The Goldfinch

Iowa History for Young People
Volume 13, Number 1
September 1991

Peace — Iowa's Link

History Mystery

Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum

Why do these flour sacks represent peace? During World War I (1914–1918) thousands of Americans sent food to starving people in Belgium. Iowa native Herbert Hoover headed the Commission for Relief of Belgium (CRB). CRB raised money from volunteers and obtained voluntary contributions of food—mostly flour to make bread. The flour helped to feed 11 million Belgians. To thank Hoover, thousands of children sent thank-yous in the forms of embroidered, painted, or stenciled flour sacks. Design your own flour sack on page 26.

Many people thought Hoover was a great peacemaker because he helped to feed people around the world. What does food have to do with peace? Find out in this issue of *The Goldfinch*.

The **Goldfinch**

September 1991
Volume 13, Number 1

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1990 GOLDEN LAMP AWARD

Editor: Deborah Gore. **Publisher:** Christie Dailey. **Consulting Editors:** Noa Zanolli Davenport, Ph.D., director of education and research, Iowa Peace Institute; Jean Lloyd-Jones, Iowa State Senator; Wayne Osborn, Ph.D., professor of history, Iowa State University; Anne Poland, Ph.D., guidance counselor, Fairview Elementary School, Carroll, Iowa. **Children's Advisory Board:** Jessica Bergman, Prairie Home School, Iowa City; Amber Massa, Roosevelt Elementary School, Iowa City.

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On the Cover: The map on the cover is made up of thousands of photographs taken from satellite cameras. It is one of the most accurate representations of the planet Earth. Can you find Iowa? Read more about The Geosphere Project on page 8. Cover image and map on page 8 by © Tom Van Sant—Geosphere Project—Santa Monica—Science Photo Library. Used with permission.

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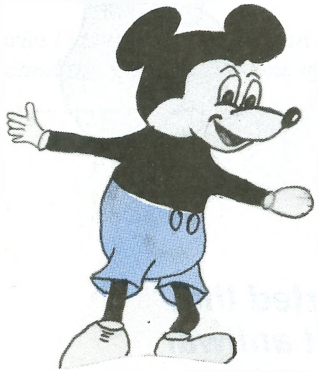

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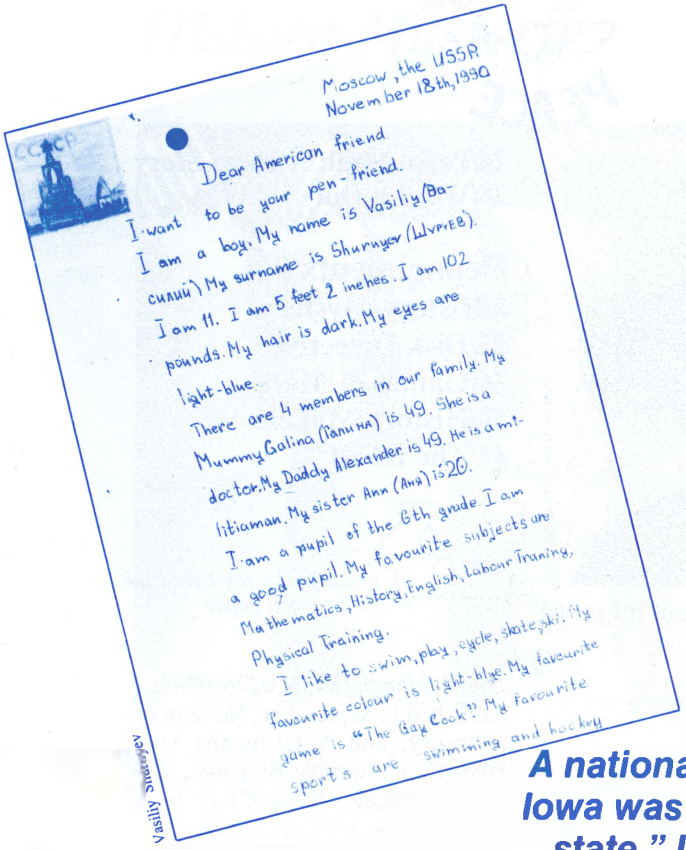
The Goldfinch is named after the Iowa state bird.

Iowa's Peace Tradition



Moscow, the USSR
November 18th, 1990

Dear American friend

I want to be your pen-friend.
I am a boy. My name is Vasiliy (Ва-
силий) My surname is Shuriugov (Шуриев).
I am 11. I am 5 feet 2 inches. I am 102
pounds. My hair is dark. My eyes are
light-blue.
There are 4 members in our family. My
Mummy Galina (Галина) is 49. She is a
doctor. My Daddy Alexander is 49. He is a mi-
litiaman. My sister Ann (Анна) is 20.
I am a pupil of the 6th grade. I am
a good pupil. My favourite subjects are
Mathematics, History, English, Labour Training,
Physical Training.
I like to swim, play, cycle, skate, ski. My
favourite colour is light-blue. My favourite
game is "The Gay Cock". My favourite
sports are swimming and hockey

Vasiliy Shuriugov

A national newspaper reported that Iowa was "perhaps the most antiwar state." Is it true? If so, what does it mean?

STUDENTS AT Carpenter Elementary School in Monticello, Iowa, recently sent a big package to their pen pals in the Soviet Union. They carefully packed tapes of American music, coins, baseball cards, postcards, and drawings. The pictures you see on these pages arrived from their Soviet pen pals. The subject of the drawings? Global peace.

Jennifer Schneiter, 11, wrote to her pen pal, Olya, in Moscow:

"What's it like in the Soviet Union? Do you have seasons like we do? Do you have snow? What kinds of sports do you have? I have so many questions. What kinds of food do you grow in your country?

"I am writing this letter from the computer we got for Christmas. We have many holidays that we celebrate. What holidays do you celebrate in the Soviet Union?

"My favorite subjects are

Image of Mickey Mouse © The Walt Disney Company

Art, Science, and Math. My hobbies are reading, drawing, and swimming. My favorite things to eat are ice cream, popcorn, fruit, chips, watermelon, macaroni, and pizza. I hope that we can write to each other all the time even when school is out.''

