



PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

1998 is going to be a busy preparatory year for PHS. But before I comment on some upcoming events, I want to extend special thanks to John Craig, our conscientious and industrious *PHS News* editor. I find working with John a pleasure, and I am sure that PHS members have noticed that the newsletter is coming out more frequently and has strong content. He and I want more of you to send in material for the newsletter, however. In this context, John and I were pleased to receive Jeffrey Kimball's perceptive thoughts on "the unknown soldier" and Blanche Cook's fine review of Jay Gould's book; *The Enemy Within*. Look for it in this issue.

I also extend congratulations to our PHS panelists at the January AHA meeting. Geoff Smith, Larry Wittner, Blanche Cook, and Joan Hoff presented a variety of insightful perspectives on gender and nuclear disarmament activism. They enjoyed lively and challenging exchanges with a receptive audience which included members of Seattle's peace movement community.

The AHA Executive Council has good news for PHS. At its

January meeting it accepted our request that "peace history" be listed as a field in the *AHA Guide To Historical Literature*. The revised *Guide* will not appear for a while, but soon we'll see "peace history" listed on the AHA membership form under Category II.

Wendy Chmielewski, a member of PHS's North American Board and the Curator at Swarthmore College Peace Collection, has more good news for us. She has organized a new PHS web site, and it looks terrific. Note the announcement in this newsletter and check out our homepage. Thanks, Wendy!

With regard to future planning, PHS members voted to accept the proposal of the International Peace Bureau jointly to sponsor with IPB a free-standing conference at the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference (HAP) in May 1999. As readers of previous *PHS News* issues will know, PHS began plans for participation at the HAP a year ago. We already have three sessions organized (see minutes of Jan 9 PHS business meeting, this issue). Now Verdiana Grossi, PHS International Board Member, and Colin Archer, Executive Director of IPB, are inviting PHS members to

consider contributing to a preparatory colloquium in Geneva, November 1998; they have also offered to organize additional sessions for an expanded PHS/ IPB Hague Conference venue. Their invitation is found below.

At present, PHS cannot offer travel or accommodation subsidies to participants, but executive secretary-treasurer, Geoff Smith, is exploring possible funding sources. Members with funding ideas should contact Geoff ASAP.

PHS MINUTES, AHA CONFERENCE JANUARY 9, 1998

PHS met at the Seattle, Washington, Sheraton, Suite 426, and transacted the following business:

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 a.m., with President Frances Early in the chair, and 20 members and visitors in attendance.

1. The president welcomed the group, made introductions, and sought and received approval of the agenda.
2. The president asked that the group approve minutes of earlier meetings at New York (January 3, 1997) and San Francisco (April 18, 1997). This was done by motion (Wittner/Birn), (Schott/Taylor).
3. Business arising from the minutes:
 - a. The president, with comments by Linda Schott and

Kathleen Kennedy, reported on the very successful San Antonio Conference in November, praising Linda Schott, Scott Bills, Kathleen Kennedy, and Everett Whiteley for their work in making the conference a memorable occasion. The president also reported that the conference had been a financial success with close to \$600.00 in surplus funds (surely a "first" for PHS), and had promoted the cause of peace history and scholarship, with much international networking, and cross-disciplinary interaction.

b. The president noted that Olivia Gall, a Mexican scholar, had asked if PHS might become involved in a proposed conference in Chiapas in 1999. The president noted that we are not in a position to co-sponsor the event, but will be interested in participating. Kathleen Kennedy is pursuing the possibility of a conference at Western Washington University in 1999, and will look into local arrangements and will suggest possible program chairs to the PHS executive in a timely fashion.

c. The president noted that PHS will join with the World History Association (WHA) in making a panel submission for the next meeting of the AHA. Scott Bills and Kathleen Kennedy are coordinating the proposed session with WHA officer, Jeanne Heidler.

4. The president introduced Susan Zeiger (Regis College), winner of the Charles DeBenedetti Award for the best scholarly article in peace history

in 1996-1997. Susan's article, "She Didn't Raise Her son To Be a Slacker: Motherhood, Conscription, and the Culture of the First World War," appeared in *Feminist Studies*, 22 (Spring 1996), 7-39. Congratulations to Susan! The president thanked the prize committee--Chair Allen Smith, the previous winner, Dee Garrison, and Amy Swerdlow--and noted that Susan would head up the next DeBenedetti prize committee, with Robert Schulzinger (Colorado) and Patrick Coy (Kent State) assisting.

5. The president noted her ongoing attempt to secure a category listing for Peace History in the AHA taxonomy of history fields which forms the basis for the *AHA Guide To Historical Literature*. She has written Stanley Katz, AHA vice president in charge of research, who is supporting this request and will present the proposal to the AHA council at its January meeting.

