

PHS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Peace History Society

Vol. 37, No. 1

Spring 2001

Global Nonviolent Peace Force Makes Trip to Six Asian Countries

By David Hartsough

In this article are some thoughts and notes from my recent visit to Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia and Korea. I was deeply impressed by the peacemakers I met in each of these countries. Most were very supportive of the *Global Nonviolent Peace Force* and would welcome a peace force coming to work with them to support a peaceful resolution of the conflicts in their societies. Many would additionally like to work to help build a *Global Nonviolent Peace Force*. The Mission Statement of the Peace Force is as follows:

To facilitate the creation of an international civilian nonviolent standing peace force. The Peace Force will be sent to conflict areas to prevent death and destruction and protect human rights, thus creating the space for local groups to struggle nonviolently, enter into dialogue, and seek peaceful resolution.

Japan:

Many groups in Japan are working actively to bring peace to a world with so much violence and war.

*There is now a Peace Force Organizing group in Japan chaired by Akihiko Kimijima.

*Yukio Aki is translating the Peace Force proposal into Japanese.

*Hiroshima- There is interest in getting the city of Hiroshima and the Mayor to support the Peace Force and possibly host the initial *Global Organizing Conference* for the peace force. (continued on p.2)

Contents:

- GNPF trip to Asia, pp.1-3
- PHS panel for annual SHAFR Conference, pp.4-5
- *Rumors of Peace*, a newsletter, p.5
- Book Review, pp.5-6
- Announcements, pp.6-7
- Personals, p.7

(cont'd from cover)

**Article 9 Society* - They are working to prevent remilitarization of Japan, and are also working to support the Peace Force as an alternative way of helping create international peace and security.

**Peace Boat* - good youthful energy. They are interested in working with GNPf.

*The AFSC (*American Friends Service Committee*) is very supportive and feels that the Japanese Peace Movement sees the value of Third Party Intervention. The Japanese also have an established peace and anti-nuclear movement and are already internationalist in perspective.

The Philippines:

Many groups in the Philippines would like the GNPf to be an international presence there - the eyes, ears, and conscience of the world.

*Walden Bello, director of *Focus Global South* and head of *Citizens' Action Party* is willing to be an endorser and adviser to GNPf.

*Cardinal Jaime Sin, Archbishop of Manila, will be an endorser.

*AKKAPKA, the organization which did the nonviolence training prior to the nonviolent overthrow of President Marcos in 1986 and has been doing nonviolent training ever since, is willing to organize the peace force in the Philippines and bring in their network of people who have already participated in nonviolent training and are part of Base Christian Communities.

*ACEID (*Archdiocesan Center for Ecumenical and Inter-religious Dialogue of Mindanao*) will be an endorser of GNPf and would like to work with the GNPf.

*There exists a *Technical Assistance*

Center for Development of Rural and Urban Poor.

**The Mindanao Peace Activists Network* wants to build a support network in the Philippines and would invite the *Global Nonviolent Peace Force* to come work with them in building peace in Mindanao.

Indonesia:

Relationship building is very important here. There is a need for a long-term commitment to peace building. It's important to have a network of groups such as MCC (*Mennonite Central Committee*), AFSC (*American Friends Service Committee*), UNICEF, UNDP (*UN Development Program*), ICRC (*International Committee of the Red Cross*), and *World Vision* that are on the front lines in conflict areas. They could let GNPf know when its presence could make a difference.

*Rolf Carriere, Director of UNICEF in Indonesia, endorses and strongly encourages the *Global Nonviolent Peace Force* to come to Indonesia "before it is too late."

**The Center for Security and Peace Studies* could be an inviting/partner organization.

**The Center for Youth Empowerment* would welcome GNPf to work with them.

**The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare* for Indonesia (Met with Dr. Anhari Achadi and Dr. Haffid Abbas, the ministers, who would be willing to be partners. They endorse GNPf.

*With President Wahid in leadership, there is a window of opportunity for the contribution of GNPf in Indonesia. This opportunity could be lost if the tensions explode into major violence and war and/or if the military launches a

coup d'etat. Many in the Indonesian government know it is in their interest to have a group like GNPf present to help support peaceful resolution of the conflicts.

Thailand:

In Thailand, 300-400 groups are engaged in nonviolent struggle.

*Sulak Sivaraksa, founder of INEB (*International Network of Engaged Buddhists*) endorses.

*Ouyporn Khuankaew, a key nonviolence trainer, endorses and would like to work with us on the *Global Nonviolent Peace Force*.

**Asia Forum for Human Rights and Development* (would call on people skilled in peace making to work in areas where they are receiving early warning signals of conflict.)

