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15 July
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2019



Writing

in times of conflict

EXHIBITION GUIDE & EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS



UNIVERSITY
OF LONDON
SENATE HOUSE
LIBRARY

Explore the power of words used to strive for
peace & reconciliation over the last 100 years
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Welcome

A warm welcome to Senate House Library's exhibition *Writing in Times of Conflict*. You can discover over 100 items in one room, representing a variety of voices who have used the written word to try and achieve peace and reconciliation over the last century.

The items on display are drawn from the rich and extensive collections held at Senate House Library, which cares for more than 2 million books, 50 unique Special Collections and over 1,600 archives. It is one of the UK's largest academic libraries for the arts, humanities and social sciences, holding a wealth of primary source material from the medieval period to the modern age.

This exhibition and accompanying events explore the power of the written word in some of the most difficult and troubling times in recent history. We hope your visit will be thought-provoking and inspiring, providing time for reflection on how these stories can help us navigate a path towards peace in today's world and in future.

Dr Nick Barratt,
Director, Senate House Library



Overview

This exhibition showcases the power of words to achieve peace and reconciliation in response to conflicts over the last 100 years.

Explore some of the world's most notable conflicts through the eyes and words of people that where there, and consider some of the world's biggest questions...Is the pen mightier than the sword? Can there ever be world peace?

The exhibition starts in 1919 just after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles marked the formal end of the First World War, which led to the establishment of contemporary peace movements. It explores some of the most significant military, environmental and economic conflicts that ensued right up until 2019, touching on current political issues such as Brexit, economic inequality, and climate change.

There are many bold stories by well-known writers on display. These include one of the first editions of John Maynard Keynes' *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, a rare

signed copy of *in our time* by Ernest Hemingway, a letter from Virginia Woolf describing bombers flying overhead, and a first edition of Carol Ann Duffy's thought-provoking play *My Country: a Work in Progress*. These are complemented by unique photographs and documents, such as one of the few surviving photostatic copies of the 'Nazi Black Book', listing peace activists and politicians targeted by the Gestapo. The Ministry of Information, which was based at Senate House during the Second World War, gave it to the Library in 1945.

Told through Senate House Library's global collections, *Writing in Times of Conflict* combines a selection of narratives by writers, journalists, politicians and local communities from Africa, Latin America and Europe, divided into four main themes:

Writing for Peace

Writing in Wartime

Writing from Exile

Writing in Protest

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The signing of the Treaty of Versailles at the Paris Peace Conference on 28 June 1919 brought about a period of peace between Germany and the Allied Powers after the First World War. Critical voices such as John Maynard Keynes and Norman Angell predicted that the harsh conditions imposed on Germany would jeopardise Europe's economic well-being and long-term stability. Meanwhile, the establishment of the League of Nations in 1920 was a turning point in the effort to achieve world peace and collective security through arbitration and negotiation.

Against the backdrop of international diplomacy, the advancement of the international women's peace movement was unstoppable. The foundation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) by Jane Adams in 1919 was a significant milestone in this effort to secure peace permanently, as told in her own history of the WILPF.

During the inter-war period, prominent writers such as H.G. Wells, Virginia Woolf, Muriel Lester and Vera Brittain campaigned for disarmament and to remove the causes of war. Similarly, Aldous Huxley explored the philosophy of non-violence as the only rational way to achieve a state of peace and friendship.

The Spanish Civil War prompted many writers and activists from all over the world to denounce the atrocities of the conflict, and to advocate the power of words for peace and

reconciliation. In the aftermath of the Second World War, numerous personal and collective narratives reflected on the moral and ethical consequences of war, and whether world peace was a tangible possibility or a utopian aspiration.

The advent of the Cold War saw the proliferation of nuclear weapons as an immediate threat to a very fragile equilibrium. In this context, writing was used to condemn war and to campaign for non-violent means to achieve world peace. Organisations such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) highlighted the danger of nuclear warfare and urged the abolition of nuclear arsenals.

The latter part of the 20th century raged with wars across the globe. Prominent activists such as Rigoberta Menchú in Guatemala and Nelson Mandela in South Africa used the power of their words to denounce injustice and oppression against their peoples, thus becoming living symbols of resolution of conflict.

In the early decades of the 21st century, ongoing conflicts continue to raise questions about peace-making and the power words have to bring about change.

The Economic Consequences of the Peace

John Maynard Keynes

London: Macmillan, 1920

After the First World War, John Maynard Keynes attended the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 as a delegate of the British Treasury. In this book, he argues for a more generous peace than that offered by the Treaty of Versailles and its associated treaties. He criticises the 'brutal' peace terms designed to crush the defeated Central Powers and proposes instead a more equitable and integrated economic system that would ensure the well-being of all of Europe. The book was a best-seller throughout the world, and it established Keynes' reputation as a leading economist. In Britain, his views became widely held in academic circles and in America, they supported the public opinion against the treaties and against joining the League of Nations.

The Peace Treaty and the Economic Chaos of Europe

Norman Angell

London: The Swarthmore Press, 1919

Norman Angell was an English pacifist writer and Member of Parliament, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933. This book appeared almost simultaneously with Keynes' and covered much of the same ground. Whilst painting a vivid picture of the truly appalling economic ruin into which the whole of Europe was plunged after the war, Angell advocated for a drastic revision of the Treaty. True to his earlier views published in his 'cult' book *The Great Illusion* (1909) that war between industrial countries was futile, and economically and socially irrational, here Angell insisted on the economic interdependence of all European nations and proposed an energetic economic policy for the re-establishment of industry.

An Insurance Against War

[London]: League of Nations Union, 1922

The League of Nations Union (LNU) was the largest and most influential organisation in the British peace movement in inter-war politics, with almost a quarter of a million subscribers at its peak in 1931. It was formed in October 1918 by the merger of the League of Free Nations Association and the League of Nations Society, and was based on the ideals of the League of Nations to promote a new, transparent system of international relations, human rights, disarmament and collective security. LNU enjoyed cross-party support throughout the 1920s and 1930s, turning the mainstream British society to the cause of the League of Nations. Its most successful activities included being at the forefront of the No More War demonstrations, the Peacemakers' Pilgrimage in 1926, and the Peace Ballot of 1934-5.

Why the League Has Failed

By "Vigilantes"

The New People's Library, volume XI

London: Victor Gollancz, 1938

The League of Nations was founded in 1919. The first intergovernmental organisation to preserve international peace and security, it was tasked with settling disputes peacefully between nations and promoting disarmament. By the late 1930s, it became clear that the high hopes placed in the League of Nations had been disappointed. In 1937, Aldous Huxley criticised the way the League operated and argued that the League was in fact military in its nature, formed of societies which were organising for war. There were also deeper, integral weaknesses that finally led to its demise. Many countries, mainly the United States, never joined the organisation, others like Germany and the Soviet Union were not allowed to join; the

League did not have its own armed forces and lacked the power to stop countries attacking each other. The principle of collective security often conflicted with international relations. After the Second World War the United Nations replaced The League of Nations.

Peace and Bread in Time of War

Jane Addams

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922

First published in 1922 during the “Red Scare,” this is Jane Addams’ eighth book and the third concerning her views on pacifism. She writes autobiographically, portraying the efforts for peace made by the Women’s Peace Party in the United States during the Great War, and their connection with women from other countries. They worked together for the founding of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in 1919 in Geneva. Addams was the WILPF’s U.S. Section’s first president, leading it to become one of the most active and influential organisations in the American peace movement between the two world wars, with a peak membership of approximately 16,000 in the mid-1930s. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.

Entertaining Gandhi

Muriel Lester

London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson, 1932

Muriel Lester was a Christian pacifist who travelled with Mahatma Gandhi in India many times before and during her role as Travelling Secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. Muriel accompanied Gandhi on his anti-untouchability tour during 1934. She was attracted by Gandhi’s non-violent struggle for independence and they shared many political views. Like him, she was critical of the

rich and committed herself to voluntary poverty and a simple life. She donated her wealth to Kingsley Hall in East London and when the Second World War broke out, Muriel organised anti-war activity there. Her book tells the story of Gandhi’s stay at Kingsley Hall during his visit as the representative of the Indian National Congress Party to the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931.

What Are You Going to Do About It? The Case for Constructive Peace

Aldous Huxley

London: Chatto and Windus, 1936

Aldous Huxley was a lifelong pacifist, mostly active in the 1930s when he spoke publicly, organised events, wrote pamphlets and joined the Peace Pledge Union Campaign to put an end to the war. These experiences lend themselves to two of the fiction works he was also writing at the time – *Eyeless in Gaza* and *Ends and Means*. This pamphlet is structured around eleven objections to pacifism, which Huxley seeks to refute. It concludes with a chapter about what pacifists can do to prevent the impending Second World War. His measured approach was met with a very hostile response and this work became one of the 1930s most frequently vilified texts. C. Day Lewis fiercely answered to Huxley in his pamphlet *We’re Not Going to Do Nothing*.

We’re Not Going to Do Nothing

C. Day Lewis

London: Left Review, 1936

Cecil Day-Lewis was a talented leftist radical and regarded by some as the archetypal poet of the 1930s, later Poet Laureate in 1968-72. During the Second World War he worked as a publications’ editor in the Ministry of

Information. On the brink of the Spanish Civil War, Day-Lewis fired off this pamphlet as an immediate riposte to Aldous Huxley's pacifist pamphlet *What Are You Going to Do About It?*, accusing him of a position that was too academic and abstract.

The Common Sense of World Peace

H. G. Wells

London: Leonard & Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, 1929

H. G. Wells delivered this brilliant and moving address in the Reichstag at Berlin on Monday, 15 April 1929. His tone is prophetic in his criticism "of the League of Nations and of all these ineffective sentimental peace treaties on the part of national governments and national statesmen." He asserts that national sentiment and patriotism are superficial things, merely obstructions to be cleared away for the sentiment of cosmopolitanism, alone capable of limiting war and maintaining international peace. Well's thesis was striking and at odds at the time with many other authors who clung to the idea that nations and nationality are inevitable and do not hinder international friendship.

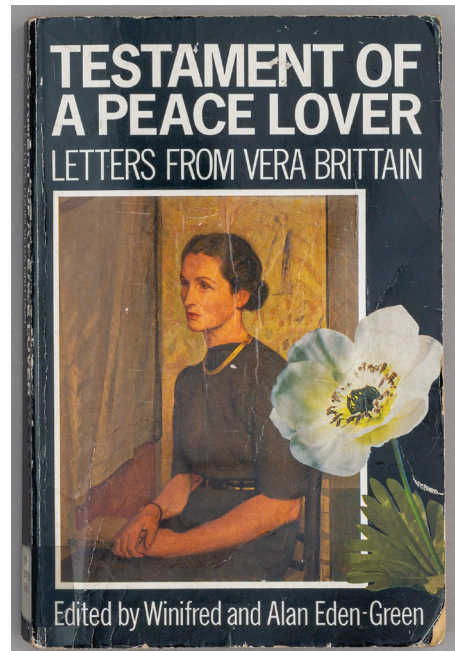
Testament of a Peace Lover: Letters from Vera Brittain

Winifred and Alan Eden-Green (Eds)

London: Virago Press, 1988

The young nurse who had made her name as a pacifist writer with a best-selling memoir *Testament of Youth* (1933) had, by the start of the Second World War, also become a vocal practical pacifist who raised funds for the Peace Pledge Union, spoke at rallies, and wrote articles for the pacifist magazine *Peace News*. By writing 'letters to peace lovers'

she put her reputation on the line with her opposition to saturation bombing and to the Government's 'unconditional surrender' aim to end the war. She advocated the preservation of humanitarian values and gave a different perspective to momentous events such as Dunkirk, the German invasion of Russia, and the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In 1945, her name was listed in the 'Nazi Black Book' of nearly 3,000 people to be arrested in Britain after a German invasion.



