

The Wounded Dove: *Peace Warriors*

a 5 part documentary series about Peace



Synopsis

They're audacious risk takers, defiant, zealous, some are fearless, most are tough and they all have one thing in common..... they are peacemakers. The Wounded Dove:Peace Warriors will be a 5 X 1 hour documentary series chronicling the lives of the world's great peacemakers from the early nineteen hundreds to the present time. Most peacemakers were a pain in the ass to the establishment and some played by the rules in their quest to put an end to conflicts or to prevent them. Many of our peacemakers are ordinary citizens who assumed heroic stature and directly influenced the flow of historic events even when they appeared to be overwhelmingly unalterable.

There have been 72 formal treaties, 20 pacts, numerous agreements, alliances, conferences and cease-fires over the past one hundred years. Without peacemakers these achievements would not have been possible.

Structure

Narrated by a Hollywood superstar, each episode begins with original **theme music composed by international music star Gino Vannelli** played over a montage of film footage showing the social/cultural trends and pivotal events of the era, quickly placing the viewer in the context of the times. The tone is factual and the material is presented in a journalistic, anecdotal, entertaining style. There will be no talking heads in this fast paced series. The peacemakers will tell their own stories via archive footage, recreations, sound bites, diary excerpts and illustrations. Each episode features up to fifteen peacemaker reportages. The stories are told under themes rather than chronologically.

Episode 1	The Whistle Blowers
Episode 2	Subversive Peacemakers
Episode 3	Gunboat Diplomats
Episode 4	Dying For Peace
Episode 5	Young Blood

A brief introduction to the stories stresses the importance of examining conflicts from the point of view of "peace endeavours" rather than listing the chain of events that inexorably plunged people into war. Each war, revolution or instance of internal strife will begin with a graphic presentation of the dynamics of the conflict. This orientation quickly identifies the antagonists and issues. We then introduce our peacemaker and follow this individual as he or she struggles to stop the violence.

The Wounded Dove: Peace Warriors *looks not at those who waged war, but at those who tried to revive and nurture the phoenix of peace.*

Status

Thus far one million three has been spent on this project, **one million** of which was a **grant** from the Canadian government.

The research, development, most of the script writing and pre-production phases are finished. The only production left to do is recording the narration, recording the peacemaker's sound bites and orchestrating Gino Vannelli's theme music and shooting re-creations. Once these items are recorded editing and packaging the programs will begin. The series is mostly archive driven and some footage has yet to be purchased. It will take approximately one year to complete the five part series.

The CD ROM version of the project is finished and thus far has been taken by more than a hundred secondary school boards, universities, libraries and peace organizations in Canada, the US, Europe and Japan.

This peace project is also supported by:

- The United Nations Culture of Peace, Paris
- The Salzburg Seminar, Austria
- The Peace History Society
- The International Peace Academy, New York
- The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, NY
- The Pearson Peacekeeping Center, Clementsport, Nova Scotia
- The Rachael and Ben Vaughan Foundation, Austin, Texas

EPISODE 1 summaries

THE WHISTLE BLOWERS



- **Edmund Morel** works as a clerk for a British shipping company. He single-handedly exposes genocide in the making in the Congo at the hands of Belgium's King Leopold. In 1904, Morel founds the Congo Reform Association, the world's first international human rights movement, the precursor to Amnesty International and the War Crimes Tribunals. People like Mark Twain and other concerned individuals from several countries join Morel's campaign of peace and justice.

- **Emily Hobhouse** (April 9, 1860 — June 8, 1926) was a British welfare campaigner, who is primarily remembered for her work related to British concentration camps in South Africa. Despite criticism and hostility from the British government and media, she succeeded in bringing to the attention of the British public the appalling conditions inside the camps for Boer women and children during the Second Boer War. Her report caused uproar, and led to the Fawcett Commission's visit to the camps, confirming her report and bringing about positive change. Hobhouse became an honorary citizen of South Africa for her humanitarian work. She stands as an example of one who unselfishly risked her own health in her quest to serve others.