6. The president noted the upcoming meeting of IPRA (International Peace Research Association) in Durban, South Africa (June 1998), emphasized that PHS holds the status as a commission within IPRA, and asked that proposals for papers/panels be submitted to her immediately. The president also noted the deadline for the Berkshire Conference for June 1999 as January 31, 1998, with Anne Marie Pois (Colorado) as PHS co-ordinator, and Harriet Alonso on the program committee.

7. The president noted that PHS will hold elections in

1998 for officers and a portion of the North American Board, and in 1999 for the international board. The president asked for members who are interested in running for the North American Board to contact John Craig, Nominations Officer, ASAP.

8. Don Birn, co-editor of *Peace & Change*, made his report for the year. Co-editor Su Kapoor, who represents our sister organization COPRED, will be leaving and a replacement is being sought. After circulation his report on articles and reviews submitted for 1997, Don underlined the continuing need (which previous editor Scott Bills also emphasized) for high-quality article submissions from members, more interdisciplinary reviewers, and continuing diversity in articles. He also related several important facts about the journal. First, Blackwell is pleased with the rising circulation of the journal and positive comments about it from across the globe. P&C is also on-line in Britain as part of an on-line test by our publisher, Blackwell, which seeks eventually to put all institutional subscribers on-line. Second, Blackwell has asked that we allow redesign of the journal cover, and Don circulated several possibilities. Finally, Don raised the question of the desire of the Peace History Collection at Swarthmore (Wendy Chmielewski) to secure files from *Peace & Change*. The group discussed this, especially the question of retaining the confidentiality of reviewer identities.

9. The president discussed the upcoming Hague Appeal for Peace Conference (NGO's "talking" to governments) and its major theme, "Time to Abolish War--Delegitimizing War." The meeting will involve a series of international civil society and government meetings commemorating the First International Hague Peace Conference, and then an official governmental conference. Three PHS sessions for the Hague Conference are already being organized: (1) Sandi Cooper, on women's international peace work, (2) Peter Van den Dungen, international perspectives on the first Hague peace conference, and (3) Charles Chatfield (with Harriet Alonso's assistance), on transnational social movements. After discussion, members in attendance enthusiastically endorse a proposal from the International Peace Bureau (IPB) to cosponsor a free-standing conference at the Hague (to run concurrently with the large conference), thus permitting PHS to offer additional sessions. Verdiana Grossi, a member of the PHS international board, has agreed to help with coordination and organization of additional sessions. The president expressed appreciation, on behalf of PHS, to Verdiana and the executive director of IPB, Colin Archer, for asking PHS to link up with IPB for this significant conference.

10. PHS will participate in the International Conference of Historical Sciences (ICHS) scheduled for August 6-13, 2000, in Oslo, Norway. Sandi Cooper has organized a round-

table proposal, "Gender, Class, and Ethnicity in the Construction of Peace Thinking and Pacifism," for PHS. Karl Holl has organized a second proposal, "Peace Between Nations--International Understanding and Reconciliation as an Historical Problem," under the auspices of the German Working Group for Peace Research in History, with PHS support. The president also noted that Anne Kjelling (Nobel Institute) and Carole Fink (Ohio State) will co-ordinate an independent PHS symposium to occur concurrently with the ICHS conference at the Nobel Institute in Oslo. All proposals for this Nobel Institute symposium will be accommodated, if possible. The president noted that PHS currently is an internal commission within ICHS, and that our switch to an international society must occur by the year 2000. The president pointed out that PHS membership will have to vote to do so by January 1999 or January 2000. The cost for membership would be approximately \$130.00 US per annum. Those present discussed cost, and concluded that our presence within ICHS is important.

11. Geoff Smith (Sec-Treas.) made an interim report on the financial status of PHS for 1997. The news is positive, as we are in the black with a balance of approximately \$10,000--of which, he estimated between \$5000 and \$6000 will go to Blackwell to pay for *Peace & Change* for 1998. He discussed the need to find more sources of income (such as wills and bequests), to begin fund raising, to

develop, if possible, a fund that would/could be invested, as SHAFR does. (SHAFR has more than 1500 members, however, four times PHS's current active list of between 250 and 300.) Geoff also noted that PHS membership is solid at 250, and with those who did not renew in 1997 back in the fold, would go over 300. Geoff thanked Linda Schott, Scott Bills, and Kathleen Kennedy for their work in San Antonio, and he praised graduate assistant Everett Whiteley for his superb financial work and report.

12. The president announced that the PHS session, "Gender Roles and Nuclear Disarmament Activism," would take place at 9:30, in Suite 428 (room adjoining). Papers will be presented by Larry Wittner and Blanche Wiesen Cook, with commentary by Joan Hoff and Geoffrey Smith. The group conveyed to Dee Garrison, originally scheduled to give a paper at the panel, best wishes for a full and quick recovery from her illness. The president also praised Julia Wittner for her fine flyer announcing the panel.

