History of Peacemaking
“Peace, if it ever exists, will not be based on the fear of war, but on the love of peace. It will not just be abstaining from war, but it will be coming to a peaceful state of mind.”

Julian Brenda
20th Century
French philosopher
What is Peace?

• An ideal of harmony and tranquility
• Absence of organized violence
• Referring to our spiritual life, peace is inner and communal peace
• Referring to our political life, peace is an order and set of stable relationships between sovereign, equal states
• Peace can also be a condition imposed by a powerful ruler, for example, Alexander’s empire was peace from above, and the Catholic Church with its “just war theory” in the Middle Ages was peace imposed by the Pope, or peace in the Tokagawa shogunate was imposed by the Shogun.
Peace is closely associated with justice. Many people think peace will only come when justice prevails.

“The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.”

Martin Luther King, Jr.
A Brief History of Peacemaking Before the Modern Era
• Primate relatives (chimps, bonobos and gorillas) in our human family tree who recognize each other, smooth over conflict, experience grief when a member of band dies, and show concern when a member is injured.
Peacemaking in Hunter/Gatherer Bands and small villages

Hunter/Gatherer bands are egalitarian, decisions are made by consensus among elders, people habitually cooperate, and conflict is resolved by discussion of each parties needs and wishes, intervention by elders, punishment of wrongs, and rituals of forgiveness and reconciliation.
Hebrew Prophet’s view of Peace Based on Justice

“Come, let us go up to the mountain of the lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, that he may teach us his ways and that we may walk in his paths. He shall judge between the nations; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore.”

Book of Isaiah
720 BC
Hindus chanted hymns of praise to the spiritual Oneness of the cosmos. These hymns, written down in the *Vedas*, reflect a reverence for life which is *ahimsa*, the refusal to do harm to life.

Buddhism also manifests a strong reverence for life.

“Hatred does not cease by hatred, it ceases by love. Let a man overcome anger by love, let him overcome evil by good, let him overcome greed by generosity, lies, by truth.”
Confucius was asked by a student “Is there one word which would serve as a rule of practice for all of one’s life? Confucius replied: “Is not reciprocity such a word? What you do not done to yourself, do not do to others.”

Confucian Analects

Lao Tzu said “Return love for hatred. Otherwise, when a great hatred is reconciled, some of it will surely remain.”

Tao-Te- Ching
Greco-Roman Concepts of Peace

A harmonious, prosperous natural order

The Greek Goddess of Peace was Eirene identified with the seasons, the fertility of the earth, and the God of wealth Plutos.
Pythagoras believed in the essential unity and harmony of the universe. He held personal identity was not limited to the city-state. “To a wise man, the whole world is open; for the native land of a good soul is the whole earth.”
Hesiod, Virgil, Aristophanes, Pindar
Identified peace with nature and depicted war as the enemy of agricultural life and prosperity
Said destructive emotions came about because of errors in judgment. Wise men do not have destructive emotions, they learn to restrain their emotions.

Stoics rejected violence and also rejected distinctions of race, caste, and sex in favor of universal human equality. Seneca, a Roman Stoic, wrote “The highest wisdom is to withdraw from the state and cultivate the kind of peace that is inner peace.”
First Line of *Iliad* by Homer is:

“The wrath of Achilles is my theme, that fatal wrath which... brought the Achaeans so much suffering and sent the gallant souls of many to their deaths.”
Jesus Christ’s View of Peace

“Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you, bless those who curse you, pray for those who abuse you. To him who strikes you on the cheek, offer the other also. And as you wish that men would do to you, do also to them.”

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God.

Sermon on the Mount

1st Century CE
Approaches to Peace 400’s-1800’s CE

1. Inner peace was pursued by hermits, monks, and nuns in Europe.

2. Czech Brethren, Anabaptists, German Brethren, Mennonites, and Quakers were pacifist Christian denominations who believed the community is answerable only to its own law of love and must separate itself from the use of force which governments maintain to keep order.