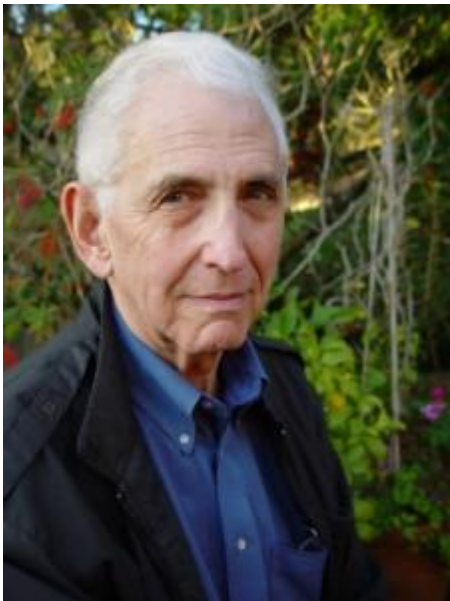
- In Munich, the birthplace of Nazism, a brave group of students in their early twenty's launches a moral protest and an urgent appeal to stop the fighting. Sophie Scholl and her brother Hans form a close-knit group of 7 friends and create a movement called '**The White Rose**'. The group runs an underground press condemning Hitler, the Third Reich and the Gestapo. The crudely printed leaflets are distributed by hand, anonymously left on train seats, stuffed in telephone books and dropped on the streets for the public to read. The members travel throughout Southern Germany and beyond to mail stacks of leaflets from undetectable locations. They are posted to teachers, doctors and bar owners, who would hopefully pass them on to their clientele. As the message of the White Rose reaches more and more people, the Gestapo intensifies their efforts to silence it. Hans and Sophie Scholl, Alexander Schmorell, Willi Graf, Christoph Probst and professor Kurt Hurrer are caught and beheaded in 1943. Jürgen Wittenstein is tipped off and manages to elude the Gestapo. After the war, Dr. Wittenstein relocates to the United States where he practices medicine in California. He retires in the late 1990's.

- In Germany, **Carl von Ossietzky** attacks the rise of militarism as an investigative journalist. Ossietzky exposes the German government for illegally using money appropriated to civilian aviation for the manufacture of military aircraft, a clear violation of the Treaty of Versailles. He is immediately imprisoned. He wins the Nobel Peace Prize just shortly before he dies in jail.



- When World War two ends a new one begins, a cold war. Communist tentacles spread around the world. Public opinion is still not aware of the international situation but a shocking revelation changes that, just four months after the war. On the evening of September 5th 1945, a young cipher clerk, **Igor Gouzenko**, leaves the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa concealing secret documents that reveal the existence of an extensive Soviet spy ring in Canada. Gouzenko is the beginning of the Cold War for public opinion. Ironically, Gouzenko's revelations and the timing of their release are manipulated by some anti-Soviet hardliners to promote massive rearmament, witch-hunts, and Western paranoia.

- **Mordechai Vanunu** works as a technician at the Dimona Nuclear Power Plant in Israel. He discovers Israel is secretly producing plutonium for nuclear weapons. Vanunu, a man of peace, believes he has a moral responsibility to tell the world of these weapons of mass destruction. In 1986 he blows the whistle and tells the London Sunday Times newspaper. His evidence shows that Israel has more than 200 bombs with boosted devices, neutron bombs, F-16 deliverable warheads, and Jericho warheads. His photographs, taken in secret, show sophisticated designs which scientific experts say enable the Israelis to build bombs with as little as 4 kilograms of plutonium. Just before the release of the story, Vanunu is lured to Rome and kidnapped by Israeli secret agents and taken back to Israel. He is tried in secret and convicted of treason and espionage. He is sentenced to eighteen years in prison. He serves over eleven and a half years in solitary confinement. He sacrifices his freedom and endures hardship to expose the danger of nuclear weapons to mankind. Vanunu is released from prison in 2004.