13. It was agreed that members who were available would meet in the Sheraton Hotel lobby at 6:30 pm with the intent of dining together and enjoying each other's company at one of Seattle's fine restaurants; about a dozen indicated that they would attend.

The meeting adjourned at 9:15 a.m.

Geoff Smith

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

1997 PHS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In account, Jan. 1, 1997:
\$6,951.00
In account, Dec. 31, 1997:
\$4,534.42

Received Since Jan. 1:
Royalty donations \$ 420.00
Membership fees 6141.00
Bank interest 98.76
\$6659.76

Expenses Since Jan. 1:
Pres. travel expenses \$ 500.00
Linda Schott, Kathleen
Kennedy for San
Antonio Conference 2100.00
Blackwell (P & C) 5020.00
DeBenedetti Award 500.00
National Coordinating
Committee 300.00
AHA table (NY) 25.00
AHA breakfast (NY) 250.00
AHA table (Seattle) 25.00
AHA breakfast (Seattle) 268.06
Bank costs 70.00
Misc. printing 50.00
Total \$9108.06

Deficit \$2448.30
"Rebate" amount from
San Antonio Conf. \$2564.67

PHS/IPB AND THE HAGUE APPEAL FOR PEACE CONFERENCE MAY 1999

The fall 1997 PHS News announced an invitation for PHS to contribute in association with the International Peace Bureau (IPB) to the Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP) 1999. The PHS executive board has approved this plan and two events (preparatory colloquium in Geneva and full international conference at The

Hague) are well on the way.

The Hague Appeal project is an ambitious attempt to ensure that peace questions play a central role in the international end-of-century debate on the future of the planet. The highlight will be a week-long congress at the Hague, May 11-16, 1999, which will bring together more than 5000 activists, scholars, journalists, performers, and others. The main sessions will deal with disarmament, conflict prevention and resolution, humanitarian law, and peace culture. Many preparatory meetings and activities are planned for 1998-1999 in different countries. The outcomes of the Congress will provide a basis for an ongoing program of follow-up and lobbying work; especially at the time of the various intergovernmental and Red Cross conferences which also commemorate the 1899 Peace Conference.

A request for funding support has already been made via the Swiss National Commission of UNESCO to provide travel/accommodation subsidies for PHS participants at both the Geneva and HAP conferences.

Geneva Preparatory Colloquium November 26-28, 1998

The colloquium is intended to attract historians, educators, and human rights activists. Proposed themes include:

1. A review of human rights on the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

2. Strategies for the development of peace education, especially women peace pioneers (nineteenth and twentieth centuries); women's role in peace promotion; projects for the UN year for the Culture of Peace.

3. The role of the social sciences and peace education in the world of new technologies.

PHS/IPB-sponsored Hague Conference

This will be held during the Hague Appeal for Peace Congress, from May 13-14, 1999 and will cover the following topics:

1. Diplomacy and politics at the Hague Conferences 1899 and 1907 (including a special session on Jan de Bloch).
2. Women's special efforts from the Hague onwards.
3. Transnational social movements and global politics.
4. The role of women in peace education and in furthering human rights.
5. Journalism and the Hague Conferences.
6. Peace movements and cultures of peace.

Call For Papers I: Geneva Preparatory Colloquium, November 26-28, 1998

The organizers invite paper proposals for the Preparatory Colloquium, Geneva, on the themes indicated above.

The deadline for proposals is June 15, 1998.

The program will be published during the summer. The deadline for completed papers is October 15, 1998.

Call For Papers II; HAP Conference, MAY 13-14, 1999

The organizers invite contributions for topics 4-6 only, as indicated above under Hague Conference; topics 1-3 have already been organized into sessions (see PHS Business Meeting Minutes, this *PHS News*).

The deadline for proposals is December 15, 1998, and the deadline for completed papers is April 1, 1999. Registration information will be forthcoming.

Paper proposals for both conferences and other inquiries should be sent to:

Verdiana Grossi
International Peace Bureau
41, rue de Zurich
1201 Geneva
Switzerland

ph: 4122-731.64.29
fax: 738.94.19
e-mail: ipb@gn.apc.org
Hague Appeal web-site is:
www.haguepeace.org



1998 PHS ELECTIONS

This year PHS members will elect a new president and vice president and six new North American Board Members. Scott Bills will appear on the slate for president (1999-2000), and Linda Schott will appear on the slate for vice president (1999-2000).

