

# BRIDGING WORLD HISTORY

EPISODE: #22

## Global War and Peace

Producer: Brian Costello

Writer: Mark Given & Carrie Maloney

Editor: Sarah Marcus

Host: Michael Pullen

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TIME CODE	AUDIO
0:00:00	<b>ANNENBERG/CPB LOGO</b>
0:00:15	<b>OPB LOGO</b>
0:00:23	<b>WEB TAG</b>
0:00:27	<p><i>Storyteller</i>  <i>Franz Blumenfield, letter to his mother, 1914</i>  <i>"...I think that war is a very, very evil thing...But now that it has been declared, I think...that one should feel oneself so much a member of the nation that one must unite one's fate as closely as possible with that of the whole...</i></p> <p><i>"...The sight of the ...dangerously wounded, the dead men, and horses lying about, hurts, of course, but the pain of all that is not nearly so keen or lasting as one imagined it would be. Of course that is partly due to the fact that one knows one can't do anything to prevent it...how is it possible that it gives me more pain to bear my own loneliness than to witness the suffering of so many others?"</i></p>
0:01:10	<b>THEME MUSIC – OPENING CREDITS</b>
0:01:35	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN LOOKING BACK AT THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, EITHER AS WORLD HISTORIANS OR AS DIRECT WITNESSES, IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO IGNORE THAT THIS ERA GAVE BIRTH TO A NEW BREED OF WARFARE, AND THESE CONFLICTS WERE WAGED ON A SCALE PREVIOUSLY UNSEEN IN HUMAN AFFAIRS. IT'S CLEAR THAT BOTH THE TRULY GLOBAL STRUGGLES-</b></p>
0:01:55	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>-OF WORLD WARS I AND II, FOUGHT ACROSS HUGE EXPANSES OF EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA, AS WELL AS THE MORE LOCALIZED CONFLICTS SUCH AS IN SOUTH AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE BALKANS AND AFGHANISTAN,</b></p>

	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>DIFFERED GREATLY FROM PAST STRUGGLES. IN THEIR SCOPE, IN THEIR CONDUCT, IN THE DEADLY TECHNOLOGY THEY EMPLOYED AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, IN THEIR CONSEQUENCES, 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WARS REPRESENTED A NEW LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL CARNAGE AND BRUTALITY.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND WEAPONRY ALL CAME TOGETHER, GIVING BIRTH TO MODERN WARFARE IN ALL ITS HORROR. WAR NOW WAS BEING FOUGHT ON A TRULY GLOBAL SCALE, WITH WEAPONS OF PREVIOUSLY UNIMAGINABLE DESTRUCTIVE POWER.</b></p>
0:02:44	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BUT THE HUMAN COMMUNITY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE DID NOT PERISH IN THE FLAMES OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WARFARE. INTERNATIONAL BODIES SUCH AS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, FORMED AT THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND THE UNITED NATIONS, CREATED AT THE CLOSE OF WWII SIGNIFIED THE GROWING AWARENESS THAT GLOBAL CONFLICT REQUIRED GLOBAL SOLUTIONS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AND SIGNIFICANTLY, THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY SAW PEOPLES PREVIOUSLY EXCLUDED FROM WORLD POLITICS, IN PARTS OF AFRICA, ASIA AND THE AMERICAS GAIN A NEW VOICE AND MEASURE OF SELF-DEFINITION. AS THE FORMER COLONIES OF THE WEST SLOWLY BECAME INDEPENDENT ACTORS ON THE WORLD STAGE, THEY WERE EMPOWERED TO EMPHASIZE DISTINCTIONS OF RACE, NATION, RELIGION AND REGION IN THEIR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.</b></p>
0:03:31	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THREE WIDELY DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES OFFER INSIGHT INTO THE TRULY GLOBAL NATURE OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CONFLICT AND ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT IT...</b></p>
0:03:41	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>... THE RISE OF JAPAN AS AN INDUSTRIAL, WESTERNIZED NATION, FROM ITS EMERGENCE AS AN IMPERIALIST POWER AT THE END OF WW I, THROUGH ITS DEVASTATING DEFEAT AT THE END OF WW II AND REMARKABLE REBIRTH AS A MAJOR POWER ON THE WORLD SCENE...</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>...THE PERSPECTIVES OF OPPRESSED POPULATIONS AROUND THE WORLD, FOCUSING ON DECOLONIZATION IN THE BELGIAN CONGO...</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>...AND THE INSTITUTIONS AND POPULAR MOVEMENTS DEDICATED TO WORLD PEACE THAT AROSE IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY; INCLUDING THE WAY IN WHICH THOSE STRUCTURES HAVE CHANGED BOTH HOW WE MAKE PEACE, AND HOW WE MAKE WAR.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE ECHOES OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY STILL RESOUND. SINCE EACH WAR BUILDS ON THE ONE BEFORE, THE TECHNICALLY-COMPLEX CONFLICTS WE EXPERIENCE TODAY VIA INSTANTANEOUS WORLDWIDE NEWS COVERAGE ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED TO THOSE FIRST 'MODERN' WARS OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.</b></p>