- In 1967, **Daniel Ellsberg** worked on the top secret McNamara study of U.S. 'Decision-Making In Vietnam, 1945-68', which later came to be known as the Pentagon Papers. In 1969, he photocopied the 7,000 page study and gave it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; in 1971 he gave it to the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and 17 other newspapers. His trial, on twelve felony counts posing a possible sentence of 115 years, was dismissed in 1973 on grounds of governmental misconduct against him, which led to the convictions of several White House aides and figured in the impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

Episode 2 Summaries

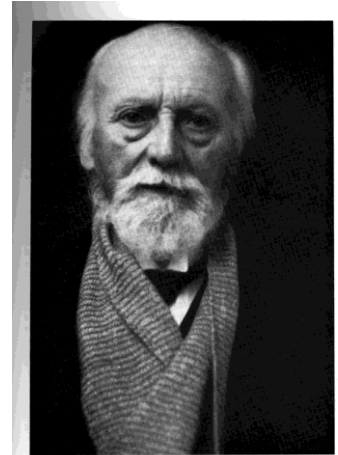
Subversive Peacemakers



melon," as they called it.

- Hsu Ching-cheng and two other ministers of the Chinese government failed as peacemakers, were executed and promptly forgotten. Yet **The Three Appeasers**, as they were called, tried to prevent what became a major international conflict, the Boxer Rebellion. The Boxers, The Society of Righteous Fists, were Chinese patriots who practiced martial arts and were committed to ridding China of "foreign devils". There were plenty of devils to be found. The Russians, British, Germans and the Japanese were all intent upon "carving up the Chinese

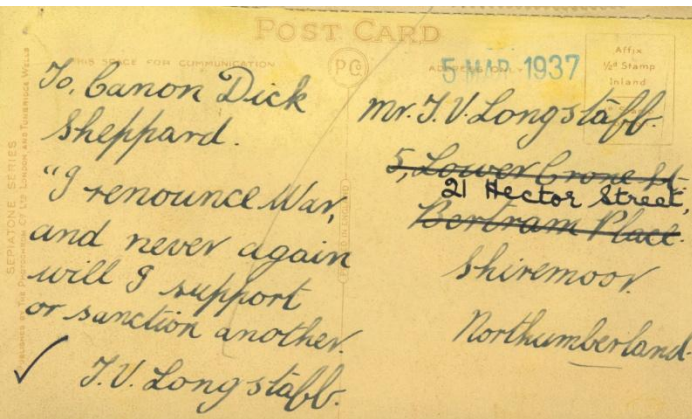
- In Germany, the Peace Society attempted to rally support to oppose World War II, but the society's president, **Ludwig Quidde**, was quickly arrested and charged with treason. Thousands refused to fight and went to prison. At least 47 Germans were executed for refusing to bear arms.



- The **Hofer brothers**, Joseph and David, were German-American pacifists who refused to answer the WW I draft. They were sent to Alcatraz and put into solitary confinement. The brothers were stripped naked because they refused to wear a military uniform. Hosed down daily in freezing weather, they died of pneumonia. Their bodies were sent home to South Dakota. When their families opened the coffins, they found the Hofers dressed in the uniforms that they had refused to wear in life.



- Despite all the peace efforts, by December 1914, after 5 months of war, the Germans have lost a million men, the French and the British even more. The armies that remain are entrenched, exhausted and numbed with cold. But on **Christmas** day the guns fall silent along many parts of the front. Soldiers on both sides call a **truce**. Both sides play soccer and exchange gifts. The British press featured the truce on the front pages. The French and German newspapers, however, suppressed all mention of it. On both sides of the trenches, strict orders were handed down to cease all unmilitary like conduct. Fraternalization with the enemy, even just trading cigarettes, was equated with treason and punishable by death.



- More than 10 million people, from all over the world, sign a single petition demanding immediate disarmament. **Dick Sheppard**, an Anglican clergyman, appeals to one and all to send him a postcard renouncing war. The movement he founded, the Peace Pledge Union, is still in existence today.