*Chaiwat Satha-Anand, a Political Science professor, activist and scholar, endorses, would like to work actively with us, and suggested GNPf train people in media and peace journalism and to be alternative diplomats.

Cambodia:

GNPf could be a presence supporting local peacemakers in their work.

**Youth Resource Development Program* (GNPf could help train student trainers in active nonviolence.)

**Coalition to Reduce Violence for Peace* (GNPf could be helpful in accompanying, monitoring, training and creating safe zones.)

*Shanti Sena for Peace, Life, and the Environment (1000 monks are actively doing peace and reconciliation work. They suggested that GNPf could be a worldwide network of Shanti Senas that support each other.)

**The Volunteer Community Organization* in Phnom Penh endorsed

GNPf and has English-speaking monks who would like to volunteer. There are 50-100 Buddhist monks who could go to a conflict area to be a peaceful presence. *Thida Khus of Silaka (a training and development organization), endorses and would like to work with the Peace Force in supporting a nonviolent and peaceful Cambodia.

South Korea:

Could there be a role for an unarmed GNPf along the DMZ to replace the soldiers and tanks during a Korean reunification process?

*Joon Park of the *Seoul Friends Meeting* is willing to be an adviser. He thinks the GNPf should focus on supporting the reconciliation process and helping prevent war.

**Citizens Union for Good Law and Government* will endorse GNPf.

*Myongsook Han and Chang-Bok Lee, members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, endorse the Global Nonviolent Peace Force. Myongsook will ask President Kim Dae-jung, a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, to endorse the GNPf.

For more information about the Global Nonviolent Peace Force, please refer to: <http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org/>

Things undreamt of are daily being seen, the impossible is ever becoming possible. We are constantly being astonished these days at the amazing discoveries in the field of violence. But I maintain that far more undreamt of and seemingly impossible discoveries will be made in the field of nonviolence.

---M.K. Gandhi

Peace History Panel at SHAFR:
Drawing the Line: Radical Pacifists
Confront the Cold War,
1945-1961
*Peace History Society members will
present the following panel at the
annual conference of the Society for
Historians of American Foreign
Relations (SHAFR) meeting at
American University in Washington,
D.C., June 14-17.*

Panel chair/co-commentator: Professor
Geoffrey Smith, Ontario University at
Kingston

Panel commentator: Professor Mark
Lawrence, University of Texas at Austin

Presenters: Leilah Danielson, University
of Texas at Austin; Professor Marian
Mollin, Virginia Tech; and Professor
Scott Bennett, Chicago State University

This panel examines the emergence of a radical pacifist critique of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War. Not all American pacifists interpreted the postwar political situation and their role in it in the same way. Many argued that pacifists should continue to participate in traditional pressure politics and form alliances with non-pacifists to achieve universal disarmament through the treaty process. Radical pacifists, however, called for *unilateral* disarmament by the United States and, in an attempt to convince their fellow Americans and the federal government of this moral imperative, engaged in dramatic acts of Gandhian nonviolence, often at great personal risk. Throughout the late 1940s and 1950s many of these pacifists refused to pay taxes, refused to register for Selective Service, destroyed their draft cards in public demonstrations, and held fasts and vigils at nuclear installations and

government offices. They are most well known for initiating the movement that developed in the 1950s against nuclear testing through organizing the dramatic Golden Rule voyage and the San Francisco to Moscow Walk for Peace. Many of their leaders (for example, A. J. Muste, David Dellinger, Dorothy Day, Bayard Rustin, and Barbara Deming) would play a key role in the antiwar movement of the 1960s.

In its broadest terms, this panel highlights the pacifist analysis of U.S. foreign policy, explains why pacifist opposition to the Cold War took the form of Gandhian nonviolence, and assesses the impact of this activism on public opinion and U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, it seeks to contribute to the emergent dialogue between peace history and the history of American foreign relations.

More specifically, the first paper by Leilah Danielson focuses on A. J. Muste's response to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and his analysis of U.S. foreign policy in the early years of the Cold War. As the most influential American pacifist during this period, Muste provided a critical analysis of the evolving Cold War and was the most important theoretician of the radical pacifist movement that developed in the late 1940s. Danielson's main argument is that a complex religious cosmology informed Muste's response to the Cold War and the nonviolent movement he helped to organize. The second paper by Marian Mollin examines the various direct action projects initiated by radical pacifists against the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons in the latter 1950s. She shows how both men and women used the themes of parental

responsibility to explain and justify their activism. Finally, the third paper by Scott Bennett assesses the effectiveness of nonviolent action through an examination of the protests initiated by pacifists against civil defense drills in New York City from 1955-1961. He shows that the increasing popularity of these protests made continuing civil defense drills politically untenable, leading to their termination in 1961.