Six new North American Board Members will be chosen for a four-year term; six others remain on the North American Board until the year 2000. Those stepping down are: Charles Chatfield, Wendy Chmielewski, Patrick Coy, Anne Marie Pois, Robert Schulzinger, and Amy Swerdlow. Those continuing are: Harriet Alonso, Avital Bloch, Sandi Cooper, Justus Doenecke, Sandra Taylor, and Lawrence Wittner.

John Craig, our hardworking newsletter editor at Slippery Rock University, has kindly agreed to serve as Nominations Officer. Any member of PHS who wishes his or her name placed on the slate for the North American Board is asked to contact John (john.craig@sru.edu). Members are also encouraged to nominate other members.

The International Board members have three-year terms which expire in 1999.

Election forms will be included in the summer issue of PHS NEWS.

THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING NOMINATIONS: June 1, 1998.

PHS invites submission for the DeBenedetti Prize, to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article published in English in 1995 or 1996, which deals with peace history. This may include articles focusing on the history of peace movements, the response of individuals to peace and war issues, the relationship between peace movements and other reform issues, comparative analyses, and quantitative studies. Susan Zeiger has agreed to chair the committee. Please send submissions in triplicate to Susan Zeiger, Regis College, 235 Wellesley St., Weston, MA 02193.

The Prize was first awarded in 1989. Previous prize winners were included in the last issue of *PHS News*. The notice included an error, however, neglecting to note that the first prize in 1989 for 1987-88 articles was actually shared by Larry Wittner (as indicated in the article) and Dennis R. Gordon for his article, "The Paralysis of Multilateral Peacekeeping: International Organizations and the Falklands/Malvinas War," *Peace & Change*.



PHS is pleased to announce the creation of a new website. Thanks to Wendy Chmielewski, a member of PHS's North American Board and the Curator of the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, the site is up and running. It is: <http://www.swarthmore.edu/Library/peace/Peace> So get on line and take a look!

CONFERENCE PLANNING

Call for Papers For "Globalization and Its Discontents"

July 23-24, 1998

Planning is underway for a conference on international perspectives on globalization, hosted by the Department of Political Science, Simon Fraser University, Harbour Centre campus. The conference will be organized in cooperation with the Department of Social Science and Social Work, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia. Major themes in the conference, which will be organized around both plenary sessions and workshops, include the clarification and reconceptualization of globalization; the consequences of globalization for society (labor, business, new social movements, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples) and the state at all levels: international, national, and sub-national; and the challenges posed to institutions (including governments and the third

sector) and social groups as they respond to globalization. Proposals for papers, which should include a one page abstract, should be submitted by March 15, 1998 to: globe-98@sfu.ca

Notre Dame, IN 46556
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fax: (219) 631-4171

CONFERENCE REPORT

PHS Members Speak at MIDDFEST International

On October 3, 4, and 5, 1997, PHS members Irwin Abrams, Professor Emeritus, Antioch College, and historian of the Nobel Prize, and Anne C. Kjelling, Head Librarian at the Norwegian Nobel Institute, spoke on the Nobel Peace Prize at MIDDFEST International, a cultural festival in Middletown, Ohio, which each year celebrates a theme nation. The featured country for 1997 was Norway. Irwin's lecture topics were "Bertha von Suttner: The Woman Who Inspired the Peace Prize," and "Mother Theresa and Other Heroines of Peace"; Anne's topics were "Behind the Scenes at the Nobel Institute," "The Nobel Laureates I Remember Best," and "The Impact of the Peace Prize on the Winner's Country." Anne also spoke in nearby Oxford at an event sponsored by the Oxford Citizens for Peace and Justice. On October 3 Anne and Irwin were joined by Jeffrey Kimball of Miami University, a former research fellow at the Nobel Institute, for a panel discussion on "Peace and the Nobel Prize: Legacy for the Twenty-first Century." In honor of the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize, festival organizers invited nominations from southwest Ohio within a fifty mile radius of Middletown for

A refereed publication of selected papers is expected to result from the conference. Subject to funding some travel subsidies may be available. Regularly updated information about the conference will be posted on the conference web page:
<http://www.sfu.ca/politics/globe98.html>

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THE PEACE STUDIES ASSOCIATION TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Peace Studies Association announces its tenth anniversary conference to be held at Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas (30 minutes north of Wichita) on April 2-5, 1998. The conference theme is "Peace Studies at 50: Non-violence in Theory and Action."

For information, contact:
Kathleen Maas Weigert
Conference Program Committee
Center for Social Concerns
University of Notre Dame

a MIDDIFEST Peace Prize in honor of the person or group whose record of working for peace best represented the values of the Nobel Prize. Selected by a distinguished panel of five judges, the recipient was Linda Musmeci Kimball, former director of the Oxford Peace Center and vice-president of the Ohio Freeze Campaign.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY PEACE HISTORY SOCIETY MEMBERS

Sandy Cooper's "Women, War and Peace, 1914-1945" has just appeared in the new, third edition of Renate Bridenthal, et al., eds., *Becoming Visible: Women in European History*, published by Houghton Mifflin. This collection, a standard text in European women's history, includes an essay on war and peace for the first time.