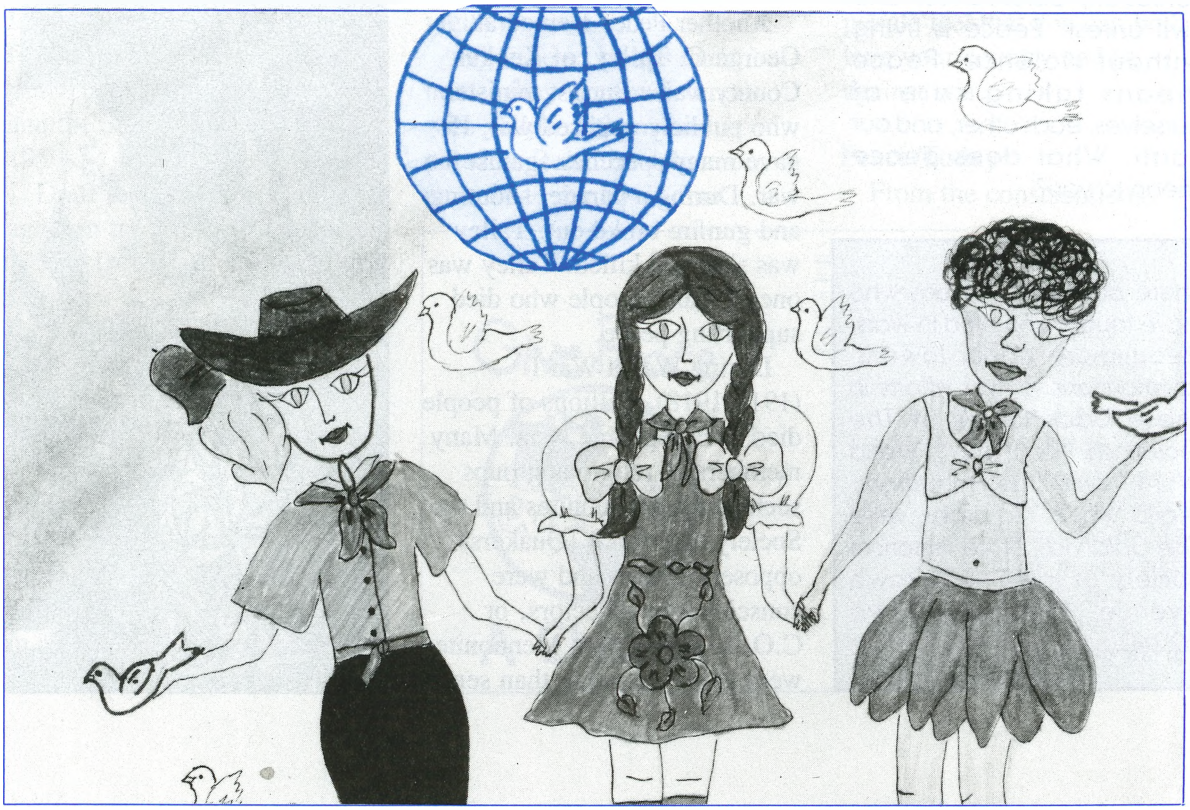
Writing letters to people around the world is just one thing to do to support peace. In this issue of *The Goldfinch*, you'll discover what ''peace'' really means. You'll meet Iowans who have worked for peace. Games, activities, and stories will suggest how you can live peacefully, too.

During Times of War

During the American Civil War (1861-1865), one million people were killed, wounded, or lost. About 7,500 Iowa men were **drafted** (selected for military service). But not all of them went to war. About 1,200 Iowans paid substitutes to take their places.

Some Iowans were against the war because they thought it wasted lives and money. They supported peaceful solutions to end the conflict. These people were called Peace Democrats. Some people thought the Peace Democrats were traitors. They

Soviet kids sent drawings and letters to their pen pals in Monticello, Iowa. Getting to know other kids from around the world is just one of the many ways Iowa students are working for peace.



Nelya Gaifullina

Iowa's Peace Tradition

What is peace?

It can have many definitions. It is more than the absence of war. It is freedom from confusion, disturbance, and civil unrest. Peace is living without violence. Peace means taking care of ourselves, each other, and our Earth. What does peace mean to you?

There are many Iowans who have fought and died in wars. Read more about Iowans' contributions to war efforts in these back issues of *The Goldfinch*: "Civil War," "World War I," and "The Homefront: World War II." To order, write *The Goldfinch*, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

were given the unflattering name of "copperheads." (The name comes from the copperhead snake which has a poisonous bite, meaning that their opinions were sharply critical.) Newspaper editor Dennis Mahoney, of Dubuque, was arrested and put in jail in 1861 for publishing criticisms of the war and of President Abraham Lincoln. He was released after three months in prison only after signing a paper swearing loyalty to the United States.

Another Peace Democrat, George C. Talley, of Keokuk County was a Baptist minister who publicly opposed war. He gave many speeches against the war. During a parade, shouting and gunfire broke out. Talley was shot and killed. Talley was one of many people who died supporting peace.

During World War I (1914-1918), millions of people died in Europe and Asia. Many members of religious groups such as the Mennonites and the Society of Friends (Quakers) opposed the war and were conscientious objectors, or C.O.'s. Some Iowa Mennonites went to prison rather than serve in the war.

By World War II (1939-1945), Civilian Public Service camps were created to house C.O.'s. In Iowa, these camps were located in Crystal Lake, Cherokee, Denison, Ames,

A woman in Iowa City celebrates the return of troops from the Persian Gulf War.

Rodney White, *Iowa City Press-Citizen*

Cresco, and Mt. Pleasant. Some 12,000 men worked in 151 of the camps nationwide. Instead of going to war or prison, C.O.'s could live at one of the camps and help garden, cook, can, raise, harvest, or thresh crops, and build shelters.