3. The “Just War Theory” was formulated by the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages. It details the circumstances in which it is right to go to war and the conditions in which the conduct of war may be ethical. These circumstances revolve around self-defense.
Hugo Grotius (1583-1645)

Considered the father of international law, Grotius wrote in the 1600’s when European nations were competing for trade and colonies. He used natural law theory as a basis for his ideas, that is, there are natural and purposeful laws to the universe. In his most famous work, *On the Law of War and Peace*, he asserted that international justice must be pursued in the resort to war. Just causes for war would be self-defense, repairing injury, and inflicting punishment. He also formulated, in his famous book, *The Free Seas*, which led to the idea that the seas were international territory. Later formulations included the distance in which a cannon could protect the coast, 3 miles, would be officially recognized as the territorial limit of each nation.
Citizen Initiatives and Official Agreements (1815-1914)
The concept that a league of nations would control conflict and promote peace between states was outlined in 1795, in Immanuel Kant’s book *Perpetual Peace*.

International co-operation for “collective security” originated in the Concert of Europe which developed after the Napoleonic Wars in the 1800’s. This was an attempt to maintain a balance between the European states and thereby avoid war.

This period also saw the development of international law with the first Geneva Conventions establishing laws about humanitarian relief during war and the international Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 governing rules of war and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.
19th Century Peace Movement

As time went on the idea of peace took the forms of pacifism and liberal internationalism. People wanted a lawful international order and respect for the rights of peoples.

Many Peace Congresses were held in the mid-1800’s with people expressing optimism about peace and Peace Societies and Associations were formed.

By the end of the 1800’s there were 300,000 European and American peace activists who were part of a transnational movement. They shared a common ideology called pacifism. This represented an advance in thinking, namely, that citizen initiatives can make a difference in international relations.
Paris Peace Congress of 1849 was presided over by Victor Hugo who proposed a united states of Europe. Elihu Burritt of the American Peace Society was also present. He had also been a founder of the League of Universal Brotherhood in 1846.
The optimism and dreams of this peace movement were shattered by the horrendous destructiveness of the Crimean War, the US Civil War, and wars of national unification in Germany and Italy. These wars were justified by claims of national self-determination.
Establishment of new peace organizations after 1871

- Inter-parliamentary Union for International Arbitration (1889)
- International Peace Bureau in Bern, Switzerland (1891)
- International League for Peace and Freedom (1867) Hugo and Angelo Umilta
- Hague Peace Conference 1899 on Rules and Customs of War (prisoners of war, sick and wounded, weapons) set up court of Arbitration in Hague, considerable women’s participation
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 1910
Peace Efforts During World War I (1914-1919)
Peace Efforts for World War I

- Appeals for Conciliation by leading peace activists, Henri La Fontaine, Bertrand Russell, Henri Golay, leading Socialists, and Pope Benedict XV.

- American Friends Service Committee founded in Philadelphia in 1917 to help members of pacifist faiths, Quaker, Amish, Brethren, and Mennonite perform alternative service. Conscientious Objection became official.

- Fellowship of Reconciliation In 1914, an ecumenical conference, was held in Switzerland by Christians seeking to prevent the outbreak of war in Europe. Before the conference ended, however, World War I had started and those present had to return to their respective countries. At a railroad station in Germany, two of the participants, Henry Hodgkin, an English Quaker, and Friedrich Sigmund -Schultze, a German Lutheran, pledged to find a way of working for peace even though their countries were at war. Out of this pledge Christians gathered in Cambridge, England in December 1914 to found the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

- The FOR-USA was founded one year later in 1915. FOR has since become an interfaith and international movement with branches and groups in over 40 countries and on every continent. Today the membership of FOR includes Jews, Christians, Buddhists, Muslims, and people of other faith traditions, as well as those with no formal religious affiliation.
Beginnings of anti-war efforts in the US

Social workers of the Henry Street Settlement house in New York City met to formulate a reaction to the war. These were people who worked with the poor and disinherited, helped settle immigrants, and realized that war undermined the cooperation and good will needed between peoples and was dividing immigrants against each other. They protested “not only the cruelty and barbarity of war, but the reversal of human relationships which war implied.”

Shortly afterward in January 1915 at a peace convention of 3,000 people in Washington, DC, with the help of Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Women’s Suffrage Movement, Jane Addams and Rosita Schwimmer, a Hungarian pacifist, founded the Women’s Peace Party. A preamble was adopted which later became the basis of Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points.

The Women’s Peace Party grew rapidly with chapters in many cities including one in Boston on Boylston St. with 2500 members.
Over 1,000 women met in Hague, Netherlands in April 1915 to protest World War I and devise a plan to end the war. They rejected the idea that war was inevitable. The organizers were prominent women in the International Women’s Suffrage Movement who saw connections between women’s struggle for equal rights and the struggle for peace.