Ben Lowe, Florida Atlantic University, has published *Imagining Peace: A History of Early English Pacifist Ideas, 1340-1560*, (Penn State Press, 1997).

Patrick Coy, Kent State University, has recently published two articles of note: "Conscription and Catholic Conscience in World War II," in *American Catholic Pacifism*, Anne Klejment and Nancy Roberts, eds. (Praeger, 1996); and "Constructing Identity and Oppositional Knowledge: The Framing Practices of Peace Movement Organizations During the Persian Gulf War" (with Lynne M. Woehrle), *Sociological Spectrum* 16:3 (1996). He

also served as guest editor for the *Fellowship* magazine issue honoring the centenary of Dorothy Day, Vol. 63 (November/December 1997).

Harriet Alonso's first book, *The Women's Peace Union and the Outlawry of War, 1921-1942*, originally published by the University of Tennessee Press in 1989, has been reissued by Syracuse University Press.

Perry Bush, Bluffton College, has a book manuscript forthcoming from John Hopkins University Press--*Two Kingdoms, Two Loyalties: Mennonite Pacifism in Modern America*. He is at work on a study of the work of voluntary agencies in Vietnam during the period of U.S. involvement in the war there.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

PEACE REVIEW *Call For Essays*

1998 marks the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. It also marks the 100th anniversaries of the Spanish-American War, the annexation of Hawaii and the military repression of the Ghost Dances. At the end of the last century war originated relationships within and among nations and peoples of Asia, the Pacific and the Western Hemisphere that bear directly on the world's history throughout the 20th century.

Now, on the eve of a new century, *Peace Review* invites you

to write on the histories, continuities and discontinuities of United States Imperialism.

How does the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo animate the present debate on immigration? What are the histories and legacies of 1898 told from the Philippines, Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii? Does the ideology of this era illuminate today's concepts of race, gender and sexuality? Railroads and the telegraph, fiber optics and the internet: does technological revolution feed expansionism? After 1848 and 1898, what does it mean to be an American? Hawaiian? Mexican? Guamanian? From Thoreau to Twain, Marti to Silko and Komunyakaa, how does empire infuse culture? How did battles against US expansion influence the social and political movements of the twentieth century? These are a few questions posed by Anniversaries in United States Empire.

In addition to scholarly essay, *Peace Review* encourages the submission of non-traditional writing such as personal essay, oral history, interview, poetry and fiction.

Please submit 2500-3500 word writings on these themes, or other essays on IBM or MAC diskette to:

Robert Elias, Editor.
Peace Review
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
Fax: (415) 388-2631/422-2772
Ph: (415) 422-6349

Email: eliasr@usfca.edu

Peace Review: A Transnational Quarterly, is a multi-disciplinary journal that publishes essays in peace studies, broadly defined. Relevant topics include war, violence, human rights, political economy, development, culture and consciousness, the environment, and related issues.

Peace and Justice Resource Center in Seattle

The Peace and Justice Resource Center serves educators, community and religious leaders, libraries, journalists, and peace and justice groups. Volunteers assist in five service areas: the reference library with 9300 books; resource guides including bibliographies, policy analyses, and exhibits; coordination of a national network of resource centers and libraries; workshops and media interviews; and a book service that makes more than 1000 books available at reduced prices.

For more information, contact the PJRC at 1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122 or call (206) 720-0313
e-mail: lpf@ecunet.org

Project Researcher Position Sought for the Nobel Foundation/Institute

The Nobel Foundation is presently upgrading its Electronic Nobel Museum (ENM) with information about all Nobel prizes, Nobel laureates, and

relevant Nobel information. The Nobel Foundation/The Norwegian Nobel Institute is looking for an employee who can compose research-related/journalistic material for the Peace Prize. The material will be in English. The employee will be working at the Nobel Institute in Oslo, but will often travel to the ENM in Stockholm. Employment starts at the latest on August 1, 1998.

Inquiries should be made to Director Geir Lundestad or Research Director, Odd Arne Westad, ph: (47) 22 44 36 80
fax: (47) 22 43 01 68
e-mail: postmaster@nobel.no
The deadline is March 15, 1998

American University's Nuclear Studies Institute

PHS members should take note of the existence of the Nuclear Studies Institute, a program offered by American University's Department of History and School of International Service and directed by Professor Peter Kuznick of the History Department. The Nuclear Studies Institute consists of two courses on the AU campus and a study abroad course, together designed to provide participants with a comprehensive background in the history of nuclear weapons and their effects on American society and culture. Peter Kuznick launched the Institute in 1995 during the controversy over the Enola Gay exhibit, when he became concerned with the lack of awareness among students of the ongoing threat of living with nuclear devastation. Dr. Kuznick and Dr.