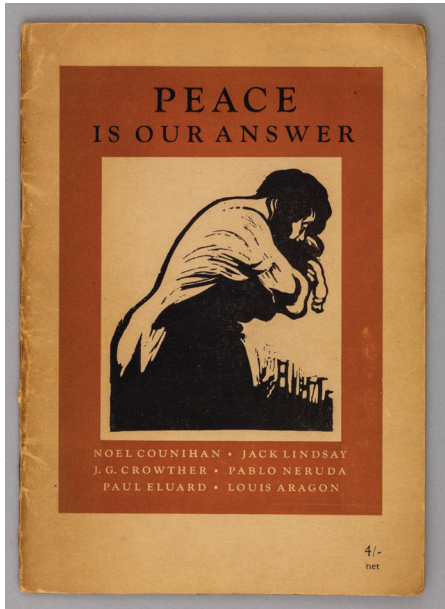
Peace Is Our Answer

Linocuts by Noel Counihan, and poems by Jack Lindsay

London: Collets Holdings, [c.1950]

An enormously prolific Australian-born writer, Jack Lindsay served initially in the British Army during the Second World War, and from 1943 worked for the War Office on theatrical scripts. In this peace poetry collection, he includes

poems by Paul Eluard, Pablo Neruda, and Louis Aragon. Noel Counihan, an Australian art activist, made art in response to politics and social hardships of his times. He worked as a cartoonist for various left-wing publications, including the Communist Party's paper in the 1930s and *The Guardian* in the 1940s and 1950s.



The End of This War

Storm Jameson
P.E.N. Books
London: Allen & Unwin, 1941

Storm Jameson had lost her brother and many friends in the Great War. She wrote many novels engaging with the sense of fragmentation and the tragedies that afflicted the post-war world in the wake of the traumas of trench warfare, of which her own husband had been a victim. She was very active in helping refugees from Europe. From 1939 she was president of the British branch of

the International PEN Association, giving her support to refugee writers. She was also a founding member of the Peace Pledge Union. The outbreak of the Second World War put an end to her pacifism. Storm continued to write about the rise of totalitarian regimes, the scale of the Holocaust and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. She wrote the introduction to the 1952 British edition of *The Diary of Anne Frank* and continued to be much involved with refugees during the Cold War.

Is Peace Possible?

Kathleen Lonsdale
Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books,
1957

Kathleen Lonsdale was a committed Christian pacifist and a sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union, as well as a career scientist. In her life she attained several firsts for female scientists, among which the first woman tenured professor at University College London. Lonsdale was attracted to Quakerism for its stance on peace and became a member in 1935. During the Second World War, Lonsdale sheltered refugees, and in 1943, she spent a month in jail for refusing to register for civil defence duties or to pay a fine. She then wrote a pamphlet on prison reform. After the war, Lonsdale became an anti-nuclear campaigner, joined the British Association of Atomic Scientists, and served as President of the British section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In this pamphlet, Lonsdale felt that the causes of war should be removed by promoting just relationships among nations, even if it meant taking such radical steps as addressing uneven wealth and resource distribution between rich and poor nations.

A Pacifist's War

Frances Partridge

London: Phoenix, 1978, 1996

The last surviving member of the Bloomsbury Group, Frances Partridge published her first book in 1978, many years after the war. She edited the diaries she had kept of hers and her husband Ralph's life at Ham Spray House throughout the Second World War. They both hated war but did not suffer outwardly for their pacifist views. At their house in rural Wiltshire, the Partridges hosted a string of Bloomsbury friends, providing refuge from bombardment, food shortages, and general war-weariness. The diary extracts give an intimate account of the lively activities at Ham Stray as they are held together by the underlying story of an atrocious war.

The Moral Equivalent to War

William James

London: Peace Pledge Union, [c.194-]

In this extraordinary essay, based on a speech delivered at Stanford University in 1906 and first published in 1910, William James' outlines his utopia – the moral equivalent of war against man is war against nature. A committed pacifist, James argues for a 'forceful' type of pacifism that could channel the innate warlike virtues of youth and their spirit of patriotism demanded by war into peaceful civic duties and jobs required in maintaining a peaceful industrial society. His idea is the origin of organised national service. Huxley admired the work of William James and he would later expound the idea of a 'moral equivalent of war' in his *Encyclopaedia of Pacifism* published by the Peace Pledge Union in 1937. Margaret Mead in her essay 'Warfare is

only an invention – not a biological necessity' also published by the PPU, strongly refutes James's view that man needs some outlet for his aggressive behaviour in order to avoid war.

The British People Stopped a War

Donald Port

London: Published for the Peace Pledge Union by Peace News, 1945

The Peace Pledge Union is the oldest secular pacifist organisation in Britain, which has been campaigning for a warless world since 1934. 135,000 men joined then and made a pledge never to support war. In 1936 membership was also opened to women. In 1937 the older No More War Movement merged with the PPU. In a thousand groups around the country, the PPU campaigned tirelessly against a war it feared was on the horizon. When war came, membership dwindled but protests against particular aspects of the war, such as intensive bombing of German cities, grew, as did the regular publishing and distribution of *Peace News*. In the early 1950s the PPU continued to oppose all kinds of war and became active in the nuclear disarmament movement. It strongly opposed the war in Vietnam in the 1960s, the Falklands in the 1980s, the Gulf war in the 1990s, and has been concerned with achieving peace in Northern Ireland.

I Renounce War: the Story of the Peace Pledge Union

Sybil Morrison

London: Sheppard Press, 1962

Sybil Morrison was a suffragist and a pacifist who in 1936 became one of the first women members of the Peace Pledge Union (PPU – the British section of the War Resisters International). She was the secretary of the

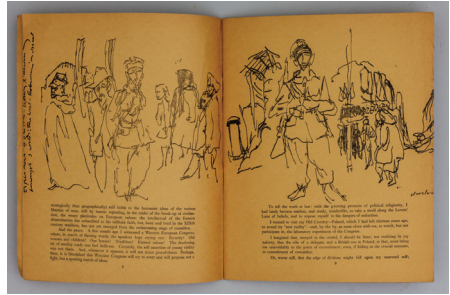
short-lived Women's Peace Campaign set up by the PPU at the end of 1939. During 1940 she spent six months in the Holloway prison having broken wartime regulations by speaking against the war at Speakers' Corner. Sybil was also an active member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and other campaigning bodies, working with some of the most famous individuals in radical politics in the first half of the 20th century. Sybil wrote this first history of the Peace Pledge Union, published in 1962.

Confessions of a Congress Delegate: Being an Account of the Adventures of an Artist-delegate to the International Congress of Intellectuals for Peace

Feliks Topolski

London: London Gallery Editions, 1949

Artists have often served the cause of peace and used their creativity to reflect on it. Feliks Topolski's book is such an example. It provides an illustrated chronicle of his attendance to the International Congress of Intellectuals for Peace in Wroclaw, Poland, in 1949. The congress was organized by the Polish authorities and the Soviet Union. Its objective was to undermine what was perceived as American imperialism. The congress also aimed to hinder the West's nuclear programmes by influencing world opinion. Among the many left-wing attendees were Pablo Picasso, Bertolt Brecht and Aldous Huxley.



**Religion for Peace:
Findings of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, Kyoto, 1970**

Tokyo: Japanese Committee of WCRP, 1973

The first World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) was held in Kyoto, Japan, in October 1970. It came about after much preparation during the preceding decade at the initiative of four religious leaders in the United States. The Kyoto Conference (1st world assembly) brought together about 250 delegates from ten major religions and from 39 nations to discuss the areas of disarmament, development, and human rights. The focus of attention was religion as applied to current world problems. Initially, the major support for WCRP, financial and otherwise, came from Japan and the United States. Through the years, a network of regional and national committees of WCRP were developed throughout the world. Four other world conferences have been held since the Kyoto Conference in 1970.

A World of Peace and Plenty

Rita Hinden

London: A Labour Party Discussion Pamphlet, 1951

Rita Hinden was a South African activist who settled in Britain in 1938 to work as a journalist

and campaigner on colonial issues. She founded the Fabian Colonial Bureau where she produced numerous pamphlets and wrote her first book, *Plan for Africa*. She continued her anti-colonial campaigning through her various government committee roles for the Labour Party.

**The British Nuclear Deterrent:
Resolution of the British Council of Churches
[...], October 1963**

London: SCM Press, 1963

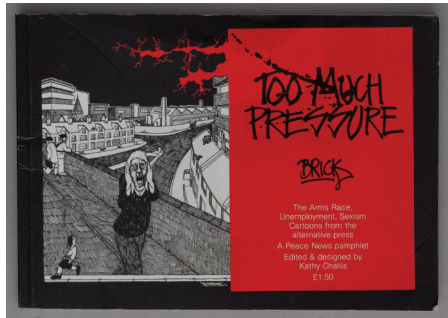
The British Council of Churches (BCC) was created in 1942 as the counterpart of the World Council of Churches in the UK. It began with sixteen member denominations and the new body included the Society of Friends and the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. In 1963 the BCC appointed a working group to study as a matter of urgency the question of Britain's continued possession of an independent nuclear deterrent. The group reported that Britain had no case for independent nuclear action without prior consultation with its allies in any part of the world. The BCC endorsed the report in a resolution of 16 October 1963.

Too Much Pressure: a Peace News Pamphlet

Cartoons by Brick

Nottingham: Peace News, [c.1991]

Peace News is best known as the official weekly paper of the Peace Pledge Union, first published in 1936. After a few years in the late eighties when it suspended publication, *Peace News* resumed, and from 1990 to 2004 was co-published as a monthly with *War Resister's International*, then also as a quarterly with *Nonviolent Action*. *Peace News* was opposed to



the Iraq War whilst also condemning Saddam Hussein. From 2005 *Peace News* resumed monthly publication, as an independent British publication in a tabloid format.

'Stop the War Coalition' poster of cartoon by Steve Bell of George Bush and Tony Blair c.2003

This poster shows the power of visual satire. It depicts George Bush, the American president, and Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, who were reviled by the Stop the War Coalition for their part in the Iraq war of 2003. The demonstration of February that year against British participation in the war was reputed to be the largest ever in the United Kingdom. Steve Bell became a freelance cartoonist in 1977. His cartoon strip, *If*, has been published in *The Guardian* since 1981. Amongst Steve Bell's cartoon characters is the iconic Lord God Almighty, who appeared in *The Leveller* in the 1970s.

Pipes of Peace

By Sagittarius [pseud.]

London: Jonathan Cape, 1949

Olga Katzin was a writer who wrote satirical socio-political weekly verses for more than twenty years under various pseudonyms. She wrote for the *New Statesman* as 'Sagittarius',

for *Tribune* as 'Roger Service', for the *Herald* as 'Scorpio', for the *Manchester Guardian* as 'Mercurio' and for *Time and Tide* as Fiddlestick. She is also known for *Rake's Progress* (1939) and *The World of Women* (1937).

The Moral Challenge of M. K. Gandhi

Dorothy Hogg

London: Friends Peace Committee, [c.1942]

Dorothy Hogg was a Quaker who first met Mahatma Gandhi on a visit to India in 1934. She was secretary to the pacifist Muriel Lester, whose hospitality Gandhi had enjoyed during his London visit in 1931. Later, Hogg worked with Horace Alexander, a Quaker and a close friend of Gandhi who lobbied for India's claim to independence.

Wichita Vortex Sutra

Allen Ginsberg

Peace News Poetry

London: Housmans, 1966

As a leading figure of the Beat Generation in the 1950s and the 1960s counterculture, Allen Ginsberg was a strong opponent of militarism who wrote anti-war poems and manifestos and took part in decades of non-violent political protests against international conflicts. This text was first composed on a tape recording made by Ginsberg while on a bus travelling towards Wichita in the Midwest in the early 1960s. He dictated the words as they came to him into the recorder, then juxtaposed them with images of the Kansas landscape and with snippets of media reports about the war in Vietnam. By titling this poem a 'sutra', Ginsberg is using the power of poetry to create a mantra to end war and establish peace.