Jane Addams and Rosika Schwimmer organized a trip to this meeting and out of it was born the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. Jane Addams was its first president.
These women devised a solution called “continuous mediation” whereby a commission of people from neutral countries would be available to help mediate an end to the war. This message was carried personally to the neutrals in Europe such as Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway, Switzerland, and Netherlands by Rosika Schwimmer and to the belligerents by Jane Addams. They received favorable replies.

In November 1915, Rosita Schwimmer and AP reporter, Louis Lochner, Director of the Chicago Peace Society, paid a visit to Henry Ford and told him of their ideas. Louis Lochner had recently met with David Starr, President of Stanford University and Chairman of the Fifth International Peace Congress and Woodrow Wilson in Washington DC to explore forming a commission of neutral nations for “continuous mediation.” Woodrow Wilson would not commit himself. Henry Ford had said in August “I am prepared to dedicate my life and my fortune to achieving peace.”

These people soon met again in New York City and Ford, excited about the prospects for peace, said “Men sitting around a table and not men dying in a trench will finally settle the differences.” This was when Lochner jokingly said “Why not a special ship to take the delegates over?” and Ford liked the idea, it would arouse a sharp interest in the whole endeavor.

Henry Ford chartered a Danish ship, Oscar II, to sail to Europe in December 1915 and said he wanted to have the soldiers “out of the trenches by Christmas”. Two hundred people went on the ship, it visited Scandinavian countries which were neutral, but overall the voyage accomplished nothing. Ford later said “At least we did not diminish the life and love that are in this world.
Henry Ford at Biltmore Hotel

Henry Ford on Oscar II
Henry Ford’s peace flag
President Woodrow Wilson
Views of the average American before US entry into World War I

The dominant American sentiment and the vast majority of Americans did not believe their interests and security were vitally involved in the outcome of the war and they desired to avoid participation if possible without sacrificing rights that should not be yielded. The prevalence and astonishing vitality of neutralism in spite of the severest provocations, and the efforts of propagandists on both sides, formed at once the unifying principle of American politics and the compelling reality with which President Woodrow Wilson had to deal from 1914-1917.

These visions for international order and the establishment of a League of Nations were announced by President Woodrow Wilson as the 14-Points in 1918.
House-Grey Memorandum

An effort by Col. Edward House, Wilson’s emissary to Europe and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary to set up a US-initiated peace convention. If Germany refused to attend, the US would enter the war on the side of the Allies.
Germany did refuse to attend a peace convention, and the US entered World War I for two other reasons:

• German U-boats (untersee boot) or submarines began unrestricted sinking of American merchant marine ships on the high seas, including the sinking of the British liner Lusitania in 1917

• German Foreign Secretary proposed a German alliance with Mexico in the Zimmerman Letter and said if Germany won the war Mexico would receive Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Wilson became alarmed with the revelation of the Zimmerman Letter and with the sinking of more and more US merchant ships, he prepared the nation for war, and in April 1917 Congress declared war on the Central powers.
End of War

Armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918 in a railway car in Compiegne Forest with French Marshall Foch and German Matthias Erzberger
“A burnt path across history”

“There never was such a break-up. All the old buoys which have marked the channel of our lives seem to have been swept away.”

Lord Esher
British politician and historian

8 million military killed, 10 million civilians killed, 21 million wounded, and $200 billion spent in the “war to end all wars”. 
Reasons for Failure of Treaty of Versailles

• A very harsh treaty, it left Germany without her many colonies, without 15% of her territory, without military forces, and required to pay heavy war reparations to winners, and required to accept sole responsibility for the war in a war guilt clause. This created enormous resentment in Germany. The German people demanded vengeance and under Hitler and his propaganda machine, they exacted that vengeance.
Alternatives to War (1919-1939)
International Cooperation
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Covenant of League of Nations

• Promoted international cooperation, peace and security and fostered open, just, and honorable relations between nations

• Established membership and structure of League, and ways of settling disputes, controlling weapons, and fostering disarmament.