- In 1937 Japan marches through China. As the Japanese take control of Nanking, the army goes on a rampage, killing, looting and raping... a reign of horror that came to be known as the Rape of Nanking. **John Rabe**, a German business man and head of the local Nazi party cordons off a section of the city using white flags and declares it to be a 'Safety Zone' for refugees. Rabe makes two unsuccessful attempts to negotiate a truce. At night, he patrols the streets delivering food, protected by the Nazi Swastika on his armband, a powerful symbol of Japan's friend in Europe. Eventually more than 200,000 Chinese crowd into Rabe's safety zone. Details of the outrage at Nanking slowly filter back to Japan. Photos, postcards and stories told by returning soldiers circulate like a black market of horror.



- As war spreads like a cancer across the face of Europe, the Japanese watch closely. After the fall of Poland, **Chiune Sugihara**, a career diplomat, is sent to Lithuania to open a consulate. His main task is to determine the time of the German attack on Russia. A man of conscience, Sugihara hatches a plan to issue exit visas to Jews. Most arrive safely in Japan, where they are interned, and then sent to Shanghai. There they sit out the war, safe from the death camps. More than forty thousand people owe their lives to Chiune Sugihara.

- On May 10, 1941, German aircraft drop hundreds of incendiary bombs on London destroying the British Parliament's House of Commons building at Westminster. On that very day Hitler's deputy, **Rudolph Hess** flies low across the North Sea towards Scotland. His secret mission is to broker a peace deal and end the war. Did Churchill miss an opportunity to end the war? It is still hotly debated.



- . A global audience tunes into the world's first television war in Vietnam and witnesses a spectacle of horror and atrocity that has no end in sight. The White House's occasional peace offensives combined with savage bombing raids only reinforces the North Vietnamese's resolve to fight on. Other diplomatic efforts to end the carnage are thwarted with more bombing. The ranks of the peace movement spawn a new kind of activist, more militant, more defiant. They are branded with paradoxical labels like radical pacifists and peace anarchists. People like Doctor **Benjamin Spock**, America's most celebrated pediatrician and **William Sloan Coffin**, Chaplain of Yale University, are often on trial for civil disobedience and abetting the burning of draft cards.

But once in the dock they manage to put the government itself on trial. **The Barrigan Brothers**, two Catholic priests from the Jesuit order, are profoundly militant in their actions against the war.



Vietnam, denouncing the war as "immoral, illegal, and unjust." They are court-martialed and imprisoned. In early 1967, **Captain Howard Levy**, an army doctor at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, refuses to teach Green Berets saying they are "murderers of women and children." Levy is convicted and sentenced to prison. A navy nurse, **Lieutenant Susan Schnall**, is court-martialed for marching in a peace demonstration while in uniform and for dropping antiwar leaflets from a plane on navy installations. Around Christmas 1972 some B-52 pilots refuse to fly bombing missions over Hanoi and Haiphong. The ranks of deserters double from 47,000 in 1967 to 89,000 in 1971. In 1965, 61% of Americans approve of involvement in Vietnam. By 1971 that statistic is exactly reversed, 61% vehemently oppose the war.

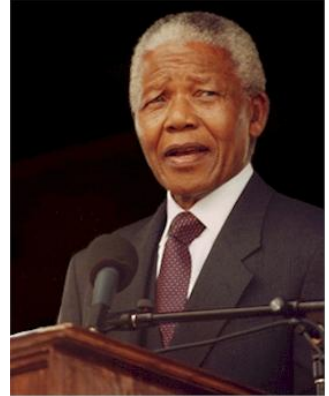
- As the military complex is dividing nations, a perceived enemy from within rises to challenge the status quo. As early as 1965 opposition to the war by soldiers starts to gain momentum that leads to an epidemic. **Richard Steinke**, a West Point graduate refuses to board an aircraft taking him to a remote Vietnamese village. "The Vietnamese war is not worth a single American life.", he says. Steinke is court-martialed and dismissed from the service. Three army privates refuse to embark for



creates a constitution for all South Africans that calls for equal rights, redistribution of land, and for an end to apartheid. Afrikaners arrest Luthuli and charge him with treason. He is released a year later. Luthuli is one of the courageous pioneers that laid the groundwork for one of the twentieth century's greatest achievements. For this he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace, the first African to receive the honour.