Robert Musil, Executive Director of Physicians for Social Responsibility, are the professors for the courses.

For more information, contact:

Elizabeth Stewart
Program Coordinator
Office of Summer Sessions
McKinley 350
American University
4400 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20016-8170
phone: (202) 885-2421
fax: (202) 885-1505
e-mail: sumsess@american.edu
<http://www.american.edu/other.depts/summer>

The Unknown Soldier

by Jeffrey Kimball

On or about January 20 news agencies in the U.S. reported that the family of an American soldier killed in the Vietnam War had requested DNA tests on the body buried in the grave of the Unknown Soldier of that war in Arlington Cemetery. There was strong evidence that it should not be designated as "unknown," that, in fact, it was their son.

As I read and heard about the story, I sympathized with the family of Michael J. Blassie and their desire to "bring him home" as well as to bring appropriate recognition and an measure of closure to Lt. Blassie's death and the family's loss. Yet, mention of the Unknowns' tombs at Arlington reminded me of the first: the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I and the

inscription on the white marble sarcophagus: "Here rests in honored glory, an American soldier known but to God." A soldier's death is a tragedy, and his/her nation rightly honors his/her sacrifice, but the nation also exploits the death, calling attention to the "glory" of it, thereby inspiring other youngsters to sacrifice their lives in war, often for naught or for questionable ends, sometimes for "noble" purpose.

This point, of course, has been made frequently in film and literature. In the latter category, the rebellious, antiwar novels written after World War I particularly stand out. One striking treatment of the Unknown Soldier theme comes to my mind at this moment: William March's novel of World War I, *Company K* (1933). March, a front-line veteran himself, wrote what I think was a structurally innovative novel: each chapter title is the name of a member of the company, and each has a voice, even though they may be dead. One chapter was entitled "The Unknown Soldier." In a manner reminiscent of one of the themes in Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet On The Western Front*, March satirized the teachers, politicians, militarists, and other adults who exploited the "glorious deaths" of soldier-patriots in order to inspire other youths to volunteer. In March's story, an American soldier becomes entrapped on barbed wire during an attack in no-man's land, opening his belly and spilling his entrails. Crying in pain, this American

soldier is mercifully killed in the end by a sympathetic German soldier who happens along but not before the mind of the wounded American had flashed back to his prewar days, when he had listened to the mayor of his hometown speak of fields of honor and noble causes during his annual address at the local Soldiers' Cemetery. Believing he would become the object of similar speeches, the wounded American removes all evidence of his identity, thinking as he dies that he has "broken the chain": his name will be unknown, and it will therefore be impossible for the mayor or other officials to exalt his death.

March's treatment, I think, captured the bitter irony of death and loss in war. Its sharp satire--written during the first third of the twentieth century, when naivete had been banished but hope remained--it was a warning against the call of false patriotism and the seductive appeal of military valor.

Jeffrey Kimball is a life member of PHS, former president of PHS, and Professor of History at Miami University in Ohio.

COLD WAR FALLOUT

Blanche Wiesen Cook

A Review of Jay M. Gould's *The Enemy Within: The High Cost of Living Near Nuclear Reactors* (Four Wall Eight Windows, 1996).

The Cold War is over, but there is no peace, and there has been no victory. A century of almost total war now ends with nothing settled, political alignments in disarray and no movement toward peaceful future that might involve environmental restoration, human rights and sustainable development. In the United States, an entirely new generation of weapons is under way. Nevertheless there are encouraging efforts to heal the wounds in the heart of the world.

Fought within the frame of nuclear experiments, purposeful nuclear explosions and countless nuclear accidents, many unreported and still secret, the cold war did not need to turn hot to leave a trail of ruin, devastation and tears. The most enduring legacy of all these decades of expensive military madness may well be a planetary epidemic of immune deficiency diseases.

What will it take to disarm our planet's nuclear threats and clean up the mess we have made? Where are the responsible leaders to discuss international justice, citizen health and environmental recovery? Where are the peace movements? Who can afford another century of military industrial complex?

If there is one book that might stimulate a protest against our addiction to nuclear pollution and military industrial violence, it is Jay Gould's *The Enemy Within*. Filled with high drama and high controversy, statistics

and charts, it is a fabulous resource to mobilize concerned citizens.

Although environmentalists everywhere acknowledge our planetary connectedness, and the tragic costs of the nuclear era, virtually every word Gould writes is contested. The establishment media have failed even to consider the enduring legacy left by our idealized weaponry, while a veil of secrecy and distortion remains draped around nuclear energy and low-level radiation. Remember when the men in charge hired Dixy Lee Ray to chair the Atomic Energy Commission? She reassured nervous mothers: It is good for you, clean and cheap; trust me, she said.