• The US did not join, but 58 nations did

• The headquarters was in Geneva because Switzerland was neutral and hadn’t fought in World War 1.
Reasons for Failure of the League

- Many violations when Soviet Union invaded Finland, when Japan invaded Manchuria (1931), and Italy invaded Ethiopia (1935)
- Failure of US to join (partly due to 2 Republican Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and William Borah)
- Failure to help resolve Spanish Civil War
World Court

• First Court of International Justice was established as part of the League of Nations in 1922. It was located in the Peace Palace in the Hague, Netherlands.
• When the UN was created the court changed its name to the International Court of Justice.
• In 2003 the International Criminal court was added to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity.
World Court  
Hague, Netherlands
Washington Naval Treaty (1922)

Five signatory nations agreed to restrict their navies to the status quo at the time the treaty went into effect in 1922. The five powers were: British Empire, United States, The Empire of Japan, the French Third Republic, and the Kingdom of Italy. The US representative was Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.
Other pacts and protocols of the 1920’s

• Protocol to Limit Chemical and Biological Weapons (1925)

• Proposals for general and complete disarmament to reduce the ability to fight war by Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Georgi Chicherin, Genoa Conference, 1922; Herbert Hoover, June 1922; Maxim Litvinov, 1927.

• Proposals for arms control to greatly limit arms production to lowest amount needed for defense
Beginnings of peace education

The League of Nations launched a program in 1925 for “peace education to train the younger generation to regard international cooperation as the normal method of conducting world affairs.”
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1929)

An international treaty signed by 63 nations providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. While it failed in a practical way to prevent war, it became the legal basis for the notion of crimes against peace (used at Nuremberg) and the notion of the use of military force being a violation of international law.
Moral Disarmament

In the midst of technical debates for disarmament, there were also campaigns for moral disarmament. British peace advocate Caroline Playne defined moral disarmament as “the transformation of the aggressive, vindictive, and revengeful mentality into a conciliatory mentality...the sacrifice of national interests into interests of the larger human family...altruism substituted for egotism...reason and equity instead of passion and injustice.”
Evolution of pacifist ideas

Pacifism evolved from the early Christian church to the pacifist denominations of the 1600’s. It encouraged personal behavior based on a higher moral law than what prevailed in the world. This led pacifists to separate from society into their own religious communities. The crisis of World War I, however, encouraged pacifists to engage in social activism. Their goal was to transform attitudes. The Protestant churches emphasized peace and justice, sponsored international exchanges, and stressed mediation, compromise, and a disciplined nonviolence.
Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, mathematician, and pacifist, championed free trade between nations and anti-imperialism. Imprisoned for activism during World War I, he remained a pacifist until he died.
Albert Einstein supported the League of Nations, world disarmament, and world government. He said “Suffering is more acceptable to me than violence.” In the last days of his life he collaborated with Bertrand Russell on a Manifesto to scientists calling them to foster peaceful resolution of disputes.
Martin Buber

German theologian who became a leader of the pacifist wing of Zionism. He championed a bi-national state in Palestine where Jews and Arabs would political equality.
Reinhold Niebuhr

An American theologian of the 20th century who wanted to get beyond a superficial understanding of human beings to find out why attitudes and behavior conducive to violence were reinforced by social institutions and public policy.
Pacifist Organizations in the interwar period of 1930’s

Together the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the International League of Peace and Freedom, the American Friends Service Committee, and the War Resisters League formed a pacifist international. Committed to nonviolence, they mobilized coalitions on foreign policy issues and cooperated with peace groups for peace education, disarmament, economic justice, and peaceful dispute settlement. In the 1930’s they participated in debates over neutrality, appeasement, and collective security.
Problems of Security in the 1930’s

The challenge of the 1930’s was should they insist on strict observance of the peace treaties or should they allow for the possibility of revision based on circumstances. The dilemma was summarized by a French delegate to the League of Nations in 1921: “We are spectators to a strange duel, a duel between the spirit of war and revenge on one hand and the spirit of cooperation and peace on the other hand. We can only feel secure when all nations are on a stable foundation and follow the ideals of justice, dignity and liberty.”
Collective security meant an obligation binding on all members to act together against any nation which engaged in warfare. This left unanswered: Under what conditions and whose direction would force be applied? How binding was the obligation to use force against an aggressor?