0:04:33	<b>TRANSITIONAL ELEMENT</b>
0:04:37	<b>HOST: THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY FOUND JAPAN'S LEADERS DETERMINED TO MODEL THEIR NATION ALONG WESTERN LINES. AS EVENTS PROGRESSED, JAPAN SELECTIVELY ADOPTED MORE AND MORE WESTERN IDEAS, TECHNOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONS WHILE MAINTAINING A STRONG NATIONAL IDENTITY. THE STATED POLICY OF THESE MEIJI LEADERS WAS TO, 'ENRICH THE COUNTRY, STRENGTHEN THE ARMY'.</b>
	<b>HOST: JAPAN'S 1895 DEFEAT OF CHINA IN A WAR OVER DOMINATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA PROVED THE SUCCESS OF ITS MODERNIZATION EFFORTS. BUT THE RISE OF JAPAN AS A WESTERNIZED, INDUSTRIAL POWER WAS TRULY MADE APPARENT TO THE REST OF THE WORLD WITH ITS STUNNING VICTORY OVER RUSSIA IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR IN 1905.</b>
	<b>HOST: THE RESULT OF THESE TWO WARS WAS JAPAN'S RISE AS AN IMPERIAL POWER. CHINA CEDED TAIWAN TO JAPAN IN 1895 AND THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR LED TO THE RECOGNITION OF JAPAN'S DOMINANT POSITION IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA, WITH KOREA BECOMING A COLONY OF JAPAN IN 1910.</b>
0:05:43	<b>HOST: AT THE END OF WWI THE VERSAILLES PEACE CONFERENCE FORMALIZED JAPAN'S SPECIAL RIGHTS ON THE SHANDONG PENINSULA, RATHER THAN RETURNING THE FORMER GERMAN CONCESSIONS THERE BACK TO CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY. JAPAN NOW HAD AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED TOEHOLD IN CHINA.</b>
	<b>HOST: JAPAN'S PLACE AMONG THE VICTORS IN WWI, ALONG WITH ITS GROWING MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH EARNED IT A PLACE ON THE WORLD STAGE.</b>
0:06:07	KEN RUOFF: World War I for Japan represents, sort of the...blossoming of the light industrial sector even as Japanese is moving toward having a heavy industrial sector and so Japan had already had its light industrial revolution right at the turn of the century but, during World War I they're able to dramatically increase their markets especially in...Asia and displace, British from various textiles markets throughout, Asia.
0:06:39	<b>HOST: BUT FEAR OF JAPAN'S MILITARY MIGHT, ALONG WITH RACIAL HOSTILITY, BARRED JAPAN – HOWEVER POWERFUL AND WESTERNIZED – FROM ACCEPTANCE INTO THE SO-CALLED "WHITE MEN'S CLUB" OF WESTERN NATIONS.</b>