Read Dr. Rosalie Bertell or Glenn Alcalay or Lenorn Foerstel on the impact of radiation on the people of the South Pacific. Those fifties experiments had extreme results. From Zohl de Ishtar's *Daughters of the Pacific*, published in Australia: *I saw a child from Rongelap. Its feet are like clubs. And another child whose hand are like nothing at all. It is mentally retarded. Some of the children suffer growth retardation. Now we have this problem, what we call "jellyfish babies." These babies are born like jellyfish... They do not have heads. they have no arms... they do not shape like human beings at al. But they are being born on the labor table.... Some of them have hairs on them. And they breathe. This ugly thing only lives for a few hours... They*

do not allow the mother to see this kind of baby because she will go crazy.

During the U. N.'s Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing last year, women representing 189 nations gave testimony on the environmental hardships they endure. Rosalie Bertell reported her most recent findings. Bella Abzug and her associates in the Women's Environment and Development Organization presented important testimony. Nevertheless, there is great resistance in some circles to Gould's analyses that connect instances of cancer, AIDS and low-birthweight babies with various industrial poisons and pesticides--especially when mixed with nuclear or radioactive pollution.

His most controversial idea is that men and women born during the nuclear age, especially during those years of atmospheric testing and accidental emissions or explosions, are most at risk because their immune systems are most embattled. Why is that a surprise when we know that children born after 1945 were born with strontium 90 in their bones and teeth, cesium 137 in their muscles, iodine 131 in their thyroids? Why are so many women under 50 now getting breast cancer? Why are young men and women the primary age group suffering from AIDS, as well as a great range of new and surprising immune deficiency diseases? One can read Gould's book and join a movement to end this scourge, or dismiss him as a crackpot and cuddle up with Dixy Lee Ray

and a good mystery.

Epidemiologist Gould has been in the forefront of the battle against toxins since the 70's, when he conducted a zip-code-by-zip-code analysis of toxic waste sites and disease. Appointed to the EPA's science advisory board in 1977, he has spent the past twenty years documenting connections between radioactivity and mortality rates internationally and locally, historically and currently.

In 1945 the Hanford Nuclear Weapons Complex in Washington, producing plutonium for our first generation of atomic bombs, released into the atmosphere radioactive iodine that rivaled in magnitude that released in Chernobyl in 1986--the nuclear accident acknowledged as the worst in human history. Between Hanford and Chernobyl the planet endured decades of fallout from atmospheric bomb test equivalent to 40,000 Hiroshimas. The impact on the hormonal and immune systems of more than eighty million baby boomers was, according to Gould, immediate and enduring.

The percentage of underweight live births rose by over 40 percent in New York state between 1945 and 1965, as strontium 90 seeped into human bone from atmospheric abuse. Gould charts an epidemic rise in cancer and leukemia during the 50's in children aged 5 to 9. By 1980, they were hit by a wave of immune deficiency disease never before experienced by this age group.

Economist and statistician, business entrepreneur and profoundly concerned activist, Gould--a wise and scholarly man now in his 80's--marched into his retirement committed to exposing the dreadful escalation of mortality rates caused by low level radiation. In the introduction to *The Enemy Within*, he explains his use of statistical methodology that enabled his success in business, as an expert witness. he credits such predecessors as Linus Pauling, Andrei Sakharov, Alice Stewart and especially Rachel Carson, who in *Silent Spring* identified strontium 90 as a "sinister partner" that interacted with and intensified the effect of pesticide and other toxic chemicals, increasing cancer risks.

During the fifties, the message was ignored and ridiculed. In my own research I was stunned to find a memo from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to President Eisenhower wondering why that meddling scientist Rachel Carson should be so concerned about future generations: after all, she was an old maid, with no children. And now, fifty-one years after Hiroshima, ten years after Chernobyl, the game goes on. Whistle blowers and environmentalists are still derided by mainstream politicians and pundits.

Gould reports a 37 percent increase in Russian mortality since the 1986 accident; male life expectancy dropped from 65 in 1986 to less than 58 in 1994. In 1958 Andrei Sakharov

predicted that radioactive strontium would cause both immediate and delayed harm to human immune systems. But the Soviet establishment silenced him when he protested hydrogen bomb tests in 1961 because they would cause millions of premature deaths worldwide; he pointed out that man-made radiation would accelerate the mutation of microorganisms--which would especially endanger vulnerable immune systems.