I, Rigoberta Menchú: an Indian Woman in Guatemala

Rigoberta Menchú

London: Verso, 1984

This is the testimony of a young Guatemalan Quiché Indian woman who tells her life story to a Parisian intellectual. Rigoberta Menchú suffered gross injustice and violence at the hands of the Guatemalan military. Now a global bestseller, the remarkable narrative also reflects on the plight of the Guatemalan people during the political terror of a 36-year civil war that ended in 1996. Menchú has dedicated her life to fight for the indigenous people of Guatemala to live their lives free of oppression and exploitation. She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992.

Voices from a 'Promised Land': Palestinian and Israeli Peace Activists Speak Their Hearts

Conversations with Penny Rosenwasser

Willimantic, CT: Curbstone Press, 1992

Focusing on a tense and volatile region leading up to the Madrid Peace Conference in the autumn of 1991, these interviews offer a human perspective on the Israel-Palestine conflict. The conversations of Penny Rosenwasser with Palestinian and Israeli peace activists between December 1989 and November 1991 give an insider's view of the first 'intifada', the Israeli peace camp, and the Palestinian and Israeli women's peace movements.

The Illustrated Long Walk to Freedom: the Autobiography of Nelson Mandela

London: Little, Brown and Company, 1994, 1996

Exploring themes of racial equality, political

protest, and the ability of the human spirit to overcome great hardship, *Long Walk to Freedom* is considered one of the most acclaimed and important autobiographies of the late 20th century. The narrative covers Mandela's early life, coming of age, education and his 27 years in prison on the notorious Robben Island, where he was imprisoned for his role as a leader of the African National Congress (ANC). The last chapters describe the period after his release and chronicle the fall of apartheid and his ascension to the South African Presidency, which he held at the time of the book's release.

Robert Mugabe supporters' cap

April 1980

This colourful paper cap might have been worn by one of Robert Mugabe's supporters at Rufaro Stadium during the Bob Marley concert to celebrate Zimbabwe's independence on 18 April 1980. Mugabe was widely regarded at the time as a revolutionary hero of African liberation for his role in leading his country to peace and freedom. Once in government he faced huge challenges, many of which were legacies of colonial rule. Eventually Mugabe became infamous amongst his opponents and was held responsible for widespread corruption and violations of human rights. This object encapsulates hope for the peaceful future of a new independent country, but it is also a reminder that the abuse of power often turns into a catalyst for conflict.

Interview with Joshua Nkomo by Derek Ingram

1964

Joshua Nkomo was the founder and leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union

(ZAPU). Nkomo gave this interview in 1964 during which he answered questions by British journalist and author Derek Ingram. Nkomo took the opportunity to expand on the issues, which underpinned the conflict, and to justify the campaign. Later that year, Nkomo was imprisoned at Gonakudzingwa Restriction Camp by the Rhodesian government. He was released in 1974 and went to Zambia to continue the armed struggle. Nkomo played a crucial role in the Lancaster House talks of 1979, which led to a ceasefire, followed by elections and independence for Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, in April 1980.

War Resisters' International conference poster

July 1991

War Resisters' International (WRI) is an anti-war organisation, which has members in over 30 countries. This poster advertises the WRI's conference of July 1991, which took place in the aftermath of the Gulf War. The network of international deserters, which was associated with the WRI, also supported resistance to the Gulf War. The WRI was founded in 1921 and has its headquarters in London. Many of the WRI's founders were conscientious objectors during the First World War, including Fenner Brockway, its first president.





*Writing
in Wartime*

Writers have often found themselves in a precarious position during times of conflict due to restrictions on personal liberty and the freedom of the press. In this section, we encounter a wide range of voices showing how even the smallest acts of writing and publishing could be life-affirming.

War has inspired some of the 20th century's finest literary works. Ernest Hemingway's *in our time* (1924) is a collection of powerful and moving short stories depicting life and human nature during and after the First World War. In *Journey to a War* (1939), W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood combined prose, poetry and photography to portray their experiences while travelling in China during the Sino-Japanese War. George Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) is a personal account of his experiences fighting for the Republican government during the Spanish Civil War, an event which shaped his political outlook and literary work.

Writing in wartime can take many forms and shapes to suit different purposes. One of the most startling items on display is the 'Nazi Black Book', originally written in 1940. It anticipated the invasion of Britain by listing many writers and politicians along with peace campaigners. The list of nearly 3,000 names included Sylvia Pankhurst, Vera Brittain, Winston Churchill, Aldous Huxley, Sigmund Freud, Noel Coward, and Leonard and Virginia Woolf, as well as Storm Jameson and Rebecca

West. In addition, letters from Virginia Woolf describing German aircraft passing overhead in 1940, and the University of London's Librarian complaining about the Ministry of Information, provide an immediate and intimate picture of day-to-day life during wartime.

In the latter half of the 20th century, many conflicts broke out as a result of friction between communist and capitalist ideologies. The writings of journalist Ladislav Mňačko illustrate some aspects of the Cold War. Throughout this period published personal accounts, biographies and testimonies have enabled eye-witnesses from Biafra, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Vietnam and Rwanda to record and share their stories, and in doing so ensure that their voices are not erased from history.

The works on display in this section show how the path to peace is never easy or ever permanently won, and needs to be defended constantly against threats that can reignite fears and tensions.

Challenge to Death

Philip Noel Baker, Gerald Barry, Vernon Bartlett
[and others]
London: Constable & Co., 1934

This is a book of essays against the looming Second World War bringing together clear thinking from influential literary and non-literary figures on the topics of armament traffic, disarmament, the Versailles Peace Treaty, warfare and peace. Many of the contributors found their names later listed in the 'Nazi Black Book'. With characteristic zeal, Storm Jameson took it upon herself to edit, contribute and see the project through to publication. There is an introduction by Viscount Cecil, a foreword by Vera Brittain and among the contributors, J. B. Priestley, Rebecca West, Julian Huxley, Edmund Blunden, Vernon Bartlett, and Philip Noel Baker.

Journey to a War

W.H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood
London: Faber & Faber, 1939

This is one of the most interesting travel narratives in the interwar period written in prose and verse. In January 1938 Auden and Isherwood embarked on a trip to China, which was then in the second year of the Second Sino-Japanese war (1937–1945). Without speaking any Chinese, they travelled by train from Hong Kong to Shanghai for six months, meeting Chinese intellectuals and political leaders and recording their observations on the war as experienced by the locals. Isherwood wrote the text and Auden contributed a substantial body of verse. Auden's poems and commentaries describe his and Isherwood's journey and include reflections of the contemporary world and their experiences in China. There is also a very good selection of photos of notable and ordinary people.

Letter to Lord Macmillan from the Goldsmiths' Librarian regarding the requisition of Senate House by the Ministry of Information

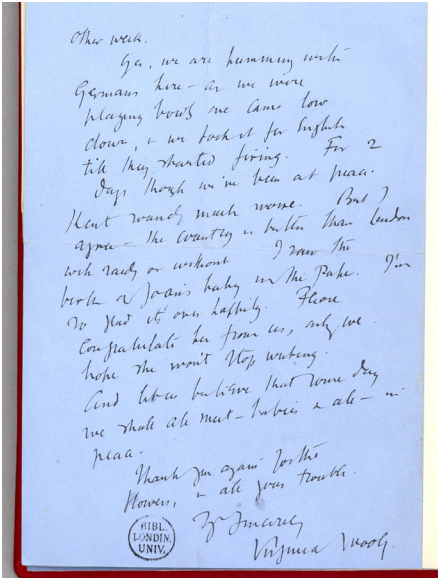
1939

During the Second World War, the Ministry of Information took over Senate House as its headquarters. The University of London administration, which had only moved into the new building three years previously, moved out. Only the library remained, with a last-minute decision being taken to keep it open to service the Ministry. Tension soon arose as the Ministry sought to occupy library space. The Librarian's unhappiness with the arrangements is clear from this letter. One complication was that the first Minister of Information – Lord Macmillan – was also the Chairman of the Court of the University, and therefore faced with an apparent conflict of interest. From 1940, the library operated a 'mail order' only service to students.

Letter from Virginia Woolf to Gladys Easdale

3 September 1940

Virginia and Leonard Woolf lived in Monk's House, a sixteenth-century cottage a few miles from Lewes, East Sussex. Even in this tranquil spot they couldn't escape the Battle of Britain, then reaching its height. The huge air battle of 15 September – a few days after this letter was written to the author Gladys Easdale - is generally considered to be the turning point of the battle. Towns and villages in Sussex suffered considerably from bombing from the air, especially in 1940 and 1944. Hundreds of people were killed, thousands were injured, and many lost their homes. Buses in Kent, where Gladys Easdale lived, were frequently strafed by enemy aircraft. Some scholars consider Virginia Woolf to have been a pacifist although she herself rejected that label.



The 'Nazi Black Book' for Great Britain

U.S. Microfilming Organization, 1945

In preparation for Hitler's planned Operation Sea Lion to invade England in May 1940, the SS General Walter Schellenberg had produced *The Gestapo Handbook for the Invasion of Britain*, a copy of which was to be given to each soldier. As part of the invasion plans, Nazi Germany had been preparing meticulously for the total and swift dismantling and destruction of the infrastructure of every facet of British society.

The final 144 pages of the book are the most sinister of all: The Special Wanted List of 2,820 British subjects - politicians, writers, émigrés, known intelligence agents, scientists, artists and internationally known figures - who were to be seized within days. Schellenberg estimated that there were at least 300,000 Jews living in Britain and listed the names of thousands of Jews who held powerful positions in politics, finance, industry, entertainment and the media.

The "Nazi Black Book" is arranged in alphabetical order A through to Z - all those listed were to be arrested on sight. Around 20,000 handbooks were thought to have been published and although the vast majority were destroyed in bombing, this is a photostatic copy given to the Library in 1945 by the Ministry of Information, who were stationed in Senate House during the war. There is an original copy at the Imperial War Museum.

Die Wahrheit, British propaganda flyer

25 April 1945

By April 1945, Allied forces were closing in on victory against Nazi Germany. A few days before this flyer was dropped over Germany by British planes, Berlin was surrounded by Soviet armies. The flyer, which urged Germans to surrender, is dated 25 April 1945. This day became known as Elbe Day since Soviet and American troops met at the Elbe River near Torgau in Germany. Despite the inevitability of defeat, German forces continued to fight on. This was immensely costly in terms of lives lost: between July 1944 and May 1945 more German civilians died than in all the previous years of the war. Nearly half of German military deaths were during the last ten months of the conflict.

Bomb damage to the thesis room in the University of London Library

1940

Senate House, then the tallest secular building in London, survived the Second World War relatively unscathed although nearby buildings were destroyed. There has been speculation ever since as to why it was spared. These theories included an unsubstantiated rumour

that the building had been identified by Hitler to be his future headquarters. Nevertheless, Senate House did not survive completely undamaged, as this photograph proves. Remedial work for bomb damage to the building took place after the war.

Pilot de Guerra

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry
Barcelona: Albertí Editor, 1958

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, also known as the 'Winged Poet' was a French writer, journalist and, at only twenty-six, a pioneering aviator. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the French Air Force flying reconnaissance missions until France's armistice with Germany in 1940. Though the fall of France was imminent, a handful of pilots continued to fight on. Seventeen of the twenty-three crews in Saint-Exupéry's unit were sacrificed "like glasses of water thrown onto a forest fire" in the first few days of the German invasion of France in May 1940. Written in 1942, Saint-Exupéry's book is a recollection of this terrifying experience but also a reflection of why men fight and how they feel in the presence of death. He tells the gripping story of a single reconnaissance mission over the burning city of Arras.

Poems of the Land Army: an Anthology of Verse

by members of the Women's Land Army
London: [c.1945]

The Women's Land Army (WLA) was a British civilian organisation created during the First World War and then again during the Second World War, so women could work in agriculture replacing men called up to the military. Women were initially asked to volunteer and from

December 1941 could also be conscripted into land work. At its peak in 1944, there were more than 80,000 women in the Land Army, commonly known as Land Girls. The poems in this volume were selected by Vita Sackville-West who also wrote the foreword. It includes the 'Monstrous Regiment' poem by the talented Alice Coats, which reflects wartime England as it was seen by many women at the time.