0:06:52	<p>KEN RUOFF: Japan enters into the international system of nation states or is yanked into these international system of nation states at the height of, scientific racism and so from the moment they entered the system they are faced with the question: Are they a member of the White Club, if you will, and much of their drive during the modern period is to be accepted at the very least as honorary whites and of course throughout this modern period there are numerous slights by the Western countries. You have the Western powers turning down the Japanese proposal for racial equality clause to be included in the Treaty of Versailles in the founding of the League of Nations.</p> <p>Yet, it's important to remember that there wasn't a universal belief by the Japanese that, all races were equal. They're first and foremost interested in gaining recognition from the Western powers as equals but of course they have their own form of racism directed most strongly at other Asians.</p>
0:08:02	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>BY 1920 THE ECONOMIC BOOM IN JAPAN HAD COME TO AN END. THE WORLDWIDE DEPRESSION OF THE FOLLOWING DECADE SEVERELY AFFECTED THE JAPANESE ECONOMY, WHICH HAD BECOME DEPENDENT ON EXPORT TRADE. AS RADICAL NATIONALIST SENTIMENT AND MILITARISM GREW IN RESPONSE TO THE AILING ECONOMY, THE PRESSURE ON JAPAN'S FRAGILE DEMOKURASHII—DEMOCRACY BASED ON WESTERN MODELS—INCREASED. THE SOLUTION TO JAPAN'S PREDICAMENT WAS OBVIOUS TO RIGHT-WING MILITARISTS, AS REFLECTED IN THE WRITING OF THE RADICAL ARMY OFFICER HASHIMOTO KINGORO...</b></p>
0:08:38	<p>VOICE OF HASHIMOTO [JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER]: <i>"There are only three ways left to Japan to escape from the pressure of its surplus population...emigration, greater access to world markets, and expansion of territory...What should Japan do when two of the three doors have been closed against her? It is quite natural that Japan should rush upon the last remaining door."</i></p>
0:09:08	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>JAPAN'S MODERN ARMY AND NAVY WERE NOT DIRECTLY CONTROLLED BY THE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT. SO, DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPTED RESTRAINTS, IN 1931 ARMY UNITS IN MANCHURIA LAUNCHED AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE. TWO YEARS LATER JAPANESE TROOPS ADVANCED EVEN FURTHER INTO CHINA, AND IN THE FACE OF INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM, JAPAN QUIT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>FULL SCALE WAR WITH CHINA CAME IN 1937 AND WITHIN A YEAR JAPAN CONTROLLED THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HEART OF THE COUNTRY. BUT AS JAPAN WAS DRAWN DEEPER AND DEEPER INTO CHINA, EACH ADVANCE REQUIRED MORE RESOURCES TO SUSTAIN IT.</b></p>
0:09:46	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>JUSTIFYING ITS OWN IMPERIAL AMBITIONS, JAPAN CLAIMED A ROLE OF LEADERSHIP IN ASIA AS THE ONLY POWER THAT COULD STAND UP TO WESTERN IMPERIALISM. JAPAN PUBLICLY FRAMED ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION IN ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND PAN-ASIAN TERMS.</b></p>

0:10:01	<p>KEN RUOFF: But one thing that makes Japanese imperialism quite different from Western imperialism is just how extensively Japan develops all of its colonies, especially Korea and then the puppet state of Manchukuo the...level of industrial development, sponsored by the Japanese is...very significant and makes those two cases rather different from the typical European colonies of the time.</p>
0:10:26	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>BUT SUPPORT FOR WAR WASN'T UNIVERSAL IN JAPAN. ALTHOUGH VIGOROUSLY SUPPRESSED BY GOVERNMENT <i>THOUGHT POLICE</i>, RESISTANCE TO THE FASCIST STATE PERSISTED. ANONYMOUS GRAFFITI APPEARING ON WALLS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLACES BEARS MUTE TESTIMONY TO THE OPPOSITION TO MILITARY AGGRESSION:</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>"LOOK AT THE PITIFUL FIGURES OF THE UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE. OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT..." AND "NO RICE. END THE WAR. GIVE US FREEDOM."</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>JAPAN JUSTIFIED ITS ATTACKS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IN TERMS OF LIBERATION FROM EUROPEAN COLONIAL AGGRESSORS. IN SOME PLACES—BURMA AND INDONESIA FOR EXAMPLE—JAPANESE ARMIES WERE EVEN MET WITH SUPPORT FROM LOCAL NATIONALISTS SEEKING TO OVERTHROW THEIR COLONIAL MASTERS.</b></p>
0:11:11	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>WITH THE FALL OF THE BRITISH COLONY OF SINGAPORE IN, 1942, 25,000 INDIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD SERVED UNDER BRITISH COMMAND THERE, CHANGED SIDES. WITH THE SUPPORT AND COOPERATION OF THE JAPANESE, A NEW INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY WAS FORMED TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>THE JAPANESE CONVINCED THE LEADERS OF THE INA THAT A JOINT INVASION OF INDIA WOULD FREE THAT COUNTRY FROM BRITISH IMPERIAL CONTROL.</b></p>
0:11:37	<p>KEN RUOFF: The problem with this is that the Japanese really didn't intend to give Asian people their freedom. They moved in and instituted, colonial policies just as oppressive as the Western powers. So in the case of the INA you have the Japanese first and foremost trying to strike a blow at their British foe keeping British forces busy in India trying to fend off attacks by the INA. That's probably the first thing that's going on. You no doubt have some idealistic officers at the time who genuinely believe in liberating Asia and want to help fellow Asians achieve independence from the Britain. But I think that the bottom line is that this is a self-serving effort by the Japanese to further their own interests.</p>
0:12:33	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>THE OVERWHELMING MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES OF THE U.S. AND ITS ALLIES EVENTUALLY BROUGHT DEFEAT TO JAPAN IN 1945. THE FOCUS OF THE U.S. POSTWAR OCCUPATION OF JAPAN SOON SHIFTED FROM INSTALLING DEMOCRACY TO BOLSTERING THE AMERICAN MILITARY PRESENCE. BY THE LATE 1940S, JAPAN CAME TO BE SEEN BY THE U.S. AS A STRATEGIC ALLY IN ITS COLD WAR STRUGGLE TO LIMIT THE EXPANSION OF COMMUNISM IN ASIA.</b></p>
0:13:01	<p><b>TRANSITIONAL ELEMENT</b></p>