As a result of both World War I and World War II, many people around the world suffered from hunger. Many Iowans such as Herbert Hoover and Dr. Norman Borlaug (BORE-log) helped to feed millions of people. Another Iowan, Roswell Garst, used food to make progress toward peace between the United States and the Soviet Union in the late 1950s.

Draft resistance appeared again in the 1960s and early 1970s. Draft card burnings, marches, and nonviolent protests made newspaper headlines. Read more about student protest against the Vietnam War on page 19.

Most Iowans supported the recent Persian Gulf War. Many people rallied behind Iowa troops, even if they were against the war. Some took part in antiwar rallies, letter-writing campaigns, and candlelight vigils.

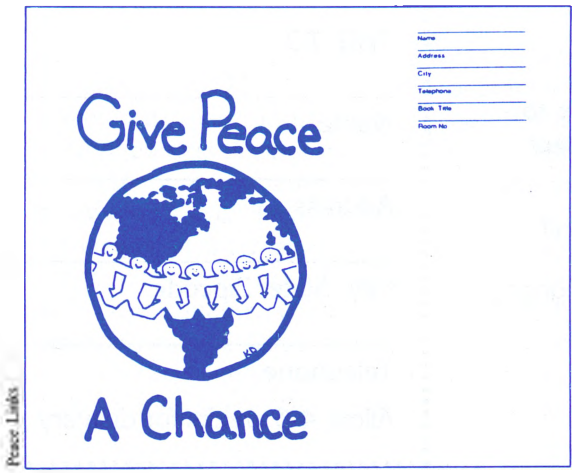
When Iowa troops came home, they were welcomed with yellow ribbons and parades. Read the debate on page 23 to see how some people feel that you can both love your country and be against war.

A peacemaker is a person who:

- has a good attitude about things.
- cares about and accepts herself/himself.
- cares about and accepts others.
- is patient.
- talks out troubles and is kind and helpful.
- helps victims of oppression and racial discrimination.
- listens to both sides of a problem and understands.
- remains calm, polite, and friendly.
- does not fight.
- helps the starving and the poor.
- can compromise and work together with others as a team.
- helps people when they can't help themselves.
- is forgiving.
- lives everyday in a peaceful way. ✌

Peace Today

From the conscientious



This winning book jacket was drawn by a student in Primghar, Iowa. The contest was sponsored by the local peace links group, an organization supporting world peace.

objectors in the Civil War to the Monticello students today, supporting peace is not always easy. In 1991, for example, a peace pole at a Primghar high school was vandalized. The pole said, "May Peace Prevail on Earth" in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Russian. Some people were against planting the peace pole, because they felt that it objected to their participation in the military. People who supported planting the pole said they did not mean to upset anyone.

"It was simply to remind people that peace cannot be taken for granted," wrote Deborah Fisch in Primghar's *The O'Brien County Bell*, "that it must be worked for, and that all people around the world desire peace. True peace does not simply mean the absence of war. True peace involves justice, freedom, dignity, and the chance to live without prejudice or hunger. Peace is not the absence of one thing, but really the presence of many things." ✌

GEOSPHERE POSTER OFFER

The full GeoSphere world image is available to *Goldfinch* readers as a superb, beautifully printed poster! This poster, printed in full-color, measures 24" by 36" and is reproduced with a high-gloss finish on top quality heavy-weight paper.

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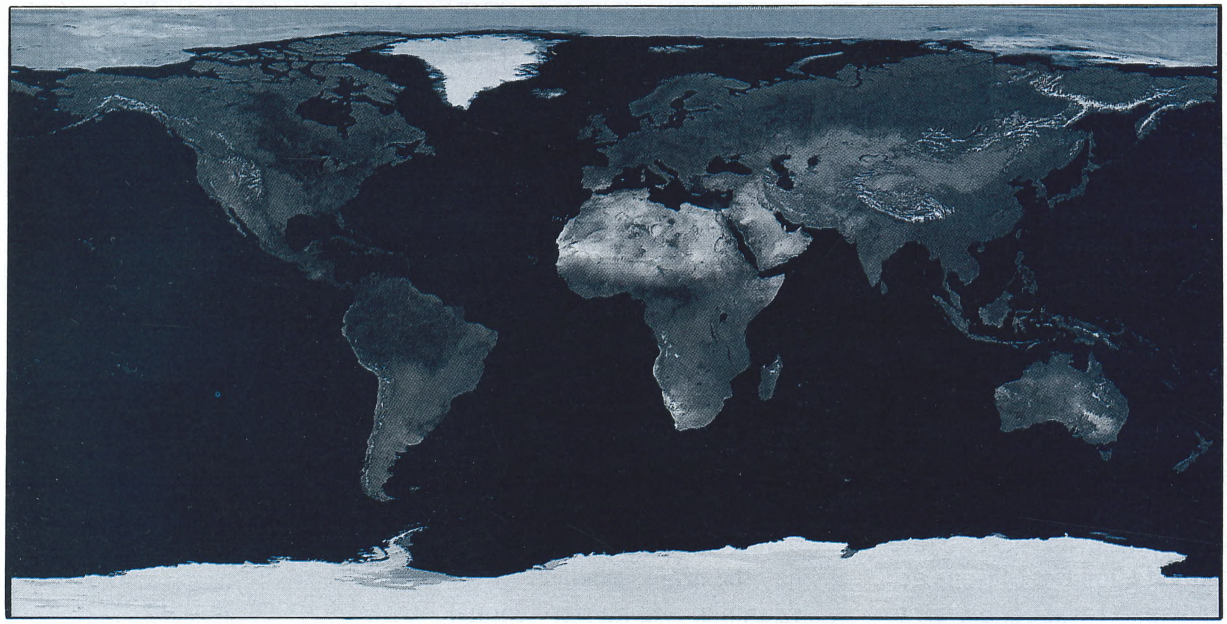
A Global View



© Tom Van Sant/The GeoSphere Project

This map of the world is one of the most accurate representations of the planet Earth. To order a poster of this image read the coupon on page 8.