- In South Africa a war of State sanctioned murder and torture is raging. **Albert John Luthuli** is elected chief of the Zulu Abasemakholweni tribe in South Africa and is elected president-general of the African National Congress. He is a man of peace and campaigns vigorously for nonviolent resistance to apartheid policies. He is a fierce advocate for all people participating in government. Fearing his moderate, non-violent message the Afrikaners ban Luthuli from attending public gatherings and in 1954 confine him to the vicinity of his rural home. A year later the ANC convenes a kind of parliament and

- In the Bantu language of the Xhosa tribe the word Rolihlahla means 'stirring up trouble'. On July 18, 1918 **Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela** is born. History records that he lives up to his middle name. In seventy-five years, Nelson Mandela's life journey takes him from his birthplace in a mud hut to Norway, where he joins the company of Nobel Laureates and accepts his Prize for Peace. Much is written by and about Nelson Mandela, but there is so much more to understand and even more to be emulated. How, at the end of an era of state sanctioned torture, murder and rape, can the newly elected government of President Mandela turn around and offer reconciliation and not retaliation, offer forgiveness and not vengeance? How can a nation of people who were brought up under the whip turn around and offer an olive branch? In July 1995, President Mandela put forth the National Unity and Reconciliation Act. It is an official government act of peace. A hundred years ago another man of peace walked the land of South Africa. Mohandas K. Gandhi ushered in the 20th century showing the world the way of tolerance and non-violence. Nelson Mandela began the 21st century as Gandhi did a hundred years ago by proving that peace is the way of forgiveness, liberation and justice for all.



EPISODE 3 summaries

GUNBOAT DIPLOMATS

Jules Cambon



- The first risk of war appeared in an unlikely place, a small seaport in Morocco. Germany sought to extend its colonial empire and the Kaiser sent a warship to Agadir. But France, supported by Britain, saw it as a toehold that could easily grow to fit the Prussian boot. The British fleet steamed southward and preparations for war began. But **Jules Cambon**, the French ambassador to Berlin and his German counterpart, **Alfred von Kiderlen-Wächter** succeed in stopping the conflict.

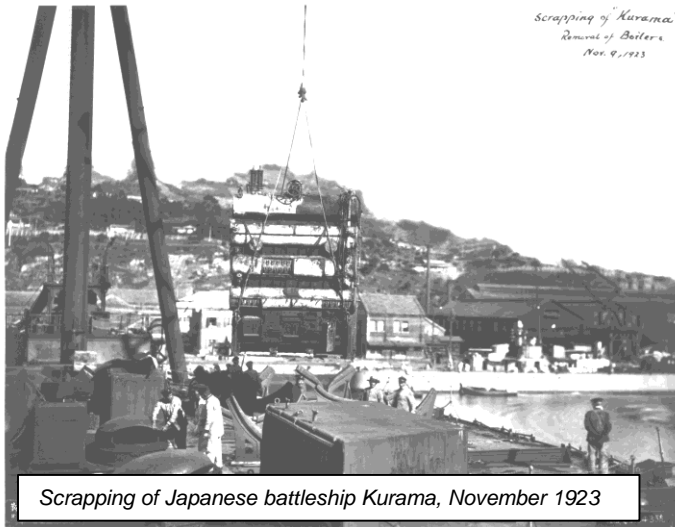
Alfred von Kiderlen-Wächter



- In 1911 the Italians were preparing to attack Libya, claiming somewhat disingenuously to be liberating the country from Ottoman rule. But not all Italians were in agreement. The anti-war and anti-colonial movement was strong and vocal. Their position was clear, Italy should stay out of colonial wars. Standing in the front ranks of the pacifists who marched against an Italian war of conquest in Libya was an incongruous leader, **Benito Mussolini**. He called the war, 'a mad adventure' and led a general strike to prevent the Italian army from boarding ships to Africa. The strikers tore up railway lines, blockaded factories and openly called upon soldiers to disobey their orders. In the inevitable confrontation with the police, Mussolini stood in the front ranks, unarmed and defiant... a warrior for peace. He was jailed for 5 months. The Italians attacked Tripoli on October 3rd, 1911.