0:13:05	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE GLOBAL NATURE OF WARFARE IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WAS UNDERScoreD BY THE USE OF COLONIAL TROOPS BY EUROPEAN POWERS IN VIRTUALLY EVERY THEATRE OF WAR. IN WWI, BRITAIN USED INDIAN SOLDIERS IN AFRICA, AND FRANCE FIELDED WEST AFRICAN UNITS IN EUROPE. IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA, BRITAIN DEPLOYED TROOPS FROM MALAWI, KENYA, UGANDA AND INDIA. FRANCE EVEN WENT SO FAR AS TO REPLACE ITS DWINDLING WORK FORCE AT HOME WITH VIETNAMESE AND AFRICAN FACTORY WORKERS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>HAVING BEEN MISLED DURING WWI INTO SUPPORTING A WAR WITH VAGUE PROMISES OF REFORM AND "SELF-DETERMINATION," MOST COLONIES WERE RESTIVE EVEN BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR STARTED. FOR SOME COLONIAL TERRITORIES LIKE GHANA AND THE PHILIPPINES, THE DISRUPTIONS CAUSED BY THE SECOND WORLD WAR LED TO AN OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AS MUCH OF EUROPE LAY IN RUINS AT THE END OF WWII, THE ONCE-TIGHT TIES THAT BOUND COLONIES TO THEIR OVERSEERS WERE LOOSENED. AT THE SAME TIME, THE FORMERLY ALLIED SOVIET UNION AND UNITED STATES, BECAME LOCKED IN AN IDEOLOGICAL, GLOBAL "COLD WAR," AND BECAME HOPELESSLY ENTANGLED WITH THE PROCESS OF DECOLONIZATION. NEWLY BORN REPUBLICS AND FORMER COLONIES BECAME PAWNS, PLAYERS AND MOST OFTEN VICTIMS OF THIS NEW GLOBAL CONFLICT.</b></p>
0:14:27	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN 1960, AFTER DECADES OF BELGIAN RULE, A FREE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO WAS ESTABLISHED IN AFRICA AND PATRICE LUMUMBA—THE POPULAR HERO OF THE ANTI-COLONIAL STRUGGLE—BECAME PRIME MINISTER. THE ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST MONTHS OF NATIONHOOD OF THIS FORMER COLONY OFFERS AN INSIGHTFUL EXAMPLE OF THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE US, THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE OFTEN-CHARGED ATMOSPHERE THAT SURROUNDED AFRICAN DECOLONIZATION.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>LUMUMBA, AN ARTICULATE PAN-AFRICANIST, SOCIALIST, AND NATIONALIST WAS JUST 36 WHEN HE BECAME THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF THE INDEPENDENT CONGO IN JUNE 1960.</b></p>
0:15:07	<p><i>VOICE OF PATRICE LUMUMBA:</i>  <i>"But we, whom the vote of your elected representatives have given the right to direct our dear country, we who have suffered in our body and in our heart from colonial oppression, we tell you very loud, all that is henceforth ended. The Republic of the Congo has been proclaimed, and our country is now in the hands of its own children."</i></p>
0:15:32	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>LUMUMBA WASTED NO TIME IN REMOVING BELGIAN MILITARY ADVISORS AS PART OF THE PROCESS OF AFRICANIZATION. RIOTS AND VIOLENCE WERE THE RESULT OF THE EXIT OF THIS OFFICER CORPS. BELGIUM, WANTING TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS IN THE CONGO, AS WELL AS ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS, QUICKLY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO RE-ESTABLISH ITS MILITARY PRESENCE. THE MOVE HAD ALL THE APPEARANCES OF AN OCCUPATION. LUMUMBA PROMPTLY CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS TO REMOVE THE BELGIANS. WHEN THE U.N. MOVED TOO SLOWLY, HE SOLICITED MILITARY AND TECHNICAL AID FROM THE SOVIET UNION.</b></p>

