as the laureate who he would "put at the top of the list" for his "reverence for life - for the way he lived his life."

Then there is Linus Pauling, "a remarkable man," the only person to have won both the Nobel Prize in Science and the Peace Prize. After winning the science prize in 1954, Pauling became increasingly concerned about scientists' responsibility to speak out against the dangers of the atomic bomb, a stance that got him in trouble with the U.S. government, which limited his foreign travel. Receiving the Peace Prize in 1962 gave Pauling increased stature in the world, Abrams said, as well as the financial freedom to devote the rest of his life to his fight against atomic testing.

When asked to describe the one trait all laureates shared, Abrams' answer was "courage."

"So many displayed courage, so many overcame obstacles" in their work for peace, said Abrams.

As well as displaying courage, almost all laureates exhibit some sort of faith, Abrams said. "Not necessarily a religious faith but a faith in humanity," he said, "You have to have faith to overcome all those obstacles."

It is a faith shared by the man who wrote the peacemakers' stories. Abrams and his late wife and collaborator, Freda, became Quakers during the Second World War, and the Quaker perspective, along with his immersion in the lives of the world's greatest peacemakers, has shaped his own response to recent world events, Abrams said. When asked how he feels about the world's future, Abrams pondered the question.

"I have this problem. If I'm just thinking about it intellectually, I might be more pessimistic. Things look pretty grim," he said. "But as a Quaker I have faith in humankind, have to believe that there is 'that of God' in everyone. I'm optimistic. In my gut I have hope."

Irwin Abrams is author of The Nobel Peace Prize and the Laureates: An Illustrated Biographical History, 1901-2001 (Science History Publications/ USA, a division of - Watson Publishing International, Nantucket, MA, 2001). For more information, visit www.irwinabrams.com.

Highly Recommended: Documentary from India

Dear friends,

We highly recommend a new three-hour documentary film from India by Mr. Anand Patwardhan, 52 years of age from Bombay. Here is a brief note written by the author:

"Filmed over three tumultuous years in India, Pakistan, Japan, and the USA following the 1998 nuclear tests, WAR AND PEACE / JANG AUR AMAN, is an epic documentary

journey of peace activism in the face of global militarism and war. Divided into six compelling chapters, the film is framed by the murder of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948, an act whose portent and poignancy remain undiminished half a century later. For the filmmaker, whose family was immersed in the nonviolent Gandhian movement, the sub-continent's trajectory towards unabashed militarism is explored with sorrow, even as he continues to capture joyful moments of courage and resistance. Amongst these is a visit to the "enemy country" of Pakistan, where contrary to expectations, Indian delegates showered by affection, not only by their Pakistani counterparts in the peace movement, but by ordinary citizens. Examining the costs being extracted from citizens in the name of "national security", from the plight of residents living near the nuclear test site to the horrendous effects of uranium mining on local indigenous populations, it becomes abundantly clear that contrary to a myth first created by the USA, there is no such thing as the "peaceful atom". An extraordinary visit by Japanese survivors of the atom bomb to India and Pakistan following the nuclear tests, leads to a re-examination of events that led to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Was it "necessary"? American historians who gathered the facts five decades later and attempted to present them at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington DC found their voices suppressed by a nation that did not want to know. WAR AND PEACE / JANG AUR AMAN slips seamlessly from a description of home made jingoism to focus on how an aggressive United States has become a role model, its doctrine of "Might is Right" only too well-absorbed by aspiring Third World elites. As we enter the 21st century, war has become perennial, enemies are re-invented, economies are inextricably tied to the production and sale of weapons and in the moral wastelands of the world, memories of Gandhi seem like a mirage that never was, created by our thirst for peace and our very distance from it."

Mr. Anand Patwardhan recently received the first prize of the Tokyo Film Festival - his documentary is in danger of being

ignored at least in Europe. After a personal talk with him during the Berlin film festival where he presented it, I recommend the showing of this documentary film as widely and as soon as possible and his being invited to discuss it.

*Please contact Mr. Patwardhan directly for any request via email: anandpat@vsnl.com - For more background information about Mr. Patwardhan, visit his personal website: <http://www.patwardhan.com>
Christian Bartolf Gandhi Information Center
www.snafu.de/~mkgandhi*

Announcements!

The Nobel Peace Prize: A Traveling Exhibition

The Peace Museum at Bradford launched an exhibition on the centenary of the Nobel Peace Prize, in October 2001, to coincide with the announcement of the then winner (the UN and Kofi Annan).

Comprising 33 A2 sized laminated panels, it presents an overview of how and why Nobel started the prize and shows a range of peace prizewinners. It takes a critical approach, including why there are few women winners. Also, why some people did not win it but should have (Gandhi) and others who did win it but should not have (Kissinger). It contrasts the grassroots winners with the statesmen. It asks what sort of peace is not covered by the prize. It asks what we as individuals can do.

A colorful mixture of text and images, including the latest winners, the exhibition has leaflets giving details of all the winners and also notes geared to primary and secondary schools. Nobel thought that with his invention of dynamite and with other inventions, war would become so terrible that within thirty years no one would want to fight.