Give Me Water: Testimonies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Tokyo: Citizens' Group to Convey Testimonies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1972

This pamphlet contains the haunting personal testimonies of a dozen survivors talking about their horror and suffering following the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In early August 1945 people were burnt and crushed to death in a shock nuclear attack ever attempted on human beings. The witnesses recall in harrowing detail how drinking water exacerbated the atomic weapon's explosive effects on the bodies of people suffering from unspeakable internal injuries in the immediate aftermath.

The Seventh Night

Ladislav Mňačko
London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1969

Ladislav Mňačko was a Slovak novelist and journalist, and an outspoken supporter of the Dubcek regime that attempted to reform the Communist government during the Prague Spring. Mňačko was forced to flee the country on the seventh night of the Soviet invasion in August 1968. This book describes the tense days and nights preceding his escape and gives a highly informative political perspective of the events - the arrival of the first tanks in

Bratislava, the courageous Czech radio, and the widespread passive resistance. His bleak and bitter narrative against the Soviets is at the same time a eulogy of his country's resistance.

in our time

Ernest Hemingway

Paris: Three Mountains Press, 1924

Ernest Hemingway lived in a time full of violence, pain, blood and hostility and became the spokesman for 'The Lost Generation'. He was often "under fire in combat areas in order to obtain an accurate picture of conditions", reporting as a journalist from many of the conflicts that raged in Europe throughout the 1930s and 1940s. These experiences provided him with rich sources of writing for many of his well-known works. *in our time* is Hemingway's first collection of short stories about American life in the 1920s, written just after the First World War and dealing with the themes of alienation, loss, grief, and separation. First published in Paris in 1924, the book has a set of eighteen vignettes including descriptions of acts of war, bullfighting and current events. A collage of newspaper articles in four languages make up a distinctive dust jacket, giving the vignettes a more journalistic feel. The collection had a very small print run and only 170 copies were released for sale - this is a rare copy signed by Ernest Hemingway himself.

Partisans, Spanish Civil War

c.1936-1939

Both sides in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) fought a propaganda war using words, film, radio, and art. Images, such as this photograph of marching partisans, were also part of the Republican propaganda campaign. Ernest Hemingway co-wrote the screenplay for a

film, *The Spanish Earth*, first shown in 1937, which was sympathetic to the Republican government. The Spanish Civil War was a brutal conflict, which resulted in hundreds of thousands of civilian and military deaths. Guerrilla resistance to Franco's dictatorship continued after the Nationalists' victory in 1939.

Homage to Catalonia

George Orwell

London: The Folio Society, 2018

This book, first published in the United Kingdom in 1938, is Orwell's personal account of his experiences and observations as a volunteer soldier for the militia of the Partido Obrero the Unificación Marxista (POUM) during the Spanish Civil War. He paints a haunting image of the horrific realities of the front, and vividly portrays the initial revolutionary stages of the war in Barcelona. Orwell also chronicles his progressive disappointment with Stalinist communism, a disappointment which was substantially at odds with the views held by the majority of Leftist writers in Britain in the 1930s. For this reason, the book did not sell well until much later in the 1950s, when it came to be regarded as a particularly incisive view of the conflict. Orwell would later exploit some of his ideas about totalitarianism and repressive regimes in his works *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

Surviving Biafra: a Nigerwife's Story

S. Elizabeth Bird, Rosina Umelo

London: Hurst & Company, 2018

Edited and annotated by anthropologist S. Elizabeth Bird, Rosina 'Rose' Umelo's story of her life as a Biafran 'Nigerwife' offers a glimpse into the day-to-day realities of survival in a

brutal war. In 1961, Rose married a young Nigerian she had met on the London Tube and later moved to Nigeria with him and their children. They were caught up in Nigeria's Civil War after the secession of Biafra in 1967. Until the conflict ended in 1970 Rose kept notes, recording what it was like to live in Biafra, the excitement at first followed by despair at the end when so many children had died from starvation. After the war, Rose turned her notes into a narrative contextualised with Bird's comments about the progress of war and the international reactions.

Letter from HRH Prince William Dappa Pepple relating to the Biafran War

1970

The human impact of war is clear from this letter. Written in the aftermath of the Biafran War, it laments the local effects of the conflict. The Biafra War (1967-1970) between the Nigerian government and Biafra, a secessionist state, ended with the reintegration of Biafra within Nigeria. There were about 100,000 military casualties during the war. It is estimated that between 500,000 and 2 million Biafran civilians died of starvation. The King of Bonny, a traditional state based on the town of Bonny in Rivers State, Nigeria, has largely a ceremonial role.

Moisson de Crânes: Textes pour le Rwanda

Abdourahman A. Waberi

Paris: Le Serpent à Plumes, 2004

In 1994, the Rwandan's political elite, planned the genocidal mass slaughter of 500,000 to 1,000,000 Tutsi and Hutu who lived in the country. Given the failure of the international community to enforce the Genocide Convention in Rwanda, four years

later ten African authors visited the country in a writing initiative that was an attempt to make partial amends. More than twenty years after the genocide, Abdourahman Waberi's multidimensional novel serves as a powerful reminder of how complex the relationship between victims and perpetrators can be, what it means to witness and give testimony, and how survivors can rebuild a society haunted by the ghost of its history.

Eye-Witness in Vietnam

Wilfred Burchett.

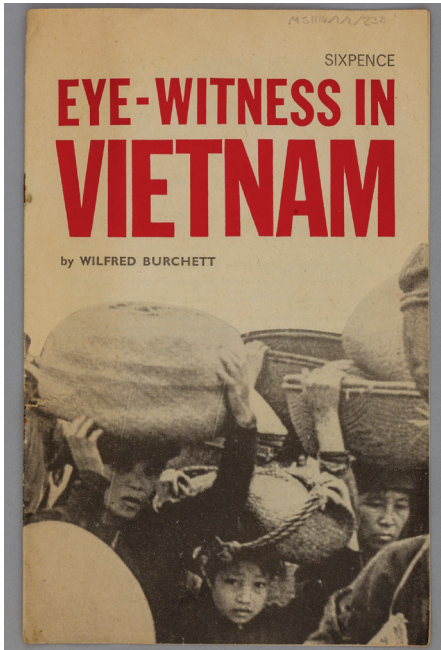
London: Daily Worker, 1965

Wilfred Burchett was an Australian journalist famed for his reporting of conflicts in Asia and for his Communist beliefs. Burchett was the first foreign correspondent to enter Hiroshima in 1945 after its destruction by an atomic bomb. He reported extensively on the Vietnam War, travelling long distances and often huddling in Viet Cong tunnels while these were under attack. In addition to this pamphlet, Burchett was the author of several books about the war. Vietnam celebrated Burchett's centenary in 2011 with an exhibition in the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi.

Photographs of South Korean forces in the Vietnam War

1970

Sir John Moreton was appointed as the British ambassador to South Vietnam in 1968. Sir John, a decorated war veteran himself, was invited to inspect South Korean troops fighting there as allies of the South Vietnamese government. These photographs are from an album he was given as a memento. In 1970, just over 48,500 South Korean soldiers were stationed in Vietnam. From September 1964 to



March 1973, more than 300,000 South Korean troops were involved in the war. The South Korean contingent was second only in size to that of the United States in terms of foreign troops serving in Vietnam. The Vietnam War remains intensely controversial, as does the South Korean role in the war.

Nicaragua Special Report: the British Connection

London: Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign, 1988

The Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign was founded in 1978 during the time of the Sandinista Revolution when the Somoza dictatorship was violently overthrown and Nicaragua came to international attention. The Campaign was only one of over two thousand groups representing a massive mobilisation of political, material and moral solidarity of people in Latin America, Europe and North America.

During a significant period in Nicaraguan social and economic transformation, this campaign condemned the US for covertly using the country as a battleground for its proxy war with the Soviet Union.

Photograph of Guatemalan conscripts

1982

This striking photograph is telling in several respects. It captures the youthfulness of the conscripts. The watchful posture of these heavily-armed men perhaps also suggests an awareness of the potential dangers they face. The Guatemalan civil war, which lasted from 1960 to 1996, was fought between the Guatemalan government and leftist rebels. Around 200,000 people were killed or 'disappeared'. The Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico (The Commission for Historical Truth) estimated that 93% of human right abuses during the war were committed by government forces and 3% by the guerrillas.

Workers' Aid for Bosnia letter and pamphlet

1993

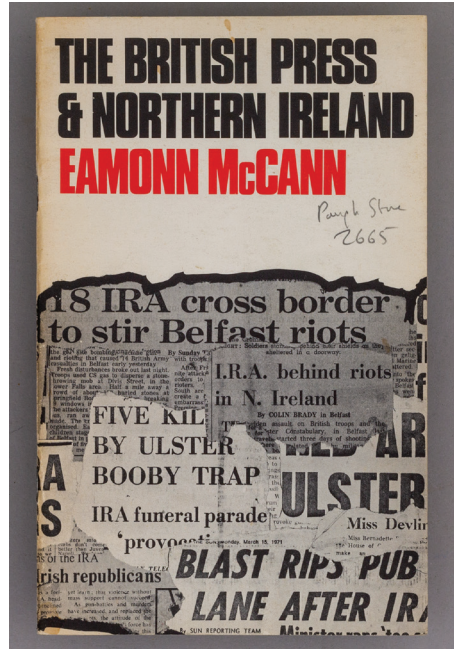
These contrasting items help illustrate the role played by Workers' Aid in the Yugoslavian civil war. As the pamphlet makes clear, Workers' Aid was distinct from other humanitarian charities and NGOs because of its explicit political objectives. The letter gives a detailed picture of the logistical challenges posed by bringing supplies by convoy into the besieged parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Workers' Aid appealed for workers in Britain to take food to the mining communities of Tuzla. Tuzla, a multi-ethnic city, had been under siege by Serbian nationalist forces for months.

The Bloody Sunday Inquiry: the Families Speak Out

Eamonn McCann [Ed.]

London: Pluto Press, 2006

This is the story of the longest legal proceedings in British or Irish history in the raw words of those most intimately involved. Twenty-one wounded survivors and relatives of the dead describe the campaign which led to the establishment of the Inquiry under Lord Saville. The publication puts a new focus on State atrocities, perceptions of truth and aspirations for the future of Ireland. Eamonn McCann was central to the formation of the Bloody Sunday Justice Campaign. Throughout the 1990s McCann's tireless investigative journalism led to countless articles in the local Derry papers, in the *Belfast Telegraph*, *The Irish Times*, the *Sunday Tribune*, in the *London Independent*, *The Guardian*, and *The Observer*.





Photograph of police struggling to control the 10,000 crowd gathered in Whitehall following an appeal by the International Peace Campaign



Going into exile for political or punitive reasons can have a profound psychological effect. Writing in such difficult circumstances has taken many shapes and forms in the past century. At a distance from repressive systems and governments, writers often reflected on their new lives, and were able to criticise a regime or rally support for their cause.

One such example was Thomas Mann, who became one of the foremost exponents of German-language literature created in exile, known as 'Exilliteratur'. In 1938 Mann published *The Coming Victory of Democracy*, an abbreviated version of a series of lectures broadcast all over the US to rally support in America for the struggle against Nazism. Similarly, towering literary figures such as Nigerian playwright Wole Soyinka and Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, raised global awareness of repressive systems in their home countries, giving a voice to survivors.

Words and images are often combined creatively to record experiences and emotions associated with being in a foreign land. Viennese-British artist and designer Margarete Berger-Hamerschlag's artwork conveyed a

sense of loneliness and uncertainty; whilst Ronald Searle's and Kate Webb's report on refugees used words and drawings to show the brutal and inhuman conditions in a prisoner camp during the Second World War.