Blinking stars? No, they may be satellites taking photographs of you! This photo map of the world was photographed by satellites in space. Like a jigsaw puzzle, the map is made up of thousands of individual pictures of the Earth.

This view may seem different because it does not show "political borders" between states or countries. Some political borders may be physical features such as rivers, mountains, lakes, or oceans. Other political borders are imaginary lines. When you see the planet from space, most of these political borders disappear.

"I think it is very important to know what is real," Tom Van Sant, the creator of the map, told *The Goldfinch*. "Cities are not black dots. The equator is not a line going around the Earth. Weather and air pollution don't care about political boundaries. The Earth is like a person. You might not appreciate how much you would be affected if something happened to a small part of you, like your big toe. But everything is connected. This view shows how people live as one family on the Earth."

Can you find Iowa? Copy the outline of the continents on a separate sheet of paper. Label the countries or continents mentioned in this issue of *The Goldfinch*.

A Mesquakie Folk Tale

The original inhabitants of Iowa lived in peace with the environment. The Sauk and Mesquakie Indians teach children about plants and animals through the stories they tell.

Most Mesquakies (mes-KWAHK-ees) believe that the Earth is very special. "I was taught that everything is sacred—the animals, the birds, the trees, even rocks," said Albert Cloud, a Mesquakie Indian. "I was taught not to fear the weather but to welcome it. When it would rain or snow or when the winds would blow, I was taught to go out and welcome the weather."

Mesquakie children learn about the environment from stories and songs that are handed down **orally** (spoken aloud) by their elders. Through these folk tales, children learn what one important aspect of being a Mesquakie is all about—living in peace with the Earth.

Read the following folk tale about a Deer, lying dead in a forest, and four animals—an Eagle, a Panther, a Tarantula, and an unknown creature—gathered around the body. One day the eagle, panther, tarantula, and mystery animal find the dead deer. What is the lesson of the story?

They were quarreling over the division of the Deer. One wanted this part, another wanted that, and they had not yet come to an agreement when the man appeared in their midst.

They suddenly fell into silence. Presently the man put questions to them. "Tarantula, did you kill it?"

"No."

"Eagle, did you kill it?"

"No."

"Panther, did you kill it?"

"No."

"And [to the mystery creature] did you kill it?"

"No."

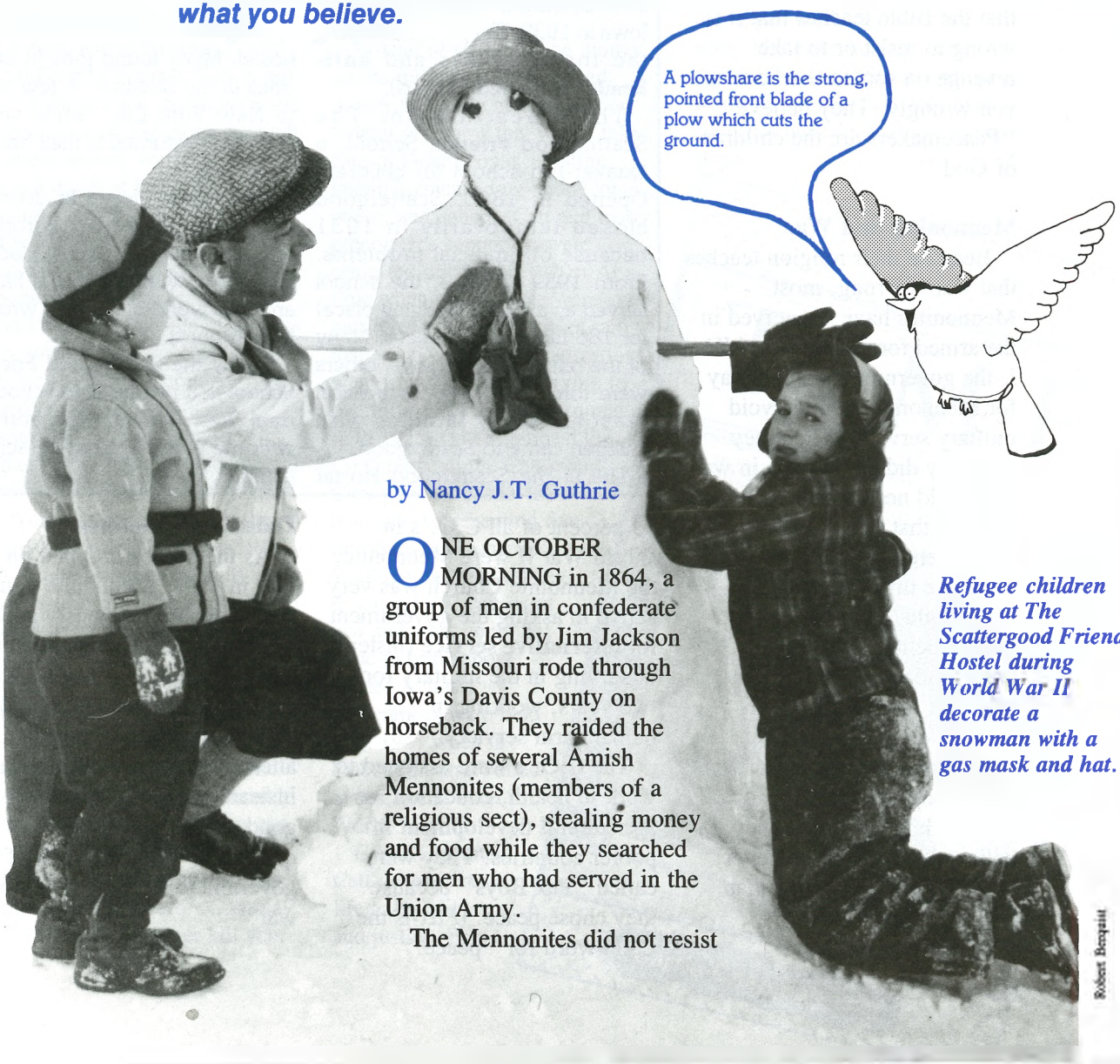
He found on further questioning that they had found the Deer already dead, but he did not learn who had found it first. Then he upbraided them for quarreling. At the same time, he began to cut up the Deer in four equal shares.