The League discussed a Protocol for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes linking collective sanctions with procedures for mediation and arbitration and disarmament. The protocol didn’t pass, it was thought to be too ambiguous to be binding.
A series of events in the 1930’s tested the Leagues effectiveness at *collective sanctions*. Japanese aggression in Manchuria (1931), Italian aggression in Ethiopia (1935), German reoccupation of the Rhineland (1936) and the Spanish Civil War (1936-1938). Only in the Ethiopian case was there a real effort to apply collective sanctions. The campaign became controversial because it was associated with the Soviet Union, a strong supporter of collective sanctions. Then the idea was abandoned just as Italy and Germany formed a fascist alliance.
Along with collective security, neutrality was another important concept of the 1930’s. Many neutral nations such as Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland were members of the League, and, in fact, the US maintained a position of neutrality since it didn’t even join the League. These nations perceived that intervening in disputes would jeopardize their security, undermine their economic viability, and incur risks they were not willing to take. They were willing, however, to mediate, provide humanitarian assistance, and help contain the war.
Appeasement was another strategy used in the 1930’s. It was influenced by the ideal of peace being voiced by many groups. It proceeded from the idea that Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles had assigned sole guilt to Germany and that other parts of the Treaty of Versailles had been unfair. This is why Britain accepted Italian expansion into Ethiopia, and German reoccupation of the Rhineland. And the French accepted the Japanese invasion of Manchuria because they felt the Chinese deserved it having violated treaties signed and failed to address Japanese grievances there over these violated treaties. Appeasement was accepted due to the economic depression of the 1930’s, the lack of desire to get involved, and the assumption the conflicts would remain localized.

Hitler became more and more ambitious, Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland in 1939, and European war ensued. Appeals for peace were made, but they did not stem the bloody tide.
World War II and Peace
(1939-1945)
Nonviolent Responses

World War II was fought against military aggression waged by dictatorial regimes. It was waged on a massive scale and encompassed the Eurasian landmass, Pacific islands, and all the earth’s seas and air space. There were blitzkreig raids, fire bombings, and the atomic bombing of Japan. Into this violent atmosphere came pacifist voices. Virginia Woolf, British novelist
Virginia Woolf, British novelist, wrote “Thoughts on Peace in an Air Raid” in 1940. Turn victory would overcome militarism itself. “This would be a cause more healing and creative than the dull dread of fear and hate.”
A.J. Muste, Dutch-born minister, labor organizer and secretary of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation urged pacifists to follow Gandhi and help the oppressed "develop nonviolent techniques."
A group of German students in Munich, members of the White Rose, distributed thousands of leaflets in German and Austrian cities in which they denounced the Nazis and advocated “passive resistance.” The three pictured, Hans and Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst, were executed in 1943.
Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish architect, rescued 100,000 Hungarian Jews as they were being deported to concentration camps in 1944.
Resistance campaigns against the Nazis in Denmark and Norway provided for transporting and giving sanctuary to Jews, publishing underground papers, giving weapons to Nazi resisters, sponsoring work stoppages when Nazis demanded work, and sabotaging Nazi efforts.
Protestant Minister, Andre Trocme, and his wife Magdo, pacifist Christians, secretly turned the French town of Le Chambon into a hiding place and way station for thousands of Jews. The people of Le Chambon had lived for hundreds of years in their culture of peace and “couldn’t have done otherwise.”
Opposition to Mass Destruction

The impact of industrial weaponry, aerial bombardment, and atomic weapons made World War II one of the most destructive wars in history. With 60 million dead and many more wounded and disabled, pacifists and concerned leaders and citizens spoke out.
Vera Brittain, horrified by what she saw as a nurse in World War I, wrote anti war books, such as *Massacre by Bombing* decrying the destructive power of “obliteration bombing”, the misuse of language, propaganda, and killing of civilians.
Concerned scientists such as Danish physicist Niels Bohr and German chemist James Franck warned against nuclear weapons and tried to prevent another arms race.
Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review*, argued in his most famous editorial, “Modern Man is Obsolete,” that nuclear weapons had made war suicidal and survival possible only with drastic changes in international behavior. He favored a federal world government reflecting the common slogan of those times “one world or none.”
ONE WORLD
Many other thinkers favored world government and “One World” which was the title of a popular book by Wendell Willkie, US presidential candidate in 1940. Emery Reves (Hungarian), Leonard Woolf (British), and Leon Blum (French) were early advocates of world federation.
WEB Du Bois wrote in one of his books *Democracy and Peace* in 1944, “the level of culture in the world has got to be raised if we are going to have democracy and if that democracy will bring peace.”
Political Security

During World War II the antifascist military coalition came to be called the “United Nations.” They were united around the principles of peace and international security and sought security through regional unity and world organization.
The Atlantic Charter (1941)

A statement of war aims of Britain and the US signed by Churchill and FDR aboard a ship near Newfoundland. They pledged to cooperate to insure: “no territorial changes except in accord with the people’s wishes,” that “people respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government they want” and pledged they “will endeavor to improve trade and raw materials which will insure prosperity.”