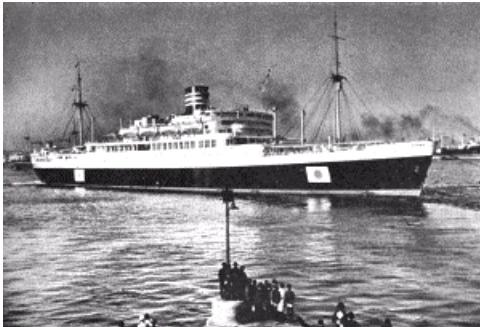


- **Henry Ford** charts a peace ship, the Oscar II. On board were Ford and 83 peace delegates. Their mission: to rally support for a European peace, then establish a conference of neutrals in The Hague. They set sail in December 1915.

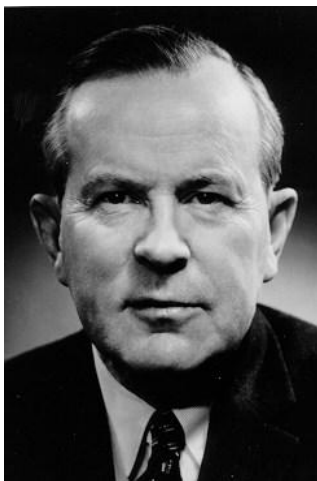


*Scrapping of "Kurama"
Removal of Boilers
Nov. 9, 1923*

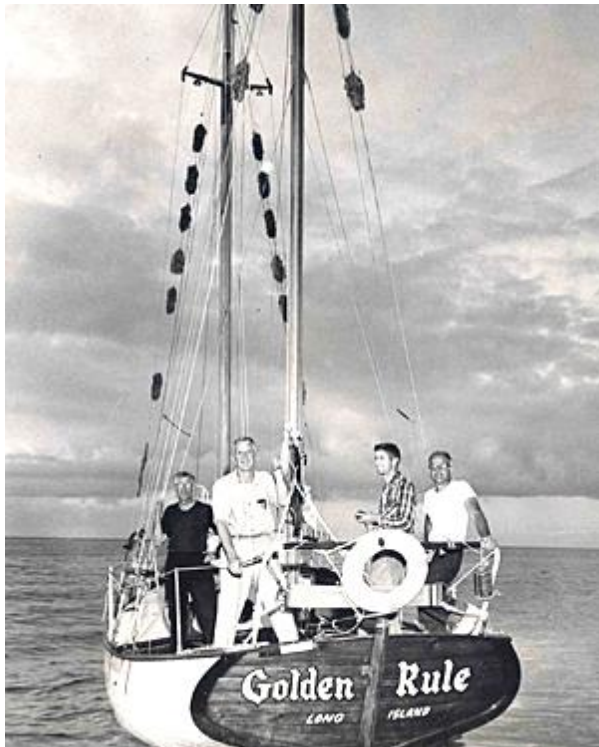
- At the Imperial Conference of 1921, **Canadian Prime Minister Arthur Meighen** presented arguments for the abrogation of Britain's naval alliance with Japan. **Charles Evans Hughes**, the American Secretary of State, took the initiative from the Canadian proposal and successfully convinced his government along with Britain and Japan to destroy 66 of their most powerful battleships.



- **Prince Konoye**, the Prime Minister, meets secretly with the American Ambassador, Joseph Grew and convinces him that they should meet face to face with President Roosevelt. A destroyer, the Nitta Maru, is standing by with its steam up, ready to sail to a peace conference in Juneau, Alaska at a moment's notice.