The way he did it was to split the Deer in half from the head to the tail, then each half was cut in two again. He gave a part to each of the four, and they went their several ways feeling kindly toward one another and to the man who had settled their dispute.

Mary Moya-Bowley

Swords Into Plowshares

Being a people who believe in peace is not always easy. Sometimes it means being laughed at or made fun of. Sometimes it means being willing to die for what you believe.



Refugee children living at The Scattergood Friends Hostel during World War II decorate a snowman with a gas mask and hat.

Robert Bergquist

by Nancy J.T. Guthrie

ONE OCTOBER MORNING in 1864, a group of men in confederate uniforms led by Jim Jackson from Missouri rode through Iowa's Davis County on horseback. They raided the homes of several Amish Mennonites (members of a religious sect), stealing money and food while they searched for men who had served in the Union Army.

The Mennonites did not resist

Jim Jackson's raid, as it came to be called. Mennonites and other religious groups in Iowa such as Society of Friends (Quakers) and Brethren believe that the Bible teaches that it is wrong to resist or to take revenge on someone who treats you wrongly. They believe "Peacemakers are the children of God."

Mennonites and War

Because their religion teaches that war is wrong, most Mennonites have not served in the armed forces. In World War I, the government had no way for Mennonite men to avoid military service. When they said they did not believe in war and could not serve in a military that asked them to kill, some were arrested.

By the time World War II was fought, the U.S. government allowed conscientious objectors to not take part in military action. These were people whose **conscience** [knowledge of right and wrong] would not allow them to kill someone. They believed that there are better ways to solve problems than fighting a war.

Because more than 40 percent of all C.O.'s in World War II were Mennonite, the Mennonite Church was very active in asking the government for **alternative service** (instead of serving in the military for two years, working in humanitarin service).

The C.O.'s were assigned to work in health, education, or agricultural development in poorer countries. They were called "Pax Boys" because they chose peace. (*Pax* is the Latin word for "peace."

A Place of Peace

Four German **refugees** (people who flee from danger) rode in a stationwagon from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to West Branch, Iowa in 1939. They were escaping the threat of war and **anti-Semitism** (hatred of Jews).

Their destination: The Scattergood Friends School, a Quaker-run school for children. Opened in 1890, Scattergood closed temporarily in 1931 because of financial problems. From 1939 to 1943, the school served as a **hostel** (lodging place) for 186 European refugees. Many of the refugees were Jews, others were forced to leave for political reasons. Many families with children came to Scattergood.

Life at the Scattergood Hostel was like a Quaker boarding school. People shared responsibilities like cleaning, preparing food, doing laundry, washing dishes, and gardening.

People came and went at the hostel. Many found jobs in other cities in the Midwest. A few went to New York City, while some eventually returned to their homes in Europe.

Scattergood closed its doors in 1943 when the flow of European refugees slowed. It was "a place of peace in a world of war, a haven amidst a world of hatred," wrote a former guest.

Today the Scattergood Friends School is a private high school in rural West Branch. Kids from all over the world live on the school campus.

Today's Mennonites

As the bombs dropped on Iraq in 1991, Mennonite young people thought seriously about what they believed about war. They listened to stories again about Henry Miller in World War I and others who did alternative service during wars instead of combat. It was a good opportunity to ask the question: "What will *I* do if my government asks me to go to war?"

Iowa Peace Heroes

Throughout Iowa's history men and women have fought for peace. Read about the battles of these Iowan peacemakers.

Promoting Peace

"I think war is bunkum," said Iowan Carrie Chapman Catt at age 80. "If we had the intelligence and the backbone and spiritual strength we could destroy war." Catt devoted much of her life to woman's **suffrage** (right to vote) and world peace. Carrie Clinton Lane was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1859. Her family moved to a farm outside of Charles City, Iowa, when she was seven.

After she went to college, taught, and worked on a newspaper, Carrie worked for women's suffrage and equality and peace issues. She helped to found the Woman's Peace Party at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Catt lectured both on equality and peace issues. She was 61 years old when women received the right to vote in 1920. A year earlier she had founded the League of Women Voters. In one of her most famous speeches, she told members of the League of Women Voters: "The people in this room tonight could put an end to war. . . . Let us put war out of this world. God is giving a call to the women of the world to come forward . . . to say, 'No, you shall no longer kill your fellow men!'"

Instead of spending the money on the military, Catt believed money would be better spent on federal programs that would take care of older people, children, unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, and cancer. Catt and many other peace supporters were criticized during the 1920s. At a time when most people were very patriotic, published articles said that some women's organizations were fronts for groups trying to overthrow the U.S. government.

In 1925, Catt organized the Conference of the Cause and Cure of War. Some 450 delegates representing five million women met in Washington, D.C.. They discussed 257 causes of war and what could be done to bring about peace. Annual conferences were held until 1941 when it looked like the United States would enter World War II.

Carrie Chapman Catt devoted her life to equality and justice. For her, a just world did not have wars. She believed that wars couldn't settle anything. Catt saw a world where men, women, and countries built friendships, not war ships. ✌

Carrie Chapman Catt

State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

Iowa Peace Heroes

Helping Victims of War

Herbert Hoover

Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum

When World War I began in August of 1914, Herbert Hoover, the only Iowa-born President of the United States, was living in London with his wife, Lou Henry, and two sons, Allan and Herbert, Jr. At age 40, Hoover had worked as a mining engineer in 12 countries, and had become a self-made millionaire. More important, Hoover was known as a man who could solve problems and get things done.

The American ambassador to England asked for Hoover's help when war broke out. Hoover worked to feed and clothe the 120,000 Americans stranded in Europe and even helped them to get back home. After that, Hoover agreed to establish and direct the Commission for the Relief of Belgium (CRB), to help Belgians caught up in the battle. Over the next four years, Hoover and his associates provided $1 billion in "relief"—five million tons of food and 55 million pounds of clothing, fabric, buttons, thread and sewing needles—to about 10 million people including three million children and pregnant women in Belgium and Northern France.