	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BY INVITING THE SOVIETS INTO HIS COUNTRY, LUMUMBA WAS SEEN BY THE U.S. AS A DANGEROUS MAN, AND A CIA OPERATIVE WAS ASSIGNED TO KILL HIM. THE U.S. ALSO ENCOURAGED ITS OWN VERSION OF LUMUMBA – JOSEPH MOBUTU – A COLONEL AND HEAD OF THE MILITARY UNDER LUMUMBA.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>MOBUTU, IN A PUSH FOR MORE POWER, BETRAYED LUMUMBA, AND WITH THE HELP OF EITHER AMERICAN OR BELGIAN MERCENARIES, DELIVERED HIM TO CONGOLESE REBELS. LUMUMBA WAS IMPRISONED, TORTURED, AND EVENTUALLY EXECUTED IN EARLY 1961.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN A LETTER TO HIS WIFE SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH, LUMUMBA WROTE THESE WORDS,</b></p>
0:16:50	<p>VOICE OF PATRICE LUMUMBA:  <i>"I prefer to die with my head high, my faith unshakable, and my confidence profound in the destiny of my country, rather than to live in submission and scorn of sacred principles.</i></p>
0:17:04	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN DEATH, LUMUMBA BECAME A <i>CAUSE CELEBRE</i> OF THIRD WORLD LIBERATION. FIDEL CASTRO, LEADER OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, SENT CUBAN AGENTS, INCLUDING CHE GUEVARA, TO THE CONGO TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE LUMUMBA'S PARTISANS AGAINST THE WESTERN BACKED MOBUTU. MOBUTU, HOWEVER, FINALLY SEIZED COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY IN 1965 AND RULED A DICTATORSHIP UNTIL 1997.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>AS THE STORY OF LUMUMBA AND THE CONGO DEMONSTRATES, NATIONALIST POLITICS COULD BE SHAPED – AND PROFOUNDLY ALTERED – BY COLD WAR POLITICS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>WHAT BEGAN AS A SITUATION BETWEEN A DEPARTING IMPERIAL POWER AND A DULY ELECTED PRIME MINISTER, BECAME AN AFFAIR INVOLVING THE UNITED NATIONS, TWO SUPERPOWERS, AND SELF-APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY THIRD WORLD LIBERATION MOVEMENTS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b> <b>AS FORMER COLONIES BECAME INDEPENDENT REPUBLICS AND NEW NATIONS, THE PUSH AND PULL OF THE COLD WAR THREATENED TO TURN THEM INTO MILITARY AND ECONOMIC DEPENDANTS YET AGAIN. THIS PERCEIVED THREAT LED ULTIMATELY TO THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, IN WHICH THIRD WORLD NATIONS HOPED TO BIND THEMSELVES TOGETHER INDEPENDENT OF THE TWO COLD WAR POWERS, PRESERVING THEIR NATIONAL INTEGRITY AND OFFERING A "THIRD WAY" FOR THE REST OF THE WORLD.</b></p>
0:18:21	<p>VOICE OF PATRICE LUMUMBA:  <i>History will one day have its say, but it will not be the history that Brussels, Paris, Washington, or the United Nations will teach, but that which they will teach in the countries emancipated from colonialism and its puppets."</i></p>
0:18:36	<p><b>TRANSITIONAL ELEMENT</b></p>
0:18:41	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>IN ITS SCOPE, ITS DEVASTATION AND ITS COST IN HUMAN LIFE, WARFARE IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WAS IMMEASURABLY MORE FAR-REACHING AND DEADLY THAN</b></p>