Many works written in exile shine a light on the atrocities of regimes across the globe so as to inspire action and international solidarity. Stories from local communities include the testimonies of indigenous people from Guatemala who fled their homes between December 1981 and August 1982, and personal accounts of brutal political repression in Haiti. A collection of letters from two Chilean women in exile in the USA during Pinochet's dictatorship emerges as "a testimony of hope and endurance through the power of writing."

As this section of the exhibition shows, words and storytelling act as a lifeline for exiles, prisoners and displaced persons helping them persevere in the darkest of hours.

Register of metalworkers in exile in England from the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia

1939

The annexation of the Sudetenland by Germany in 1938 prompted many anti-Nazis there to flee into exile. The register gives their first names and surnames, their age, their marital status, their jobs, and the administrative district to which they belonged in Czechoslovakia. It is likely that this is in fact a list of members of the trade union, the Internationaler Metallarbeiterverband in der CSR (IMV), and it is therefore possible that the administrative districts listed are those of the IMV's administrative divisions rather than of the industry itself.

The Victor and his Family by Margarete Berger-Hamerschlag

c.1940s

A note at the bottom of this rather bleak drawing states that this is a book illustration, but no further details are given. The picture conveys solitude and a sense of abandonment. It's possible that Margarete Berger-Hamerschlag was using some of her experiences as an exile to convey these emotions. Berger-Hamerschlag was an artist from early age and attended the Wiener Kunstgewerbeschule (School of Applied Art) from 1917-1922. After leaving college she began to establish herself as an illustrator and artist, working in oils, watercolours and woodcuts. She left Austria with her husband in 1934, initially for Palestine. The couple settled in London soon afterwards.

The Coming Victory of Democracy

Thomas Mann

London: Secker & Warburg, 1938

When Hitler came to power in 1933, Thomas Mann fled his native Germany to Switzerland, then in 1938, just before the war broke out, he emigrated further to the United States. This book contains the abbreviated text of his lecture series broadcast from February to May 1938 all over the United States. Mann toured the country speaking about the character and dangers of fascism and arguing in favour of liberal and social democracy as the only means to defeat the challenges of 20th century totalitarianism. Thomas Mann is the pre-eminent exponent of a literary genre known as 'Exilliteratur'.

Photograph of Thomas Mann and a young man, possibly one of his sons

c.1931

The German novelist Thomas Mann became an exile in 1933 to escape the Nazis. Mann was a towering literary figure: amongst his works are *Death in Venice*, and *The Magic Mountain*. Mann initially lived in exile in Switzerland but later emigrated to the United States. His monthly BBC broadcasts, which began in October 1940, lambasted the Nazi regime. Ida Herz, whose archives include this photograph, was a bookseller from Nuremberg. She was a friend of Thomas Mann who asked her to organise his library in Munich. Herz fled Germany in 1935. She lived in London for the rest of her life.

Draft for University of London Principal's annual report 1957-1958 on Hungarian refugee students

c.1957

In November 1956 Soviet tanks attacked Budapest, as part of the suppression of the Hungarian rising. In the aftermath, thousands of refugees fled to the West. Among those who arrived in Britain were around 500 university students, for whom universities, including London, Oxford, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds and Cambridge, offered to provide support. In addition to temporary accommodation, students were given language courses, and scholarships. The University of London Students' Union raised over £1,000 in a week for relief purposes in the aftermath of the events in Hungary. Douglas Logan, the Principal, reported in April 1957 that 37 students of a total of 164 students at that stage had been allocated to the University of London.

Refugees 1960: a Report in Words and Drawings

Kate Webb and Ronald Searle
London: Penguin Books, 1960

Ronald Searle is known for documenting, with graphic genius, the brutal camp conditions he endured as a prisoner of the Japanese in the Second World War. He survived and hundreds of his drawings of prisoners dying of cholera survived too. After the war, he served as a courtroom artist at the Nuremberg trials. *Refugees 1960* contains drawings from a series he made in European refugee camps. Before being published by Penguin, his drawings first appeared as a seventeen-page feature in *Punch* in 1959. His wife, Kaye Webb, had experienced

war as an ambulance driver, an air raid warden, a canteen worker and a member of the Fleet Street women's rifle brigade before becoming an editor of Puffin Books in 1961.

Selected Poems

Natalya Gorbanevskaya
Oxford: Carcanet Press, 1972

Natalya Gorbanevskaya was a Russian poet and a civil-rights activist who, on 25 August 1968, was one of the eight people who took part in the 1968 Red Square demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. This led to her incarceration in a psychiatric hospital with a diagnosis for 'sluggish schizophrenia'. She was released from hospital in 1972 and emigrated to France in 1975, but she remained stateless for three decades until Poland granted her citizenship in 2005. Gorbanevskaya is best known for her 'samizdat' or clandestine publication *A Chronicle of Current Events* that focused on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union, and for her book *Red Square at Noon* about the demonstration and her subsequent trial.

Gulag Voices: Oral Histories of Soviet Incarceration and Exile

Jehanne Gheith and Katherine Jolluck
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011

In this volume, the raw voices of Gulag survivors become accessible to English-speaking audiences for the first time through oral histories gathered from interviews with men and women who might never have thought to write about their experiences. They are riveting stories, sometimes told in frightful detail, of the horrors experienced in an array of corrective and labour camps and prisons across the former Soviet Union.

Warning to the Western World

Alexander Solzhenitsyn

London: British Broadcasting Corporation,
1976

This is the text of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's interview with Michael Charlton on BBC 'Panorama', which sparked widespread public controversy when it was aired in London in March 1976. As a dissident in the Soviet Union, Solzhenitsyn became such a nuisance to the authorities that they deported him to the United States in 1974. In exile Solzhenitsyn was equally scathing of Western liberalism, and dismissed the notion of democracy introduced by Gorbachev and Yeltsin as a myth.

Statement by Milton Obote to the inquest into the deaths of Brigadier Pierino Yere Okoya and his wife Anna Akello Okoyaw

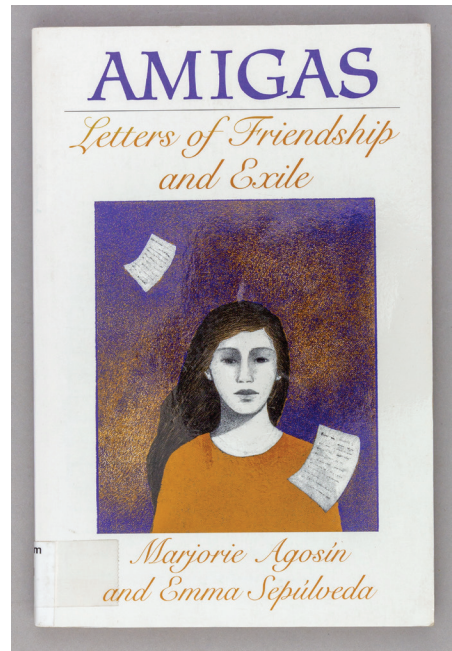
1971

Milton Obote was twice President of Uganda. Obote's first term as president ended in January 1971 when a coup led by Idi Amin forced him to flee to Tanzania. This long statement to the coroner comprising 37 pages was written from there. Brigadier Okoya was the commander of the Second Infantry Brigade of the Uganda army. He and his wife were murdered on 25 January 1970. Idi Amin was rumoured to have had a role in the murder although these claims were never proven. Obote's second term as president (1980-1985) also ended in a military coup. He died in exile, having fled initially to Kenya.

Amigas: Letters of Friendship and Exile **Marjorie Agosin and Emma Sepúlveda**

Austin: University of Texas Press, 2001

This collection of letters chronicles a 35-year-long friendship between poet Agosin and journalist Sepúlveda, who were both exiled to the United States at the start of General Pinochet's dictatorship in 1973. The eloquent letters speak movingly about the trials and tribulations of their adolescence in Chile and about their experience of exile. One of the most gripping parts of the memoir is their writing of the terror and turmoil of Chileans during Pinochet's overthrow of Allende.

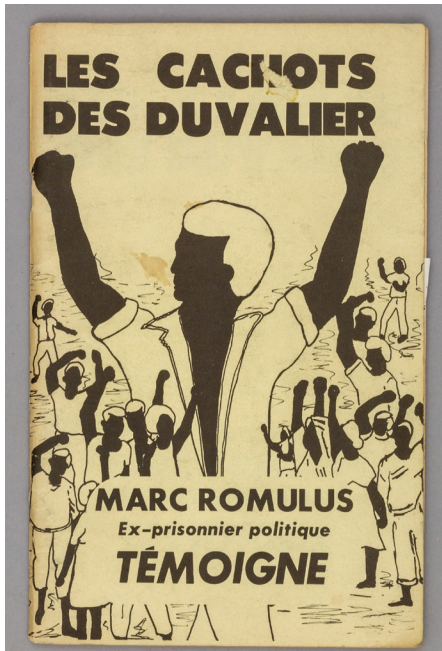


Les Cachots des Duvalier

Marc Romulus

Montréal: Comité Québécois [sic] pour la Libération des Prisonniers Politiques Haïtiens, [c.1978]

Marc Romulus was a survivor from the political prisons of François Duvalier (Papa Doc), one of the most devastating Haitian dictators (1957-1971). His regime of terror relied on a secret army militia and is believed to be responsible for over 50,000 assassinations and executions. Romulus bears witness to the many who starved to death, were executed, or died under torture in public or private prisons.



Opera Wonyosi

Wole Soyinka
 London: Collings, 1981

Conceived and born in the political setting of Nigeria in the seventies, *Opera Wonyosi* is a satirical social commentary on life in post-civil war oil boom in Nigeria under a rotten military regime. Soyinka's play is a metaphor for the pan-African decadence and disillusionment post-independence and says much about the failure of African socio-political order. He

depicts a grotesque world of beggars, petty thieves and criminals, corrupt public officials, exploitation, betrayal and opportunism.

Witness to Genocide: the Present Situation of Indians in Guatemala

Craig Nelson
 London: Survival International, 1983

Massacres of Indians, forced disappearances, torture and summary executions of insurgent guerrillas and civilians in Guatemala at the hands of the military regime backed by the US-security forces reached peak genocidal dimensions in the early 1980s. Common to other contemporary cases of massive murder and torture as routine instruments of despotic power in Latin America, the international community was slow to respond to the Silent Holocaust in Guatemala despite efforts by Survival International and Amnesty International to raise awareness for decades.

Prison essay by Baruch Hirson

c.1972

Baruch Hirson was a South African Trotskyist, who spent many years in exile. In 1964 Hirson was convicted of sabotage, and jailed for nine years. During his incarceration in Pretoria Central Prison, Hirson studied as an external student at the University of South Africa. This essay - *A Comparison of the Native Policies of Britain and Portugal in the African Territories* - is an example of his work. Hirson was released in 1973 but, facing a banning order and house arrest, he left South Africa for the United Kingdom. Hirson subsequently published a number of works on the Left, and the campaign against apartheid.



Writing in Protest

In this section we highlight the words of campaigners and writers who have stood up against governments in times of political and military upheaval, thus changing the course of history.

Movements such as the International Peace Campaign, founded in 1935 to support the peace-keeping role of the League of Nations, and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) sought to influence public opinion at home and abroad by arguing for a world free of war and military confrontation.

Works by writers and activists such as Pat Arrowsmith, Nelson Mandela, Bertrand Russell and Pablo Neruda are shown alongside examples of the collective voices of ordinary activists. These include the mothers of the 'disappeared' under Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile. Argentinian writer and journalist Rodolfo Walsh's *Open Letter to the Argentine Military Junta*, March 24 1977, written the day before his murder, is a powerful reminder that denunciations of injustice can have tragic consequences.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the nuclear arms race was perceived by activists to be a real threat to world security. Feminist activists in particular campaigned vigorously against nuclear weapons and war. One of the best-known campaigns of the 1980s was the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp. Personal accounts of individual and collective

experiences at the camp are testament to the enduring power of their protest.

The anti-apartheid movement, and its campaigns to support the people of South Africa in their fight against apartheid, left an outstanding written legacy including speeches, ephemera and autobiographical accounts.