Gould and his associates at the Radiation and Public Health Project, a not-for-profit based in New York, monitor the health effects not only of atmospheric nuclear tests and accidents but also the little drizzles, sneaky seepage and hidden efluvium of low-level radiation. Using data from the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control, state health departments, and tumor registries, among other sources, Gould documents the impact of radiation on the residents of "nuclear counties," the 1,319 counties in proximity to one of the sixty civilian and military nuclear reactors in the United States. The results are alarming: Cancer, AIDS, various birth defects and chronic fatigue syndrome occur more frequently in irradiated areas than elsewhere. As compared with every county in the nation, 55 of the 60, reactor sites he studied had a significantly elevated current breast cancer rate that cannot be explained by chance or genetic factors.

There are sections of this book written with such grip-

ping power that one is left breathless with anguish.

"Fallout and immune Deficiency" begins with a devastating chart based on data from the Connecticut Tumor Registry documenting that breast cancer incidence rates actually declined between 1939 and 1944, the last pre-nuclear years. Those rates rose nearly three-fold after 1945, and continue to rise today as women with breast cancer organize—"1 in 9." Since the beginning of the nuclear age, 1.5 million American women have died breast cancer.

Gould's earlier book, *Deadly Decal: Low-Level Radiation, High-Level Coverup*, co-written with Benjamin Goldman and translated into Japanese and Russian, has been well used by anti-nuclear activists. It helped shut down the dangerous Trojan and Yankee Rowe reactors in Oregon and Massachusetts. Now *The Enemy Within* is another call for action. It explains the catastrophe many of us living on Long Island's East End are entirely aware of. Almost every family has a tragedy.

Let me be frank. I know Gould, and I admire his work. I live in his community, currently America's premier breast cancer factory. From Fire Island to Montauk, through the fashionable Hamptons, it is one of the most beautiful places on earth. Incomparable sunsets over the seemingly crystalline waters of our region enchant tourists and residents, farmers and fisherfolk. But there is a flaw: More women contract

breast cancer here than any where else in the country.

Gould amply demonstrates the reasons: Twelve miles to the north on the shores of Long Island Sound are three Millstone reactors, currently closed pending a Nuclear Regulatory Commission review of countless safety violations; in the heart of central Suffolk county, two small reactors at the Brookhaven National Laboratory have for forty-five years discharged radioactive iodine, strontium and tritium into the air and into the Peconic River running into the bay between East End's north and south forks. In Suffolk, women have experienced a 40 percent increase in age-adjusted breast cancer mortality since 1950. We never had to endure a nuclear war to be blitzed by nuclear fallout.

Prominent among those who trivialize and dismiss Gould's work are agents of the nuclear industry, who, inevitably, call his findings lies, damned lies, and statistics. Initially, when public officials were told Suffolk County has the highest breast cancer rate in the United States, they blamed the victims. Major studies have indicated that breast cancer is more common among affluent, Jewish women—who presumably eat Jewish food. Naturally, women protested: Jewish women in Suffolk stopped eating Jewish food before their mothers left the Bronx. Who can find herring smothered in sour cream on the East End? There is another, more relevant explanation:

There is a Millstone around our necks, a Brookhaven in our waterways. For many of us, Gould's work represents truths, damned truths, and statistics.

His book is full of astonishing details--and the vibrancy of the ongoing struggle that includes a billion-dollar community lawsuit filed against Brookhaven this past February. Gould and his associates were given a grant by the United Methodist Church and donations from affluent East Enders to conduct the first independent clinical survey of Brookhaven's impact on water, soil, fish, wildlife and humans. Naturally, the lab vigorously opposes Gould's current study of strontium 90 in baby teeth--which he is conducting not only on Long Island but in the area around Los Alamos and Albuquerque.

Gould assures us that there is still time--if we regroup and reorganize, protest and agitate. By demonstrating the connection between radioactivity and immune deficiency diseases, *The Enemy Within* should help drive a stake into the heart of the nuclear industry. Since the alternative is extinction, we must change the course of history. Gould and his associates at the Radiation and Public Health Project, Earnest Sternglass, Joseph Mangano and William McDonnell, give us the evidence upon which to decide: The time is now to opt for life, for the love of life.

PHS life member Blanche Wiesen Cook, Distinguished Professor

of History at John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, is the author of many works including Eleanor Roosevelt: Volume I, 1884-1933. Volume Two is scheduled to come out this year.

The above article is reprinted from *The Nation* (December 9, 1996).

IRAQ CRISIS

A number of U.S. peace movement groups have pulled together a site to track the Iraq Crisis and provide weekly commentary and opinions. Hosted on the Nonviolence Web, home to dozens of U.S. peace organizations, it is linked to background pieces, action alerts, a "what you can do" section, and a discussion board. Perhaps most importantly, there's a section where participants can list local demonstrations and start building a grassroots movement against military action in the Gulf. The "Iraq Crisis Antiwar Homepage" is located at: <http://www.nonviolence.org/campaigns/iraq.htm>



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