The CRB raised and spent $25 million dollars a month, using 40 ships and 500 canal boats to get large quantities of food to starving people. Hoover himself crossed the North Sea 40 times during the war to persuade both British and German officials to allow the relief for Belgium to continue. By the end of the war, 33 CRB ships had been lost to mines and submarine torpedoes, despite being promised free passage.

When the United States entered the war, President Woodrow Wilson asked Hoover to organize an American campaign to save food to feed both soldiers and starving people. Americans began to proclaim that "Food Will Win the War," and agreed to eat foods as unusual as whale steaks and parsnip cutlets. Children gave up candy, and began chewing sugarless gum. Mondays became "Meatless Mondays," so people didn't eat meat. Wednesdays became "Wheatless Wednesdays," so people didn't eat bread. Making do without one food group or another one day a week was not a great sacrifice, but it made a difference to the war effort.

The war ended in November of 1918, but not Hoover's famine relief work. He continued to feed people in 21 different nations over the next five years. His "European Children's Fund" fed six million children during those years. Hoover even persuaded President Warren Harding to spend $20 million to feed the Soviet Union, where famine and disease threatened 15 million citizens.

After the war, Hoover was praised for having helped to feed and clothe more than 200 million victims of war and revolution. It was work he would continue many years later.

—Kim Marie Smith

Creating Jobs

Harry Lloyd Hopkins was another Iowan who worked to help the poor and to achieve world peace. Hopkins was born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1890. His family moved frequently until finally settling in Grinnell in 1901.

After his graduation from Grinnell College in 1912, Hopkins moved to New York City. During the 1920s, he worked to help the increasing number of unemployed people in the huge city. When millions of people lost their jobs in the Great Depression (1929-1934), Hopkins helped the governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to provide emergency aid for the poor in that state.

Roosevelt was elected U.S. president in 1933, and in 1934, he appointed Harry Hopkins to head the Work Projects Administration (WPA). During the four years Hopkins directed the WPA, the program created jobs for 15 million Americans. Many people who lived through the Depression years still remember Hopkins as a champion of the unemployed.

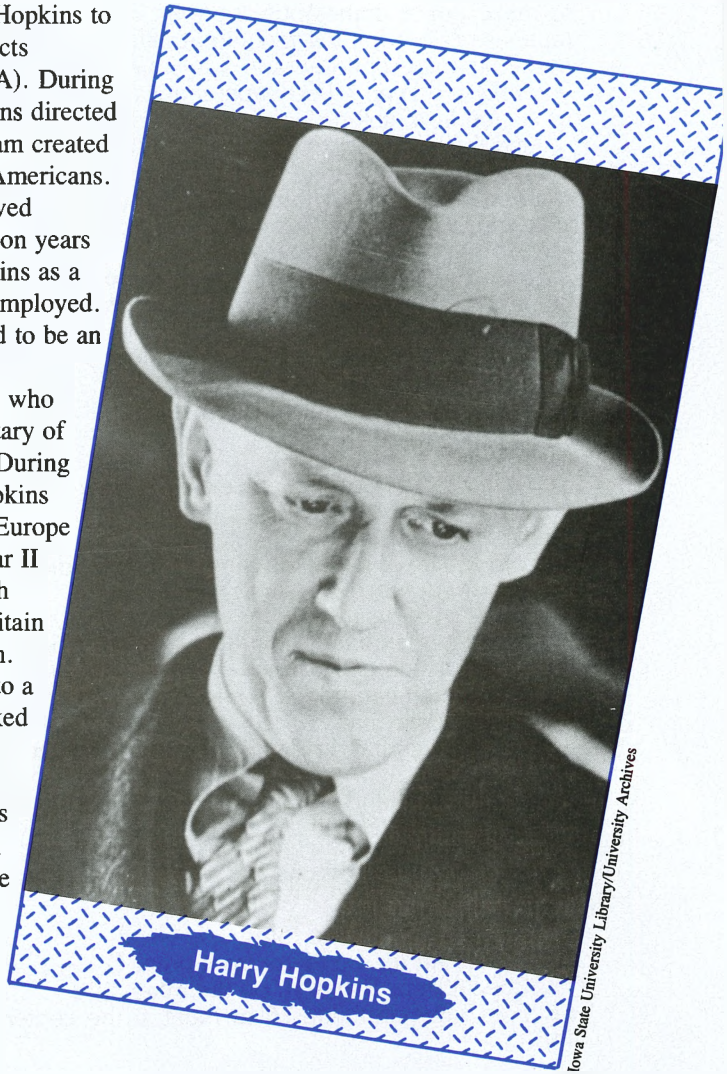
Hopkins continued to be an important adviser to President Roosevelt, who appointed him secretary of commerce in 1938. During the early 1940s, Hopkins made many trips to Europe to discuss World War II military strategy with America's allies, Britain and the Soviet Union.

As the war came to a close, Hopkins worked hard to convince the leaders of other countries that nations should form a global alliance. In 1945, the United Nations Charter was drafted to help keep the nations of the world at peace.

Thanks to people like Harry Hopkins, the UN today acts as a strong influence for peace.

—Jean C. Florman

(cont. page 18)



Harry Hopkins

Iowa State University Library/University Archives

Make a Peace Crane

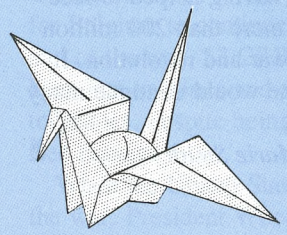
A Japanese legend says that if you make 1,000 paper cranes your wish will come true.

by Tory Pomeroy

Kids in Grinnell, Iowa, met recently after school to make peace cranes out of paper. They used a Japanese paper folding technique called *origami*. Many Japanese children and adults believe that if you fold and keep 1,000 paper cranes you will be protected from getting sick.

After the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, people began sending thousands of folded paper cranes to the sick and dying there. For many children, making the 1,000 cranes gave them hope.