Words and images often go hand in hand during a protest. Posters, in particular, continue to reflect on contemporary issues such as Brexit, the rise of Donald Trump to power or the threat posed by climate change.

The 2016 referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union has divided public opinion and reignited political debate. The complex ramifications of this political schism have led writers to respond creatively. One such example is former Poet Laureate and playwright Carol Ann Duffy, whose work *My Country: a Work in Progress* is displayed here.

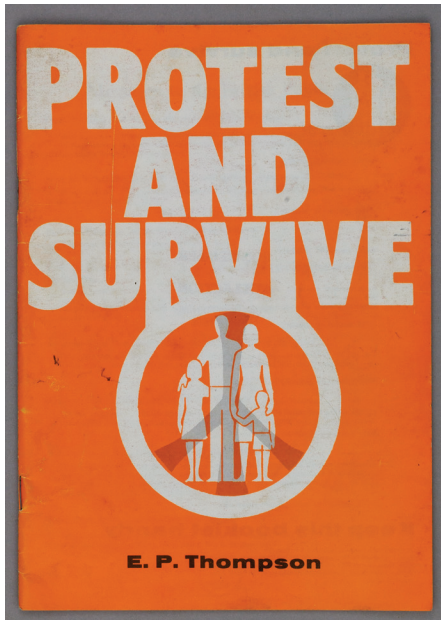
With ever-changing political landscapes, this section shows that protest continues to be one of the main vehicles for people to express themselves and challenge policies of government.

Protest and Survive

E. P. Thompson

London: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament;
Nottingham: Bertrand Russell Peace
Foundation, 1980

The title of this pamphlet is a play on words. The British government had published a pamphlet, *Protect and Survive*, which purported to describe survival techniques in the event of a nuclear war. Thompson was dismissive of this advice. The key to survival, he believed, was to rid the world of nuclear weapons. The means to this end was mass protest. Thompson was a distinguished historian, author of the seminal work *The Making of the English Working Class*. He was a vice-President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and spoke at many huge peace rallies in the 1980s.



British Nuclear Disarmament: Why We Need Action Not Words

Betty England

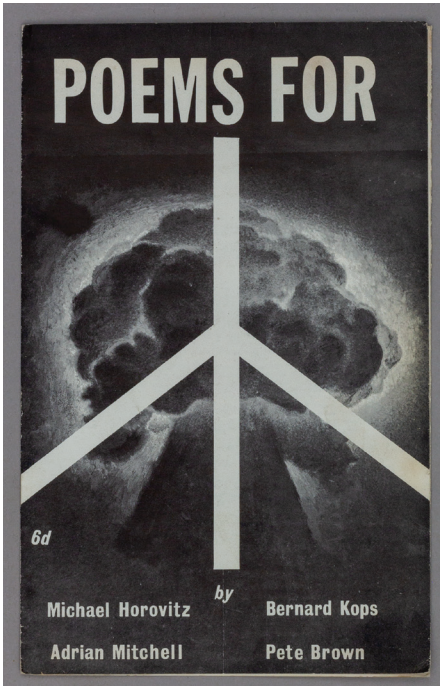
London: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
[c.1982]

By the early 1980s, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) was a mass movement. CND campaigners believed in British unilateral nuclear disarmament, a gesture which they hoped would lead to a world free of nuclear weapons. Betty England's pamphlet epitomises this impatience with multilateral disarmament, which many CND supporters believed was a mirage and simply a cover for continuing the nuclear arms race. The threat of a nuclear war was so real that only unilateral disarmament would suffice.

Poems for Peace

London: A.L. New Departures, [c.1960s]

The 1960s was a tumultuous decade in terms of protest. The Vietnam War gathered in intensity throughout those years to the point where it dominated politics in the United States. Algeria became independent of France after a bloody struggle. A few years later, the war in Biafra killed hundreds of thousands of civilians through starvation. Images from these conflicts reached a vast television audience. Poetry offered a means of protest against this violence, continuing a centuries-old tradition. This volume epitomises this form of resistance.



Posters are fundamental to protest. This Troops Out Movement (TOM) poster dates from the 1970s, a tumultuous period during the troubles in Northern Ireland. More than 3,500 people including civilians, members of the British security forces and members of paramilitary groups, were killed in the conflict. Note the striking combination of the clenched fist against a background of military images. The aim of the TOM was to bring about the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. Its first significant public meeting was held at Fulham Town Hall on 24 October 1973. By the end of that year, there were branches in Manchester, Coventry, and Birmingham as well as north and south London. The group's activities declined sharply after the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998, a major political development in the Northern Ireland peace process.

On the Brink: Poems

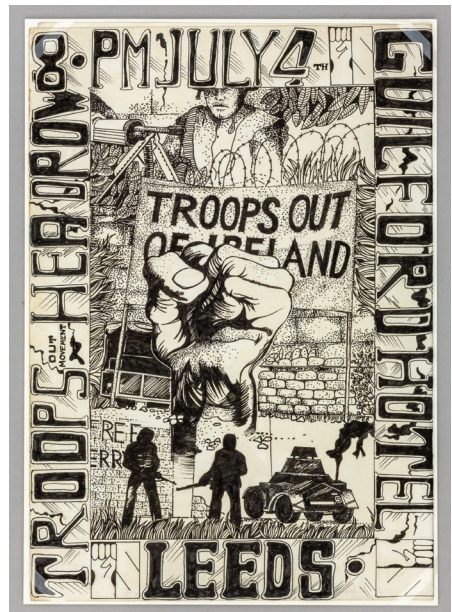
Pat Arrowsmith

London: Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 1981

On the Brink was published at a time of increased tension in the Cold War. The title alludes to fears that a nuclear holocaust could destroy most if not all of life on earth. Pat Arrowsmith has been a mainstay of the British peace movement for many years. She was one of the co-founders of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and one of the co-signatories of the Committee of 100. She has served numerous prison sentences for her beliefs.

Troops Out Movement poster

c.1970s



Anti-Internment League meeting at Hemel Hempstead

c.1970s

This photograph of an Anti-Internment League event in the early 1970s, addressed by the Provisional Sinn Fein organiser Brendan McGill, shows an important side to protest: the indoor meeting to organise, campaign, and persuade. Note the fashions in terms of clothes and haircuts, which help date the photograph. Radical campaign meetings were often infiltrated by undercover police officers, a source of much recent controversy. The League, which brought together Irish and British campaigners, was founded after the introduction of internment in Northern Ireland on 9 August 1971. It had two core demands: the immediate release of all internees and the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Ireland. In 1972, the League organised the picketing of British army recruitment centres.

Police struggling to control the 10,000 crowd gathered in Whitehall following an appeal by the International Peace Campaign

September 1938

Within a week of this photograph being taken, the Munich agreement was signed between Germany, France, Britain and Italy. This paved the way for the annexation of the Sudetenland, formerly in Czechoslovakia, by Germany. War seemed to have been averted and the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, received a rapturous reception on his return to London. Within months, however, it was clear that the agreement had not stifled Hitler's territorial ambitions. The International Peace Campaign was founded in September 1935 to campaign for the peace-keeping role of the League of Nations. It disbanded during the Second World War.

Hands off Middle East! Socialist Review Group leaflet

c.1956

This Socialist Review leaflet from the 1950s illustrates that protest against Western policies in the Middle East is nothing new. Note the striking colour of the leaflet, which reflects its socialist rhetoric. In 1953, the United States and Britain covertly assisted in the coup which overthrew the democratically elected prime minister of Iran, Mohammad Mosaddegh. Three years later, President Nasser of Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal, an act which provoked a short-lived, disastrous military intervention by Britain, France and Israel. The Socialist Review Group was founded in 1950 to promote entryist Trotskyism and to support Tony Cliff's criticism of the Soviet Union as a bastion of bureaucratic state capitalism. It evolved into the International Socialism Group in 1962.

South African Communist Party 65th anniversary card

1986

This card hints at the Communist Party of South Africa's (CPSA) role in the struggle against apartheid. The black star in the design on the card is a symbol of Africa. The CPSA was declared illegal in 1950. Prominent opponents of the apartheid regime such as Ruth First, Joe Slovo and Chris Hani were members of the CPSA. Nelson Mandela served on the Central Committee. Communists joined with leaders of the African National Congress to form Umkhonto we Sizwe ('Spear of the Nation') which began an armed struggle to destabilise the South African government. The ban on the CPSA was lifted in 1990.

Chernobyl Prayer: A Chronicle of the Future

Svetlana Alexievich.

London: Penguin Classics, 2016

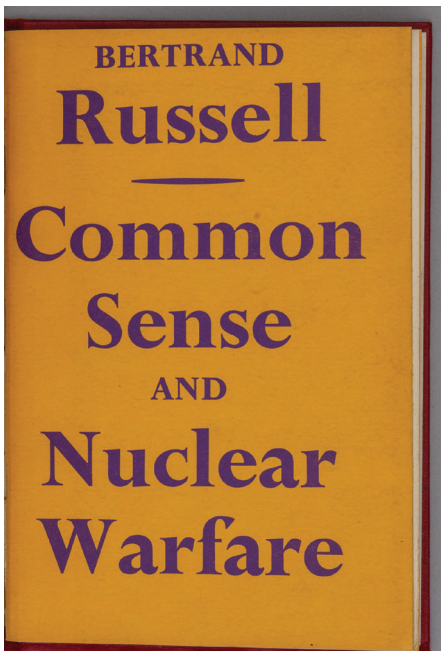
The nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant in the Ukraine in 1986 was one of the worst nuclear accidents in history. Estimates of the victims range from 4,000 to circa 200,000. Approximately 350,000 people were re-settled away from the area in the years 1986-2000. Svetlana Alexievich interviewed hundreds of eyewitnesses over a decade. The book describes the many tragedies caused by the Chernobyl accident, and relates the experiences of those involved.

Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare

Bertrand Russell

London: Allen & Unwin, 1959

Bertrand Russell was a distinguished British philosopher, whose long life was punctuated



by challenges to authority on behalf of peace movements. He opposed the First World War and was imprisoned as a result. Russell was a passionate opponent of nuclear weapons, which he believed posed an existential threat to life on earth. Along with Albert Einstein, he was the author of the Russell-Einstein manifesto in 1955, which warned about the dangers of weapons of mass destruction. Ten of the eleven signatories, including Russell, were Nobel Laureates. In this controversial text written in the height of the Cold War, Russell argues that the only way to end the threat of nuclear war is to end war itself.

Dr Strangelove, I Presume

Michael Foot

London: Gollancz, 1999

Michael Foot was a veteran of the peace movement and a leading member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). He was a Cabinet minister in the 1970s and led the Labour Party from 1980-1983. The title of this book is a reference to the black comedy, *Dr Strangelove*, a film directed by Stanley Kubrick, which satirised nuclear deterrence and the Cold War. *Dr Strangelove* was often shown to audiences in the 1980s who were part of the peace movement. The title implies a crazed nihilism, which would inevitably lead to disaster.

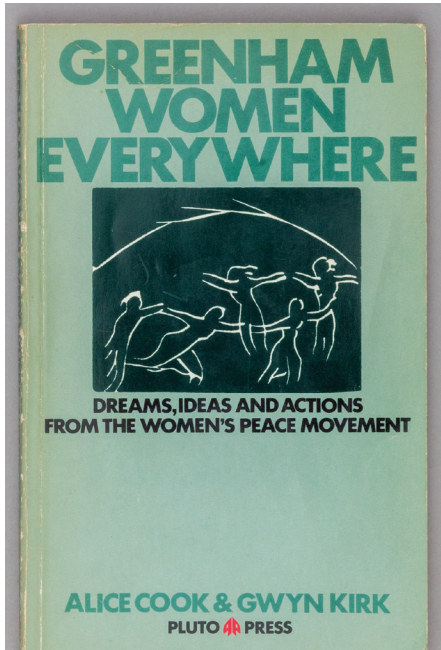
Greenham Women Everywhere: Dreams, Ideas and Actions from the Women's Peace Movement

Alice Cook & Gwyn Kirk

London: Pluto Press, 1983

The women's peace camp at Greenham Common was set up to stop the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles at the air base. The

peace camp not only inspired other peace camps around the world, but it was also a cauldron of radical ideals. Many of these ideas were inspired by feminism. Activists at Greenham often didn't use surnames, for example, as they believed these to be patriarchal in origin. Instead, women were identified by their first names and where they came from.