	<b>ANY CONFLICTS THAT CAME BEFORE. BUT THE HUMAN LONGING FOR PEACE, AND ATTEMPTS AT MAKING THAT PEACE A WORLDWIDE REALITY, WERE ALSO AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE STORY OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CONFLICT.</b>
	<b>HOST: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL PEACE ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS THE RECOGNITION OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS WAS ABOUT TO CHANGE THINGS. THE URGENT REALIZATION SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD: GLOBAL CONFLICT IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REQUIRED A GLOBAL RESPONSE.</b>
0:19:21	<b>HOST: EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PEACE GROUPS WERE FOUNDED AROUND THE WORLD IN OPPOSITION TO THE CARNAGE OF WWI. THE AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM WAS A LOBBYING GROUP THAT ATTEMPTED TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF THE WAR. AND DELEGATES FROM THE WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY JOINED EUROPEAN WOMEN AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN THE HAGUE IN 1915.</b>
	<b>HOST: BUT IT WAS ONLY AT THE <i>END</i> OF WWI THAT THE FIRST GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GUARANTEEING PEACE—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—CAME INTO EXISTENCE. AT THE URGING OF U.S. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, ALL SIGNERS OF THE VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY THAT ENDED WWI WERE REQUIRED TO ACCEPT THE LEAGUE. AT FIRST, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS APPEARED TO BE USHERING IN A NEW ERA. TWENTY-SIX OF ITS FORTY-TWO ORIGINAL MEMBER COUNTRIES WERE NON-EUROPEAN, SUGGESTING THAT THE LEAGUE WAS TRULY A FORCE FOR WORLDWIDE PEACE.</b>
0:20:12	DEBORAH SMITH JOHNSTON: The League of Nations was originally conceived of by President Wilson during the...First World War and his 14 Points, for example, became the foundation of what the League of Nations was all about. The League of Nations wasn't able to be effective in the long run for two reasons. The first reason was it had no willpower among its member nations to actually enforce its decisions. The second reason was because its ability to maintain collective security was damaged by the fact that its member nations at any one point varied and so certain of its member nations pulled out or weren't even involved in the first place and so it wasn't able to actually maintain peace.
0:20:55	<b>HOST: DUE TO ISOLATIONIST SENTIMENTS AT HOME, THE U.S. SENATE BLOCKED AMERICA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE LEAGUE. AS GERMANY AND JAPAN'S AGGRESSIONS GREW MORE BLATANT, THEY BOTH WALKED OUT IN 1933. ALTHOUGH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS UNABLE TO STOP THE AGGRESSION OF THE 1930S AND CEASED TO EXIST IN 1940, ITS LEGACY WAS THAT IT SERVED AS THE MODEL FOR A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO WORLDWIDE PEACE. THE CONFLAGRATION OF WWII MADE CLEAR THE NECESSITY OF SUCH A BODY.</b>
	<b>HOST: AS WWII CAME TO A CLOSE, THE EXHAUSTED ALLIED POWERS WERE DETERMINED TO CREATE A STRONGER MECHANISM TO PRESERVE PEACE, AND IN 1945 THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED.</b>