Now children from all over the world make these cranes. To learn more about why paper cranes have become known as peace cranes, read the book *Sadako and the Thousand Cranes* by Eleanor Coerr. You can find it at the library.

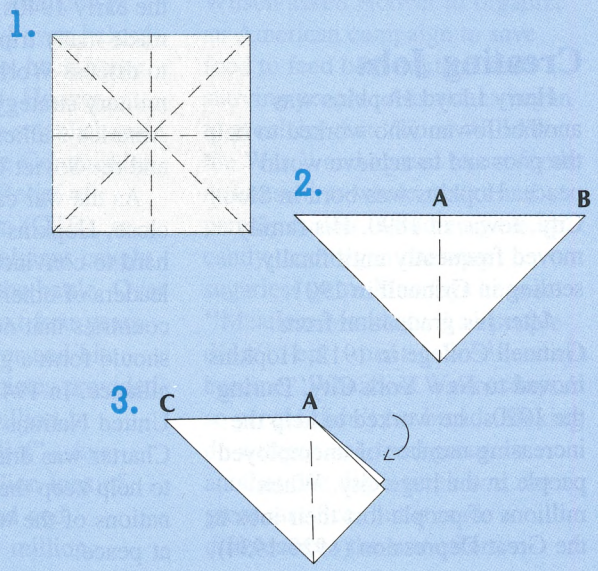


Make a peace crane

You will need a 6″ square piece of wrapping paper.

Steps:

1. Fold square of paper four times along the dotted lines, making sharp creases. Open it out.
2. Fold it over diagonally.
3. Take the righthand side AB and fold it in to match the inside center line.
4. Take the left hand side CA and fold it in to match the inside center line.
5. Fold the righthand side EF to meet at the center fold line.
6. Fold the lefthand side DF to meet at the center fold line and match EF.
7. Fold the top down.
8. Unfold the top, repeat steps 5,6,7 on the other side.
9. Unfold the last three folds.
10. Gently lift up the lower front point G
11. Repeat steps 9 and 10 on the other side.
12. Fold righthand side HI to meet at the center line.



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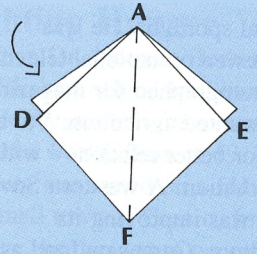

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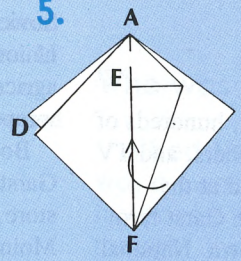

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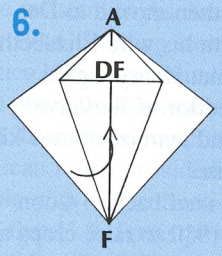

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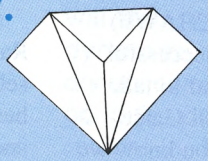

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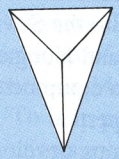

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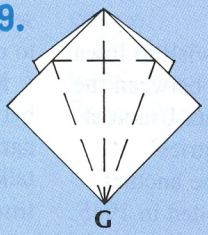

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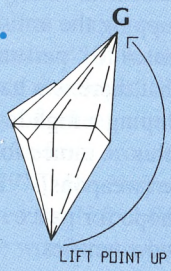

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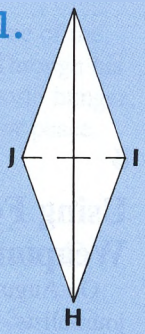

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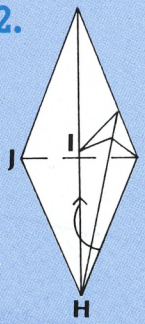

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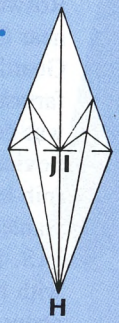

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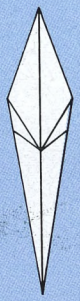

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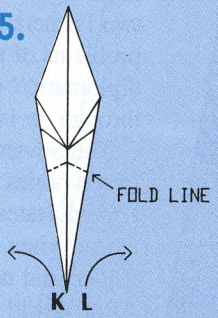

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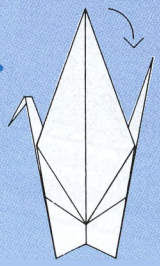
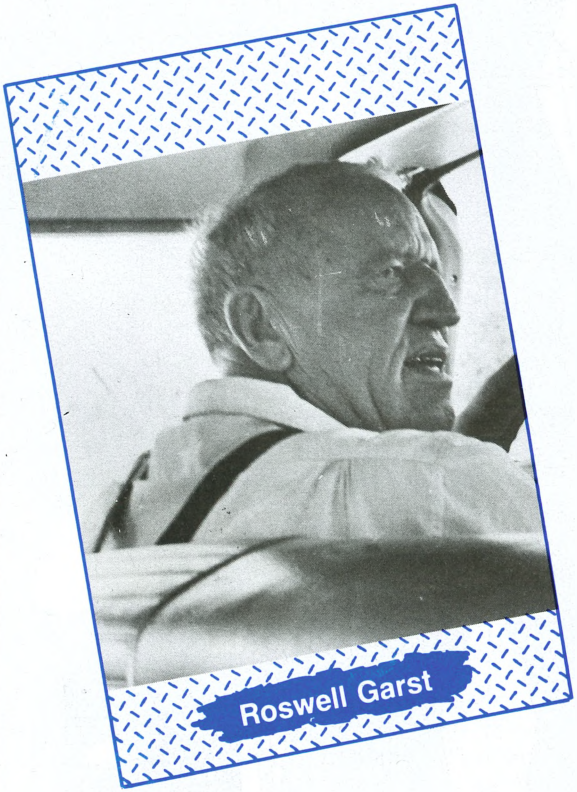


Iowa Peace Heroes


Roswell Garst

Using Food as Weapons

On August 6, 1958, hundreds of journalists, photographers, and TV camera crews gathered at the Roswell and Elizabeth Garst farm near Coon Rapids, Iowa. National Guardsmen surrounded the farmstead. A very special visitor was coming for a tour of the farm. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev (nih-kEE-tah kroosh-CHAWF) wanted to see how a successful U.S. farm operated and to talk with his friend Roswell Garst about agriculture. "You know we two farmers could soon settle the problems of the world faster than diplomats," Garst told Khrushchev through an interpreter.