Raging Womyn: in Reply to Breaching the Peace

[London], 1984

The juxtaposition of anger and peace is implicit in the title of this pamphlet. There was an irony in the use of the legal term Breach of the Peace. Many activists believed that the only way for protest to be effective was for it to include acts of civil disobedience. One of the most significant cases in Scots law, for example, is that of *Smith v Donnelly*, a case

which involved a protester against the nuclear naval base at Faslane.

Anti-nuclear weapons protests at Greenham Common

1983

Images of resistance by women against nuclear weapons are very powerful. Photographs of protestors joining hands were especially effective in terms of the symbolism of solidarity and strength. Greenham Common Peace Camp began in September 1981 as a protest against the storage of nuclear weapons at the RAF base there. On 1 April 1983, about 70,000 protesters formed a 14-mile human chain from Greenham to Aldermaston and the ordnance factory at Burghfield. The media attention in the aftermath prompted the creation of other camps across Europe. The



base was encircled in December 1983, this time by 50,000 women. Protestors cut sections of the fence and there were numerous arrests.

Breaching the Peace: A Collection of Radical Feminist Papers

Brenda Whisker [Ed.]

London: Onlywomen Press, 1983

The radical feminist publishers Onlywomen Press published this iconoclastic pamphlet

during the period when the women's peace camp at Greenham Common had attracted support from many feminists. The authors question the effectiveness of the Greenham protest, and query the validity of the traditional identification of women with peace making. Instead, it is suggested that "Greenham and the whole nuclear issue is a diversion for women".

It'll Make a Man of You: A Feminist View of the Arms Race

Penny Strange

Nottingham: Mushroom, 1983

This essay challenges crude assumptions that identify masculinity with warfare and femininity with peace. It was re-published in 1989 in *Exposing Nuclear Phallacies* edited by Diana Russell.

Nuclear Resisters

London: Feminists Against Nuclear Power, 1981

Opposition to nuclear power was widespread in the 1980s. The serious nuclear accident on Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania had occurred in March 1979. With eerie timing, the film *The China Syndrome* was released a few days before the Three Mile Island accident. The film's plot revolved around a cover up of a major incident in the nuclear industry. In the UK, plans to build a pressurised water cooler reactor at Sizewell were announced in 1980. All this contributed to a sense of unease. At that time opinion polls suggested that women were more opposed to nuclear power than men. Synergy between resistance to nuclear power and feminism was therefore inevitable.

El Salvador: Poesía Rebelde / Poems of Rebellion

London: El Salvador Solidarity Campaign, [c.1970s]

These poems are in support of the left-wing insurgency during the civil war in El Salvador (1979-1990). The El Salvador Solidarity Campaign was part of an international campaign, which included activism within the United States and Australia. The civil war in El Salvador was particularly brutal with numerous atrocities, and a campaign of terror waged by death squads. The murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero in March 1980 was a turning point in terms of the international profile of the war. The then President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, described the assassination as a "shocking and unconscionable act". Despite this, foreign intervention, including by the United States and Chile, continued.

Open Letter to the Argentine Military Junta, March 24, 1977

Rodolfo Walsh

Washington, D.C.: Argentine Commission for Human Rights Washington Information Bureau, [c.1977]

Walsh used this open letter to excoriate the military government in Argentina, which had taken power in a coup the previous year. The extent and scale of the repression was startling: "fifteen thousand missing, ten thousand prisoners, four thousand dead, tens of thousands in exile: these are the raw numbers of this terror." The victims of the repression in Argentina included Walsh's own daughter. Walsh sent the letter by post to local newspapers and to foreign press correspondents. The following day he was killed by armed men. Rodolfo Walsh is

considered to be an important influence on the development of investigative journalism in Argentina and beyond.

Song of Protest

Pablo Neruda

New York: William Morrow and Company, 1976

In the poems in this posthumous work, Pablo Neruda raged against the effects of capitalism in South America and proclaimed his empathy with its victims. Among his targets were the Panama Canal, seen as a desecration of the continent, and President Betancourt of Venezuela, derided as an imperialist lackey. Neruda was a Chilean poet, politician, and diplomat, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He also served as a Communist senator. During his lifetime, Neruda published numerous volumes of poetry.

The Chilean Political Prisoners Denounce

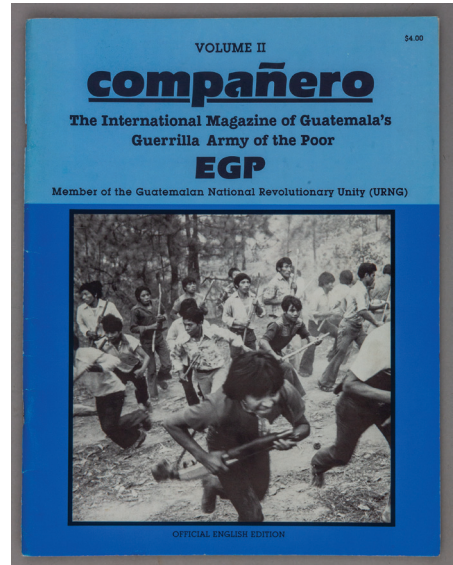
San Francisco: OPHRICH, 1976

Political repression, human rights abuses and widespread torture followed the successful military coup in 1973 in Chile. Among the victims was the celebrated folk singer, Victor Jara. The repression continued long after the immediate aftermath of the coup. Chile was therefore a cause celebre for human rights activists and for the Left in particular. This pamphlet was part of the campaign to raise awareness of human rights violations. The military dictatorship in Chile continued until 1990.

Compañero: the International Magazine of Guatemala's Guerrilla Army of the Poor

San Francisco: Solidarity Publications, 1982

The Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP – *Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres*) was a left-wing movement, which commanded significant support among the indigenous Mayan people during the Guatemalan Civil War. Human rights abuses by government forces



encouraged international solidarity with the insurgents. A year after this edition of the magazine, the EGP was forced to accept an amnesty offered by the Guatemalan government.

Why Am I Ready to Die?

Nelson Mandela

Enfield, Middlesex: War Resisters' International, 1964

'I Am Prepared to Die' is the title of the speech that Nelson Mandela gave on 20 April 1964 at the Rivonia Trial, where he and his fellow defendants were being tried for sabotage. It was published in *The Observer* a few days later. Mandela ended with the words "it is an ideal

for which I am prepared to die". The speech is regarded as a watershed in the history of South African democracy. Mandela was advised by his lawyers not to make the speech, which they feared would lead to the death penalty. Mandela refused, as he believed that the judge would sentence him to death anyway. But he did add the rider "if it needs be".

**'Free Nelson Mandela' Rally, Hyde Park:
Statement by the Commonwealth Secretary-
General Shridath S. Ramphal**

London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1988

By the late 1980s, the campaign to release Nelson Mandela, and by implication begin the dismantling of apartheid, was reaching a climax. Sonny Ramphal made this supportive statement on behalf of the Commonwealth at a rally held to celebrate Mandela's seventieth birthday. Tens of thousands of demonstrators had taken to the streets to demand his release. It was one of the biggest ever anti-apartheid demonstrations in London. The organisers, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, estimated the crowd at over a quarter of a million. Events were also held in Holland, Sweden and Italy.

Brexit and Trump – Sound the Alarm

2016

The visual power of this poster lies in its vivid colours: red, the traditional colour of Socialism, and yellow, often denoting emergency. These are seen as appropriate responses to two seismic events in 2016: the result of the UK referendum on membership of the European Union, and the election of President Donald Trump. The poster was produced by Left Unity, a political party founded in 2013 to oppose austerity in Britain. It is a socialist, feminist, environmentalist and anti-racist organisation.

**'Occupy': Reclaiming Our Dignity
Occupier Posters for the 99%**

London: Indymedia London, 2017

The Occupy movement was a reaction to the world-wide financial crisis of 2007 and the austerity which followed in its wake. Protestors believed that neo-liberalism had contributed to the crash. It had also ensured gross inequality of wealth and privilege, leading to a tiny elite – the 1% - controlling an extortionate amount. There were various high-profile occupations during the world-wide campaign including St. Paul's Cathedral in London in 2011-2012 and Wall Street in the United States in 2011.

My Country: A Work in Progress

Carol-Ann Duffy and Rufus Norris

London: Faber & Faber, 2017

This play is based on interviews given in the aftermath of the 2016 referendum in the United Kingdom on continued membership of the European Union. The interviews were an attempt to discover what the British thought of their own country. How much was the referendum a protest vote, for instance? Themes which emerge include class antagonism, immigration, patriotism, and diverse perceptions of the European Union. The play was performed at the National Theatre in 2017. Rufus Norris, the director of National Theatre, conceived the project in the aftermath of the referendum. He co-wrote the play with the Poet Laureate, Carol-Ann Duffy.

Danger!

c.2018

This poster also produced by Left Unity uses a similar technique in terms of its colour scheme to the *Brexit and Trump – Sound the Alarm*

poster. The vivid yellow colour aims to stress the urgency of the situation and the importance of an immediate response in the form of protest. The themes – Brexit, President Trump, the populist hard right – are contemporary and are also fundamental campaigning issues for many on the Left. Unlike the *Brexit and Trump – Sound the Alarm* poster, this item relies more on text to hammer home its points about the alleged urgency of the situation.

Extinction Rebellion flyers

April 2019

Protest is invariably an attempt to persuade public opinion to effect change. These flyers produced by the Extinction Rebellion campaign illustrate this. The aim is to convince the public that the protests are entirely necessary, and in fact in the public's interest. Extinction Rebellion, which was set up in the United Kingdom in October 2018, aims to use non-violent resistance to protest against climate breakdown, biodiversity loss, and the risk of ecological collapse and human extinction. These leaflets were produced during widespread protests in London, which included the occupation and closure of Waterloo Bridge for several days.

No One Is Too Small to Make a Difference

Greta Thunberg

[London] Penguin Books, 2019

At age 15, Greta Thunberg decided not to go to school in protest at the way climate change was being handled. Thunberg staged protests every Friday outside the Swedish Parliament and in doing so started 'Fridays For Future' which inspired the school strike for climate movement. Her actions over the last year have sparked a global movement for action against the climate crisis, forcing governments to listen and earning her a Nobel Peace Prize nomination at age 16.

This book is a collection of her inspiring speeches across Europe which have made history. Whether at the UN or during street protests, such as Extinction Rebellion, they are a rallying cry for why we must all take action to protect our planet and live in peace with our surroundings.



Women Peacemakers

James W. Gould¹, PhD; Linn Gould², MS, MPH; Steven Gould², PhD
¹Scripps College, Claremont, CA; ²Just Health Action, Seattle, WA;
 For more information or to download a free copy, and

North America

Maria Chapman born Weymouth, MA July 25, 1806. Co-founded world's first nonviolent society 1838; Editor abolitionist journal *The Non-Resistant*.



Jane Addams born Sept 6, 1860. Quaker-raised. Principal founder of Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF); Nobel Peace Prize, 1931.



Emily Greene Balch born Jamaica Plain, MA Jan 8, 1867. Called the "Improper Bostonian"; WILPF leader; awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1946.



Virginia Gildersleeve born Oct 3, 1877. Historian; dean of Barnard College; founder of UN and UNESCO; drafted Preamble of UN Charter.



Jeannette Rankin born June 11, 1880. Lifelong pacifist; first woman elected to US Congress, 1916. Voted against both World Wars.



Eleanor Roosevelt born Oct 11, 1884. Drafter of UN Human Rights Declaration; chair of UN Commission on Human Rights; US delegate to UN.



Winona LaDuke born Aug 18, 1959. Member Native American, Anishinaabeg people; Green Party Vice-Presidential Candidate, 1996 & 2000.