Rumors of Peace, a Newsletter

By David Hartsough and Mel Duncan

The first edition of *Rumors of Peace* has just recently been published. We are excited to bring you news about the development of the Global Nonviolent Peace Force (GNPF). So much has happened since the original group met at the Hague Appeal for Peace less than two years ago to discuss how to increase the scale and scope of nonviolent peacemaking! We have met personally with many of you, over 2,000 since that time, to shape the proposal. We have found many people who share this vision.

This truly is a recurrent vision. This vision flowed through Gandhi who was building the Shanti Sena (Peace Army) when he was assassinated. It was alive through the 1980's as Peace Brigades International (PBI), the Coffee/Cotton Brigades, Witness for Peace and others who provided unarmed bodyguards to grassroots leaders in Central America and in some cases even positioned themselves between warring parties. Today, two Christian peacemaker teams are living the vision in Israel/Palestine and PBI, recently nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize, has 35 volunteers providing nonviolent

accompaniment in Colombia, along with others in other parts of the world.

We are building the Global Nonviolent Peace Force upon this legacy. A dynamic team is heading our research and development phase including Christine Schweitzer of Germany, former coordinator of the Balkan Peace Teams; Tim Wallis, former International Secretary for PBI (Peace Brigades International); Sister Pat Keefe of the Franciscans; and Carl Stieren, former coordinator of the Canadian Friends Service Committee. As we have organized the GNPF we have become more convinced that the time has come for this recurrent vision to become reality. Please continue to work and share this vision with us.

The GNPF newsletter will be published eight times a year, six times a year as an electronic version and twice a year (April and August) as a postal version. We hope to keep you up to date about our activities, key players, and great reads and opportunities to become involved in making our vision a reality.



Book Review:

by Patricia Keefe:

Deliver Us From Evil: Peacekeepers, Warlords, and a World of Endless Conflict by William Shawcross.
(Simon and Schuster, New York, 2000)

During the past decade, Shawcross traveled to many war-zones with United Nations Secretaries Boutros Boutros Ghali and Kofi Annan as well as with diplomats, peacekeepers and humanitarian aid professionals. The picture that he presents in the book is not a pretty one.

Of most importance for those who propose a nonviolent peace force is Shawcross' evidence showing the harm that can come from naïve intervention whether it be military, humanitarian and/or nonviolent. Shawcross describes in detail the complexity of the past Cold War world and shows how dictators and other leaders are skilled at using whatever groups are on hand for their own purposes.

Shawcross describes the United Nations as being challenged by its structure, which allows the Security Council to adopt high-sounding resolutions in the face of crises without being able to collect or allocate the resources necessary to give substance to the resolutions. As a result, the Secretary General is often left "holding the bag" without the wherewithal to address crises. In addition, human factors, such as past alliances, prevent effective action to save lives even though technological advances allow for more and quicker information about crises throughout the world.

This book is sobering in the extreme. Shawcross focuses primarily on military peacekeepers and does not specifically write about nonviolent interventions. However, there are lessons to be learned from the book about the world in which a nonviolent peace force would operate.

Upcoming Deadlines:

Summer, 2001- July 15

Fall, 2001- October 15

Announcements!

The Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce is currently seeking articles on international topics for publication consideration in our 2001-2002 issues.

As the oldest student-run international law journal in the country, the Journal enjoys a highly respected reputation in the international law community. The journal has published articles on dynamic topics of international scholarship. Moreover, we enjoy a diverse subscription base that spans the globe from Europe to the Far East and Africa. The Journal will publish a volume including the Lockerbie Symposium "International Terrorism, Victim's Rights and the Lockerbie Criminal Trial" and two additional articles. The second volume has no specific thematic scheme at this time.

All submissions must be received by August 17th, 2001 and be addressed to:

Carson W. Clements
Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce
Suite 410, Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York 13244-1030
phone: (315) 443-2056

Job and Volunteer Opportunities: "Development Director"

We are hiring a person(s) to assist us with the financial development of the Global Nonviolent Peace Force. This will be either one full-time or two half-time positions depending upon skill level and experience. The person(s) will be responsible for designing and carrying out a small and large donor campaign as well as grant writing and follow-up work with foundations and trusts. The development director will be

located in the St. Paul office. For more information contact Mel at Mel@nonviolentpeaceforce.org.

Research Volunteers:

The research team needs skilled volunteers who can research two areas:

- 1.) Nonviolent-training resources.
- 2.) Decision-making and organizational models similar to the GNPF.

For more information contact Christine at : XSchweitz@aol.com

Peace Education Organization

A new peace education organization has been created, called the Canadian Peace Institute (CPI). This organization was proposed last June at the annual convention of the Canadian Peace Research and Education Association (CPREA).