0:21:39	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF THE IDEA OF UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS ROSE FROM THE AFTERMATH OF WWII, ESPECIALLY WITH THE REVELATION OF THE CRIMES OF THE NAZI REGIME. IN WAR CRIMES TRIALS HELD IN BOTH GERMANY AND JAPAN, THE CONCEPT OF 'CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY' WAS BORN. SO TOO WAS THE NOTION THAT THOSE CRIMES WERE DESERVING OF JUDGMENT AND PUNISHMENT.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THE CHARTER ESTABLISHING THE UN PLEDGED TO ACHIEVE 'UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS.' IN DECEMBER OF 1948 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UN ADOPTED THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE DECLARATION, DRAFTED IN PART BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, ADDRESSED SPECIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS SUCH AS SUMMARY EXECUTIONS, ARBITRARY ARREST AND TORTURE.</b></p>
0:22:26	<p>VOICE OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT:  <i>"Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home - so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world."</i></p>
0:22:59	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>DESPITE MANY CHALLENGES, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION CONTINUES TO AFFIRM THE INHERENT HUMAN DIGNITY AND WORTH OF EVERY PERSON IN THE WORLD.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN MANY PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD. THE UN HAS ALSO OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE, MOST NOTABLY IN KOREA IN THE EARLY 1950S AND IN THE FIRST GULF WAR IN 1991.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ALL HAD THEIR SHARE OF FAILURES AS WELL AS SUCCESSES.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>BUT THEY REPRESENT THE NEAREST THING TO A GLOBAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE IN HELPING PEOPLE RESOLVE A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS.</b></p>
	<p><b>HOST:</b>  <b>WARFARE CONTINUES ON A BROAD SCALE, OFTEN WITH LITTLE OR NO OUTSIDE INTERVENTION. TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE HUTU-TUTSI MASSACRE IN 1994. HISTORIANS NOW UNDERSTAND THE ORIGINS OF THE CONFLICT BUT WAS THERE ANY INTERVENTION THAT MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED IT?</b></p>
0:23:56	<p>PATRICK MANNING:  The nation of Rwanda provides a tragic but central example of the dilemmas of international relations and human rights. International organizations and ideas of world order can create disasters as well as resolve them.</p> <p>Rwanda had long existed as an ancient and well-governed kingdom. The people of Rwanda all spoke the same language and shared a common culture, all converted to Roman Catholicism.</p>

	<p>Belgium rule imposed ideas of hierarchy in race and civilization. Belgium's stereotyped images of a Tutsi elite perhaps related to white ancestors and Hutu commoners and labeled these groups as tribes with tribal hatreds.</p> <p>By the 1990s, there was a Hutu dominated government, a Tutsi army entering the country from neighboring Uganda, and a Hutu-led radio campaign of hatred. The presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in 1994 and the massacres began. Both France and the United States acted to halt any United Nations intervention for months during which time at least a half million people had died.</p> <p>So the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought new ideas in international organization and peace making but the same century brought ideas of a hierarchy and race and in civilization which meant that human rights while treated more seriously with time were sometimes neglected and abused with disastrous results.</p>
0:25:35	<b>HOST: THE HUTU-TUTSI MASSACRE ILLUSTRATES THE LEGACY OF COLONIALISM IN THE CONFLICTS OF THE LATE 20<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY WORLD, SHOWING HOW A WORLD HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE CAN ILLUMINATE A SEEMINGLY IRRATIONAL OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE.</b>
	<b>HOST: THE WORLD WARS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WERE FOLLOWED BY SMALLER BUT NO LESS DEADLY CONFLICTS IN SUCH PLACES AS KOREA, ARGENTINA, VIETNAM AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE CENTURY.</b>
	<b>HOST: IT IS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY ENCOURAGING CONSEQUENCES OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CONFLICT. FIRST, THE CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE UNITED NATIONS. AND SECOND, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROLE IN WORLD POLITICS FOR THE FORMER COLONIES AND SUPPRESSED REGIONS OF THE WORLD IN AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA AS A RESULT OF THE DECOLONIZATION OF THESE LANDS.</b>
	<b>HOST: THE GLOBAL WARS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ALTERED RELATIONSHIPS AMONG ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD – NOT JUST THE METROPOLITAN CENTERS OF EUROPE. BY THE END OF THE CENTURY, EUROPEAN EMPIRES HAD BEEN DISMANTLED, REPLACED BY INDEPENDENCE FOR SOME, AND FOR OTHERS, INSTABILITY. NATIONAL, RACIAL, GEO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IDENTITIES WERE FORGED AND RE-FORGED AS THE WORLD – THROUGH ITS CONFLICT - WAS WOVEN MORE TIGHTLY TOGETHER.</b>
0:26:57	<b>WEB TAG</b>
0:26:58	<b>PROGRAM CREDITS</b>
0:27:33	<b>SPECIAL THANKS</b>
0:27:48	<b>OPB LOGO</b>
0:27:55	<b>A/CPB LOGO</b>
0:28:10	<b>1-800 TAG</b>
0:28:25	<b>END</b>