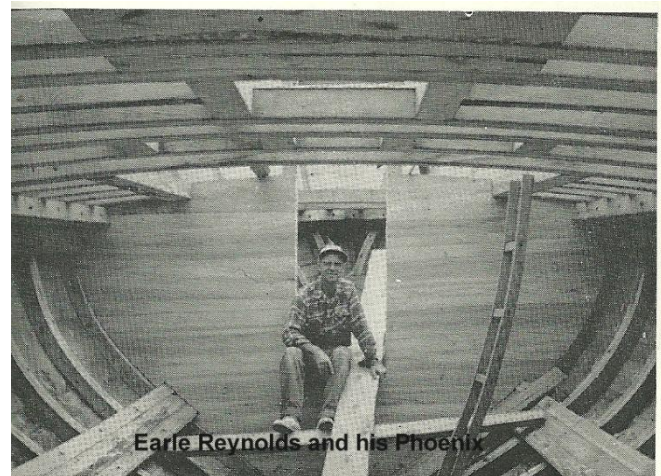


- At the same time as Hungary is knuckling under Soviet might in the autumn of 1956, another confrontation in the Middle East is starting to boil over. Egypt, under its nationalist president Gamel Abdel Nasser, is drawing closer to the Soviet Bloc. He nationalizes the Suez Canal, denies Israel use of the waterway and prevents Israeli ships from entering the Gulf of Aqaba. On October 29, Israeli forces attack Gaza and march through the Sinai toward the Canal. On the last day of October, the British and French begin bombing Egyptian airfields. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, **Lester Pearson** recognizes that if the conflict continues, the war could become more general as other Arab states would come to Egypt's aid. This, in turn, could lead to a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and the possibility of nuclear war. The UN General Assembly adopts Pearson's four-point plan to end the crisis. **Pearson saves the world from the brink of war and receives the Nobel Peace Prize.**



- Above ground nuclear testing in the fifties is rampant prompting some peacemakers to become peace warriors. Such is the case for former Navy commander **Albert S. Bigelow**. In 1958 he sails his 30-foot ketch, Golden Rule, into the Eniwetok Proving Grounds, the U.S. nuclear test site in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific. The Atomic Energy Commission issues a regulation making it a crime for a U.S. citizen to sail into the region. Bigelow and his crew are arrested and sentenced to sixty days in a Honolulu jail.

- Anthropologist **Earle Reynolds'** life is forever changed after he is hired by the Atomic Energy Commission to go to Hiroshima to study the effects of the atomic bomb. When he embarks with his family on a world voyage aboard their yacht, *The Phoenix of Hiroshima*, fate sets Reynolds on a path that will lead him to his life's work, the struggle for peace. He stops at over one hundred ports and gives lectures on conditions in Hiroshima. When they arrive in Hawaii he meets Albert Bigelow and his crew. Reynolds and his family decide to complete the mission that Bigelow is prevented from doing. After sailing into the restricted zone, Reynolds is arrested and sentenced to two years in prison. This verdict is appealed and eventually overturned. From this point on he dedicates his life to activism for peace and anti-nuclear causes, often using voyages on the *Phoenix* as a way to spread his message.





- On October 22, 1962, the warmed up cold war suddenly gets hotter when US President Kennedy goes on television and tells the world that the Soviet Union is building launch sites for intermediate-range missiles in Cuba making nuclear targets of many American cities. Soviet ships en route to the Caribbean island carry shrouded missiles prompting Kennedy to order a naval and air quarantine. US troops invading Cuba seems likely. There is talk of Soviet forces in Cuba prepared to use battlefield nuclear weapons against an invader. Communication between Kennedy and Khrushchev grinds to a halt. The world inches toward World War III. ABC News television correspondent **John Scali** approaches Aleksandr Feklisov, his contact at the Soviet embassy in Washington. Scali makes a number of proposals to end the tense situation.

The two pass messages back and forth to the Kremlin and the White House. On October 28, Khrushchev blinks first. The Soviets withdraw their missiles. The world breathes a collective sigh of relief.