To ask about borrowing the exhibition, which can be attached to walls or other surfaces, please contact The Peace Museum on 01274-754009.

A Note from the Editor:

The events of the past six months have taken a toll on all of us, but I hope they have also brought new resolve and energy to pursue peace and social justice, and to encourage our students and colleagues to take seriously the study of the history of peace movements.

I would like to apologize to PHS and all of our readers, throughout the world, for the fact that this is the first issue of the newsletter since the late summer, 2001. The events of 9/11, followed by the blow of the death of Scott Bills, and new transitions and challenges for me at Fairfield University, have all combined to delay this edition. This will be the last issue published at Fairfield. My new responsibilities as History Department Chair and as Academic Chair of the Ignatian Residential College (a sophomore residential college) at Fairfield make it impossible for me, and for Fairfield University, to continue to edit the PHS newsletter. I have greatly enjoyed working as your editor since the spring of 1999, and I want to thank my great student editors – Karen Myles ('00), Michelle Bernier ('03) and, most recently, Elissa DeRose ('04).

Please stay in touch, and remember, with Vaclav Havel, the great conscience of European politics, "either we have hope within us or we don't. . . It is an orientation of the spirit, an orientation of the heart. . . Hope is definitely not the same thing as optimism. It is not the conviction that something will turn out well, but the certainty that something makes sense regardless of how it turns out. "

-- David McFadden

BRINGING DOWN A DICTATOR:

Martin Sheen narrates this new one-hour documentary on the spectacular defeat in 2000 of Slobodan Milosevic. This was accomplished not by a force of arms, as many had predicted, but by an ingenious nonviolent strategy of honest elections and widespread civil disobedience. Led by a student organization

called Otpor! (Serbian for "resistance"), an "army" of human rights and pro-democracy activists undermined police and army loyalty to Milosevic and inspired the country to vote the "Butcher of the Balkans" out of office. When Milosevic refused to accept defeat, Serbians by the hundreds of thousands descended on the capital and seized the parliament in a dramatic triumph for democracy. From the award-winning producers of "A Force More Powerful," "Bringing Down A Dictator" aired nationally on PBS on Sunday, March 31.

*Peace History Society
Annual Business Meeting
4 January 2002
Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, CA*

PHS Minutes

Meeting opened at 7:30. Members present: Linda Schott, Michael Foley, Scott Bennett, Marc Becker, Ian Lekus, Sandi Cooper, Jim Juhnke, Kathleen Kennedy, Jim Whealey, Barbara Steinson.

Linda Schott began meeting with the sad news that Scott Bills, former PHS president, had recently passed away. The Society plans to memorialize Bills with a prize, and a committee was formed to plan this with Scott's family, and present to the Executive Board for approval. The committee is Scott Bennett, Barbara Steinson, and Linda Schott.

A proposed plan to split the position of Executive Secretary-Treasurer into two positions (1. Secretary, and 2. Treasurer) was discussed. Under the tentative proposal, the Treasurer will continue to manage membership dues and maintain the Society's bank accounts. The Secretary will assume responsibility for membership recruitment and for maintaining membership records. In addition, under the current by-laws, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer has a five-year term, while all other officers have two-year terms. Under the proposed division of labor, the new positions of Secretary and Treasurer will have two-year terms. The group agreed to have the officers

present these proposed changes to the Executive Board for approval.

Those present also discussed the issue of PHS members submitting AHA conference panel proposals with the endorsement of PHS as an affiliated society. It seems that affiliated panel proposals receive some preference in being accepted. Some suggested that the PHS set up procedures for applying for PHS approval of proposals before submitting them to the AHA. Perhaps a call for proposals should appear in the PHS Newsletter. The group also suggested making this the responsibility of the Vice President.

The next Peace History Society Conference will take place in 2003, probably at Fairfield University (though we await final confirmation), and will be organized by Ian Lekus and Robbie Lieberman. The theme is "Peace Work: The Labor of Peace Activism, Past, Present, and Future." A draft of the Call for Papers has been prepared and will be circulated and publicized once the location of the conference is settled.

This year's recipient of the DeBenedetti Prize is Laura Hein, for her article in *Gender and History*. Honorable Mention went to Joseph Maskow for his article in the book, *Cultures of Insecurities*. Laura Hein will chair the next committee with Scott Bennett and another historian to be named.

The *Wounded Dove* documentary project and PHS affiliation with it was discussed. Recently, the PHS had to repay \$6,500 to the Canadian government because the project has failed to meet the deadlines set by its producers. The project remains alive, however and PHS has concerns about how the society's name may still be used by the producers. The group agreed to have the officers look into the legal implications of remaining affiliated - even in name only - with the project, and to decide if it is necessary to end the affiliation.

Plans were made to meet at 6:30 for dinner.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael S. Foley
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

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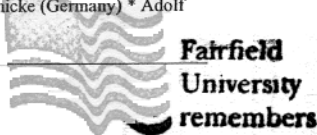
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