- A major concern was to make collective security effective and learn from flaws of the League of Nations
- FDR’s suggested that authority for collective action would rest with 4 leading powers (France, Britain, Russia, US) rather than with all members
- Declaration of Four Nations on General Security (1943) detailed plans
- Conference at Dumbarton Oaks (1944), near Washington DC, agreement was reached on the basic structure of the United Nations organization
- Critical issues regarding voting and membership were resolved by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin at Yalta in 1945.
- A meeting from April-June 1945 in San Francisco finalized the UN Charter
United Nations Charter

• Main goal “To eliminate the scourge of war and maintain international peace and security”
• A Security Council of 15 nations, 5 of which were great powers which were permanent members and actions for military force would require unanimous consent of these powers
• A General Assembly of all member nations each with one vote
MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF UN CHARTER

The United Nations Charter institutionalized ideas which had been evolving over the course of world history, but, in particular, the ideas of peace advocates of the 1800’s and first half of the 1900’s. The charter validated international law, collective security, peaceful change, social and economic justice, and human rights.

An array of measures became available for the peaceful settlement of disputes: negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement.

People realize the mass destruction of modern warfare made peace essential.
Peace in the Aftermath of World War II (1945-1960)
Nuremberg Trials 1945-1949

Physicians, judges, Hitler youth, and 22 Nazis tried for planning, conspiracy, war crimes and crimes against humanity
Baruch Plan 1946
A proposal by the US government to the UN Atomic Energy Commission written by Bernard Baruch, that nations exchange scientific information, control or eliminate atomic weapons, and establish inspection. The Soviet Union rejected this plan saying the UN was US dominated. The US then embarked on testing, deployment and developing nuclear weapons.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

Eleanor Roosevelt led an international commission of 15 members to write the declaration. It declared that rights adhered to all people regardless of nationality, race, gender, or religion.
First Pugwash Conference 1955
Presentation of Bertrand Russell-Albert Einstein Manifesto to encourage scientists to meet to discuss the peril of weapons of mass destruction and implore governments to find peaceful means to settle disputes.
Grenville Clark’s and Louis Sohn’s Peace Plan was described in *World Peace through World Law* written in 1958. It detailed how the UN could be turned into a federal world government which would include a permanent world police force, tribunals for dispute settlement, and complete disarmament.
McCloy-Zorin Disarmament Plan of 1961 described how to achieve verified and gradual arms reduction, improve means of settling international disputes, and create a UN military force.
Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil Rights Movement 1955-1968
Nonviolent struggle for equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.
Vietnam War Protest (1966-1973)

Student marches and demonstrations 1964-1973
Norman Morrison set himself on fire at Pentagon 1965
Vets turn in decorations to White House – 1966 and 1971
Vietnam Vets Against the War 1967
Berrigan Brothers Catonsville 9 burnt draft files - 1968
National Student Strike at 450 campuses – 1970
Kent State Shootings during a demonstration – 1970
Camden 28 raid by religious clergy on draft offices – 1971
Winter Soldier Hearings - 1971
Anti Nuclear Weapons Efforts (1980’s-Present)

• Nuclear Weapons Freeze Randall Forsberg, Dr. Helen Caldicott

• Formation of SANE

• Jonathan Schell, *Fate of the Earth*

• Plowshares 8 - Berrigan Brothers
Other Current Efforts for Peace

- Creation of the International Criminal Court – 2003
- Worldwide protests of US invasion of Iraq
- Ongoing Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in many countries
- Chomsky and Zinn oppose US imperialism
- Ongoing efforts for peace in Israel/Palestine
- UN Peacekeeping Missions
- Peace Education expanding
- Colleges, universities, cities and towns creating cultures of peace
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