Great Britain/Ireland

Emmeline Pankhurst born Manchester, England July 15, 1858. Radical suffragist whose direct action inspired Gandhi; mother of three suffragists daughters.



Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence born England Oct 21, 1867. Founding Member of WILPF; opposed WW I.



Virginia Woolf born London Jan 25, 1882. Wrote feminist pacifist classic – *Three Guineas*, 1938.



Kathleen Lonsdale born Ireland Jan 28, 1903. Physicist; Quaker. President of WILPF and Pugwash Conference.



Peggy Duff born England Feb 8, 1910. Peace organizer; helped establish CND (Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament), 1957.



Betty Williams born Belfast, N. Ireland May 22, 1943. Co-founded the Community for Peace People; Shared Nobel Peace Prize, '76.



Mairaed Corrigan Maguire born Belfast, N. Ireland Jan 27, 1944. Co-founded the Community for Peace People; Shared Nobel Peace Prize, 1976.



Northern Europe

Bertha von Suttner born Prague June 9, 1843. Founded Austrian Peace Society 1891; First female to win Nobel Peace Prize, 1905.



Aletta Henriëtte Jacobs born Netherlands Feb 9, 1854. First Dutch woman to become physician; radical pacifist; helped organize WILPF.



Alva Myrdal born Sweden Jan 31, 1902. Founded Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1966. Shared Nobel Peace Prize, 1982.



Sophie Scholl born Forchtenberg, Bavaria May 9, 1921. Leader of White Rose nonviolent resistance to Hitler (executed by guillotine 1943).



Hildegard Goss-Mayr born Vienna, Austria Jan 22, 1930. Nonviolence activist; honorary recipient of International Fellowship of Reconciliation.



Gro Harlem Brundtland born Norway April 20, 1939. Three times prime minister of Norway (1981, 1986-89, 1990-96). UN Special Envoy for Climate Change, 2007.



Petra Kelly born Bavaria Nov 29, 1947. Founding member German Green Party, 1979; opposed nuclear weapons and Vietnam War; received Right Livelihood Award, 1982.



Southern Europe

Marie-Olympe de Gouges born France May 7, 1748. Revolutionary Declaration of the Rights of Women, 1791. Executed by guillotine, 1793.



Marie Gogge-Pouchoulin born Geneva, Switzerland May 24, 1826. Pioneer Swiss feminist; pacifist; co-founder of international women's peace society.



Maria Montessori born Italy Aug 31, 1870. Pioneer in peace research and pedagogy; lifelong pacifist; antiwar and militarist activist.



Magda Grilli Trocmé born Italy Nov 2, 1901. French nonviolent activist whose efforts helped save 3,000 Jews during WWII.



Simone de Beauvoir born Paris, France Jan 9, 1908. Feminist; existentialist Philosopher. Led opposition to wars in Algeria & Vietnam.



Simone Weil born France Feb 3, 1909. Philosopher and social activist; advocate of nonviolence; self-identified anarchist.



Carla Del Ponte born Switzerland Feb 9, 1947. Swiss Attorney General 1994-99; prosecutor of UN International Criminal Tribunals, 1999-2007.



Oceania

Vida Goldstein born Australia April 13, 1869. Feminist politician; opposed militarism conscription, nuclear arms. Founding member WILPF.



Eleanor May Moore born Australia March 10, 1875. Pacifist and anti-nuclear advocate; WILPF leader; author of *The Quest for Peace*, 1949; Opposed WW I.



Te Paea Herangi born New Zealand Nov 9, 1883. Maori Pacifist leader; Opposed Maori Wars; leader of nonviolent resistance to conscription in WW I.



Alice Wedega born Papua New Guinea Aug 20, 1905. Peacemaker at home and in N. Ireland; first woman legislator; conscientious objector.



Helen Caldwell born Australia Aug 7, 1938. Physicist; led international opposition to nuclear tests; Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament



Amelia Rokotulivuna born Fiji Aug 7, 1941. Feminist; fought for peace, justice and equality; protested for nuclear free Pacific.



Helen Clark born New Zealand Feb 26, 1950. Leader of peace movement; promoted nuclear free zone; Three term Prime Minister of New Zealand, 1999-2008.



South Asia

Sarojini Naidoo born Feb 13, 1879. activist for Indian independence; poet. Known as "The Nightingale of India".



Anasuya Sarabhai born 1885. Feminist labor organizer. Fabian Socialist. Founded Textile Labour Association, 1919.



Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit born In 1900. Gandhian nonviolent resister. First woman president of UN General Assembly, 1953.



Anuradha Koirala born Okhaldhunga, 14, 1949. Founded Maiti (Mother's home) to rescue girls / victims of sex trafficking.



Radhika Coomaraswamy born Sri Lanka Sept 17, 1953. Human rights expert; UN Sp Envoy on child UN Rapporteur against Women.



Irene Khan born Bangladesh Dec 1903. Human rights activist. Secretary General of Amnesty Int., 1969; awarded Sydney Peace Prize.



Taslima Nasrin born Pakistan Aug 2, 1947. Bangladeshi author; physicist; human rights activist; UNES prize for tolerance and nonviolence.



Abbreviations: WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom); UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization); TAPOL means 'political'

s – A Global Selection

en G. Gilbert³, PhD, DABT; Elizabeth A. Gould, MLIS

³Institute of Neurotoxicology & Neurological Disorders, Seattle, WA

and its interactive (clickable) at www.womeninpeace.org

South Asia

born India
Nonviolent



born Nov 11,
Gandhian



born India Aug 18,
Nehru



born Nepal April



born India



born Dhaka,
ec 24, 1956.



born East
ec 25, 1962.



Eastern Europe

Helena Blavatsky born Ukraine Aug 12, 1831. Founder of Theosophy, a philosophical of universal brotherhood 1875; profoundly influenced Gandhi.



Rosa Luxemburg born Poland March 5, 1871. Anti-militarist revolutionary; opposed WW I. Marxist critic of Soviet bureaucracy; murdered 1919.



Alexandra Kollontai born Russia March 31, 1872. Soviet diplomat; credited with ending Winter War with Finland, 1940; opposed World War I.



Rosika Schwimmer born Budapest Sept 11, 1877. Hungarian Internationalist; pacifist; World Peace Prize, 1937; Nobel Peace Prize nominee, 1947.



Emmy Arnold born Riga, Latvia Dec 25, 1884. Founder of nonviolent Bruderhof Community, 1920.



Mother Teresa of Calcutta born Albania Aug 26, 1910. Catholic nun; awarded First Templeton Prize, 1972; Nobel Peace Prize, 1979.



Melina Mercouri born Greece Oct 18, 1920. Anti-militarist; leader resistance to military junta; co-founder of Amnesty International.



East Asia

Michi Kawai born Japan July 29, 1877. Internationalist; pacifist; president of Japan Peace Society; "The greatest woman leader in Japan".



Wu Yi-Fang born China Jan 26, 1893. Biologist; diplomat. First female university president in China, 1928-52; one of four women to sign UN Charter, 1945.



Mariii Hasegawa born near Hiroshima, Japan Sept 17, 1918. Peace activist; called "Gentle Woman of a Dangerous Kind"; awarded Niwano Peace Prize, 1996.



Carmel Budiardjo born London June 18, 1925. Human rights Activist. Founded TAPOL; Received Right Livelihood Award, 1995.



Sadako Ogata born Tokyo Sept 16, 1927. 10 years UN Refugee Commissioner. Received Ramon Magsaysay Award, 1997; Indira Gandhi Prize, 2001.



Leticia Ramos-Shahani born Philippines Sept 30, 1929. Diplomat. UN Assistant Secretary General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, 1981-86.



Aung San Suu Kyi born Burma June 19, 1945. Pro-democracy activist. Placed under house arrest for 15 years; Nobel Peace Prize 1991, Nehru Award, 1992.



Middle East

Felicia Langer born Poland Dec 9, 1930. Human rights activist; Israeli attorney who defended Palestinian clients Received Right Livelihood Award, 1990.



Nawal El Saadawi born Egypt Oct 27, 1931. Psychiatrist, Feminist; North-South Prize, 2004; tented in Tahrir Square, 2011.



Hanan Ashrawi born Ramallah, Palestine Oct 8, 1946. Palestinian peace negotiator; poet; diplomat; professor.



Shirin Ebad born Iran June 21, 1947. Human & children rights activist and crusader for justice. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 2003.



Roza Otunbayeva born USSR (now Kyrgyzstan) Aug 23, 1950. Professor of Philosophy; leader of Kyrgyz Tulip Revolution Prize, 2005.



Lisa Halaby aka Queen Noor of Jordan born Washington DC Aug 23, 1951. Led effort to abolishing nuclear weapons and international landmine campaign



Tawakul Karman born Taiz, Yemen Feb 7, 1979. Nonviolent leader of Yemeni Arab Spring, 2011. Shared Nobel Peace Prize, 2011.



Africa

Olive Schreiner born S. Africa March 24, 1855. Environmentalist, writer. Close friend of Gandhi; nonviolence advocate; opposed WW I.



Nadine Gordimer born S. Africa Nov 20, 1923. Awarded Nobel Literature Prize, 1991; early opponent of Apartheid; Writer, books banned.



Fatima Meer born S. Africa Aug 12, 1928. Anti-apartheid activist; leader and writer, Mandela biography. Reestablished Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement, 1979.



Ellen Johnson Sirleaf born Liberia Oct 29, 1938. Led campaign to end civil war and violence against women; shared Nobel Peace Prize, 2011.



Wangari Muta Maathai born Kenya April 1, 1940. Founded Green Belt Movement dedicated to planting trees; Awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 2004.



Jenni Williams born Zimbabwe April 1, 1962. Founded women's advocacy org. WOZA (Women of Zimbabwe Arise), 2003; awarded Ginetta Sagan Fund prize.



Leymah Gbowee born Liberia Feb 1, 1972. Nonviolent activist; peacemaker in Gender Equality war; shared Nobel Peace Prize, 2011.



Central & South America

Berta Lutz born Brazil Aug 2, 1894. Leader of Brazilian suffrage and equality movements; One of four women to sign UN Charter, 1945.



Minerva Bernardino born Seibo, Dominican Republic May 7, 1907. 1945: One of four women to sign UN Charter, 1945.



Janet Rosenberg Jagan born Chicago, IL Oct 20, 1920. First female president of Guyana; Awarded Gandhi Peace Prize, 1997.



Estela Barnes De Carlotto born Argentina Oct 22, 1930. Received UN Human Rights Award, 2003; president of Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo.



Rosario Green Macias Born Mexico City, March 31, 1941. Diplomat and economist. First woman foreign minister; UN Assistant Secretary Gen.



Bianca Jagger born Nicaragua May 2, 1945. Human rights activist Inspired by Gandhi; Alternative Nobel Prize.



Michelle Bachelet born Chile Sept 29, 1951. First female president of Chile 2006-10; Head of UN Gender Equality; imprisoned and tortured by Pinochet.



prisoner" in Indonesian, it "promotes human rights, peace, and democracy in Indonesia

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Sunday: Closed

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Friday: 09:00 - 17:45

Saturday: 09:45 - 17:15

Out of term time:

Monday – Friday:

09:00 - 17:45

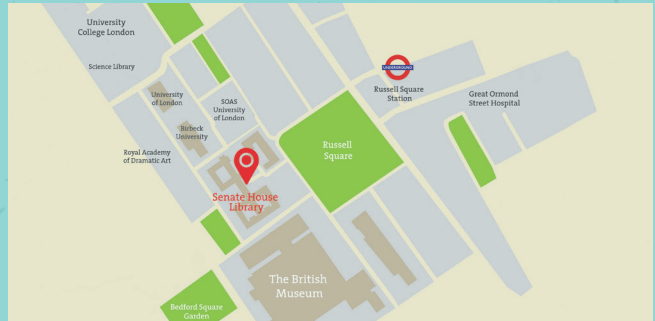
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