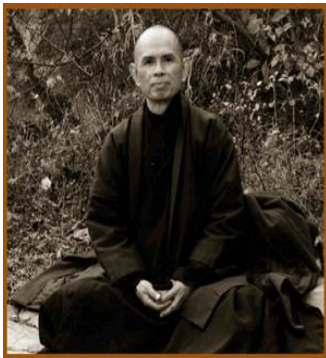
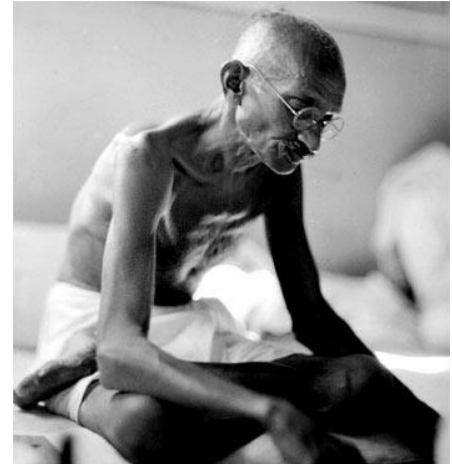
Episode 4 Summaries

DYING FOR PEACE



- During the height of the war there are still some Germans who seek to end the fighting through a negotiated peace. **Father Max Joseph Metzger** is a Catholic chaplain and an impassioned pacifist. When Pope Pius XII signs a concordat with the Nazis, Metzger openly challenges the wisdom of the church. Metzger's pulpit becomes a fountain of protest. The Gestapo arrests him and charges him with treason in a People's Court in Berlin on October 14, 1943. Six months later he is beheaded. On May 3, 2001 the German government agrees to a Vatican request exonerating Father Metzger. The Berlin State Court says the conviction is based on laws "solely for the preservation of the Nazi dictatorship." The cases of other priests executed by Hitler are also under review.

- India, the world's largest colony, both by size and numbers, lurches toward independence and beneath the surface, tension between the two dominant religious groups, Hindus and Muslims, simmers close to a boil. After years of haggling, the British resolve the issue. They split the country into two and create India and Pakistan. The result is catastrophic. While crowds of Hindus and Muslims riot in Calcutta, **Mahatma Gandhi** stands before them vainly shouting to cease the senseless hatred and fighting. But the bloodletting continues. Gandhi announces: "I will begin fasting, to end only if and when sanity returns to Calcutta." It works. On the third day of his fast all parties agree to stop rioting and sign a joint statement of non-violence.



- A Buddhist monk **Thich Nhat Hanh**, Vietnam's leading anti-war activist, leads a powerful non-violent movement for peace. Driven into exile by the communists, he inspires members of his Unified Buddhist Church in Vietnam to maintain their pacifist stance. They resist both armies, refuse to fight, and shelter thousands of deserters. The Buddhists suffer assassination, execution and mass imprisonment for their actions. Many



believe Hanh may have changed the course of U.S. history when he persuades Martin Luther King, Jr. to oppose the Vietnam War publicly. Hanh's Buddhist delegation to the Paris peace talks resulted in accords between North Vietnam and the United States.

- As Egypt's new president in 1970, **Anwar Sadat** inherits a relationship with the Soviet Union that is deteriorating. By July 1972, Sadat orders the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet Union's 5,000 military advisers and he annuls the Soviet-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship. Sadat moves decisively to change the face of the Middle East. In November 1977, he makes a historic trip to Israel and addresses the Israeli parliament. This breakthrough leads to the Camp David peace treaty. The old rules of the Arab-Israeli blood feud no longer apply. In 1978, Sadat and his Israeli counterpart, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize. Sadat pays for peace with his life. On October 6, 1981, he is assassinated in Cairo by Muslim fundamentalists.



Episode 5 Summaries

YOUNG BLOOD

The fifth and final episode is not written yet because we will wait until the last minute in order to tell stories of young peacemakers from the past two or three years.

The Producers

Adventure Film Productions Canada

181 Bingham Ave.

Toronto M4E 3R2

(416) 699 3456

nlundy@adventurefilmproductionscanada.com

www.adventurefilmproductionscanada.com

&

Summerhill Entertainment

56 Shaftesbury Avenue

Toronto M4T 1A3

(416) 967 6503

rlillie@summerhill.tv

bjohnston@summerhill.tv

www.summerhill.tv