Whereas CPREA has traditionally been more focussed on promoting peace research by means of an annual convention and by means of the journal "Peace Research", the new CPI will be more directly focussed on peace education. The opening paragraph of the CPI mission statement reads:

"The Canadian Peace Institute offers an interdisciplinary graduate program challenging students both in and outside the classroom in peace theory and development; students arbitrate alternatives to the aberration of violence and war. Education is virtually the only source of a foundation for peace, to overcome ignorance and intolerance. We have never discovered how to share the planet, or to save it from ourselves, and we must; it is our responsibility to all future generations, and ourselves.

Historically, it is students who successfully depose despots peacefully, and affect dramatic, long-term change in establishing equitable and fair governance." Listserve discussion

groups have now been set up for both groups:

a) CPREAdiscussion@yahoogroups.com

can be subscribed to at:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CPREAdiscussion>

b) CPIdiscussion@yahoogroups.com can be subscribed to at:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/CPIdiscussion>

Both of these are open and unmoderated discussion groups. Anyone can sign onto them and join the discussion. Welcome!

PERSONALS:

- Patrick Coy of Kent State University has recently edited *Social Conflicts and Collective Identities*, (co-editor, with Lynne M. Woehrl, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2000. He has also edited *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*, Volume 22, JAI Press, 2000. Coy's recent journal articles include: "An Experiment in Personalist Politics: The Catholic Worker Movement and Nonviolent Direct Action," *Peace and Change*, Vol. 26, No. 1, January, 2001, and "Community Mediation and the Court System: The Ties that Bind," *Mediation Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 4, 2000 (with Timothy Hedeem).

PHS Executive Officers

President:

Linda K. Schott, Dept. of History
University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, TX 78249, USA
LSchott@utsa.edu

Vice-President:

Wendy E. Chmielewski
Swarthmore College Peace Collection
500 College Ave, Swarthmore, PA 19081
wchmiel1@swarthmore.edu

Executive Secretary-Treasurer:

Michael S. Foley, Assistant Professor of History
Widener University
One University Place
Chester, PA 19013
Email: msfoley@earthlink.net

North American Board:

Joyce Blackwell-Johnson, University of North Carolina
Blanche Wiesen Cook, City University of New York
Roger Chickering, Georgetown University
Dee Garrison, Rutgers University
Charles Howlett, Amityville Memorial High School
Kathleen Kennedy, Western Washington University
Susan Zeiger, Regis College
Harriet Hyman Alonso, City College of New York
Scott Bennett, Chicago State University
Avital Bloch, Universidad de Colima
Sandi Cooper, City University of New York
Justus Doenecke, New College of South Florida
Robbie Lieberman, Southern Illinois University
Timothy Smith, Barry University

International Board

Irwin Abrams (USA) * Carole Fink (USA) * Verdiana Grossi
(Switzerland) * Karl Holl (Germany) * Ruzanna Ilkhina (Russia) *
Anne Kjelling (Norway)
Nadine Lubelski-Bernard (Belgium) * Massimo Rubboli (Italy) *
Peter van den Dungen (UK) * Gunter Wernicke (Germany) * Adolf
Wild (Germany)

Peace History Society
c/o David W. McFadden, Dept. of History
1073 North Benson Road
Fairfield University
Fairfield, CT 06430-5195, USA

PHS Co-Editors

>Peace & Change

Mitchell Hall, Dept. of History
Central Michigan University
Mount Pleasant, MI 48859
(fax-517-774-7106)
peacecha@mail.cmich.edu

>Membership Chair

Richard Donnelly
York College, York, PA 17405, USA
Rdonnell@ycp.edu

>PHS UN Representative

Amy Swerdlow
150 Claremont Ave
New York, NY 10027, USA

>Alternate

Blanche Wiesen Cook
34 Audubon Street
East Hampton, NY 11937, USA
(fax - 516/329-3671)

>Newsletter Editors

Chief:

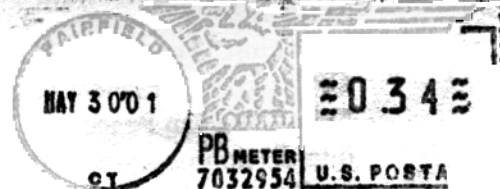
David McFadden
Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT 06430, USA
DmcFadden@fair1.fairfield.edu

Managing:

Michelle Bernier, Box 248, Fairfield University
Fairfield, CT 06430, USA
Meeshfest@yahoo.com

>Website Editor

Christy Snider
www.berry.edu/phs/



Christy J. Snider
Evans School of Humanities and
Social Sciences
Berry College
Mount Berry, GA USA 30149 PHS

5