The Soviet leader's visit to Iowa raised hopes for peace between the United States and Soviet Union at a time when both countries' leaders did not trust one another. After World War II ended in 1945, a military weapons race escalated. New kinds of nuclear weapons were tested. A national opinion poll reported that six out of ten Americans thought war would break out with the Soviet Union.

Roswell Garst was in the national spotlight. He was interviewed on national television and photographed for magazines. Garst wanted agriculture "to be a basis for better relations" with the Soviet Union. A war-torn Soviet Union was improving its agriculture. Garst saw food as weapons for peace.

Born in 1898 in Coon Rapids, Garst raised dairy cows, owned a store, and then moved to Des Moines with his wife Elizabeth. There he met Henry Agard Wallace, editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*, and learned of new kinds of seed corn.

Garst moved back to Coon Rapids in 1930 to raise crops and sell seed corn. His business became quite successful and he soon began visiting Eastern Europe as an agricultural consultant. In the 1950s, Garst went to the Soviet Union, Rumania, and Hungary to sell seed corn farm equipment and to consult with experts.

Many relationships developed between Soviet and American agricultural experts. Garst also talked with Khrushchev many times about stopping the arms race. Garst wanted to "persuade [the Soviets] that there is a happier future in developing a high level of living than in this . . . race for more and more [weapons]." His efforts raised hope for peace between the two countries.

Fighting Hunger

When Dr. Norman Borlaug (BORE-log) helped feed hungry people, he worked for a more peaceful world. Born in 1914, Borlaug was raised on a farm near the small town of Cresco, Iowa. In college, he decided to become an expert in plant diseases. He wanted to improve the lives of poor farmers by making their crops more resistant to diseases.

In 1944, Borlaug went to Mexico. There he found many farm plants and animals suffering from disease and insect damage. Mexican farms provided their people with only a fraction of the food that U.S. farms produced. Most Mexican farms, for example, produced only 11 bushels of wheat per acre compared to 17 bushels of wheat in the U.S.

For 20 years, Borlaug developed a special kind of wheat to increase production on Mexican farms. His goal: "To help put bread in the bellies of hungry Mexicans." By breeding different varieties of wheat, including one from Japan, Borlaug succeeded in developing wheat that could resist rust disease and produce 105 bushels per acre. Borlaug developed his special variety of wheat with the help of scientists from around the world.

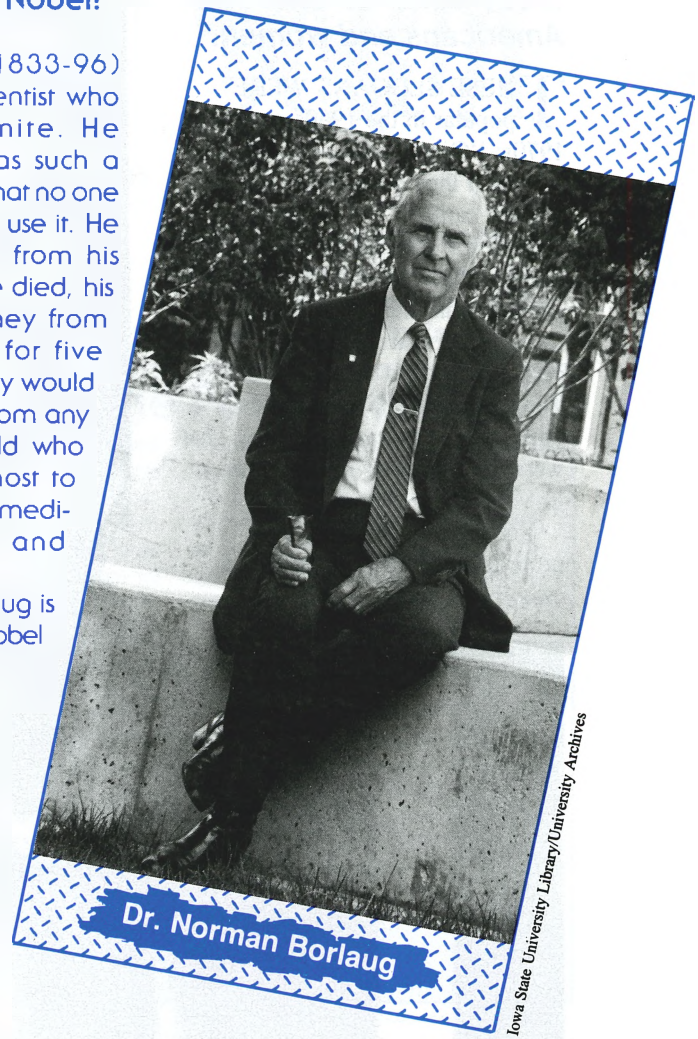
In 1970, Dr. Norman Borlaug received the Nobel Peace Prize. People wondered why he received that prize, rather than one of the Nobel science prizes. Through his lifelong fight against world hunger, Borlaug truly worked for peace.

—Jean C. Florman

Who was Alfred Nobel?

Alfred Nobel (1833-96) was a Swedish scientist who invented dynamite. He thought that it was such a powerful weapon that no one would ever dare to use it. He became very rich from his invention. When he died, his will donated money from dynamite profits for five annual awards. They would go to the people from any country in the world who contributed the most to chemistry, physics, medicine, literature, and peace.

Dr. Norman Borlaug is Iowa's most recent Nobel Peace Prize winner.



Dr. Norman Borlaug

Iowa State University Library/University Archives

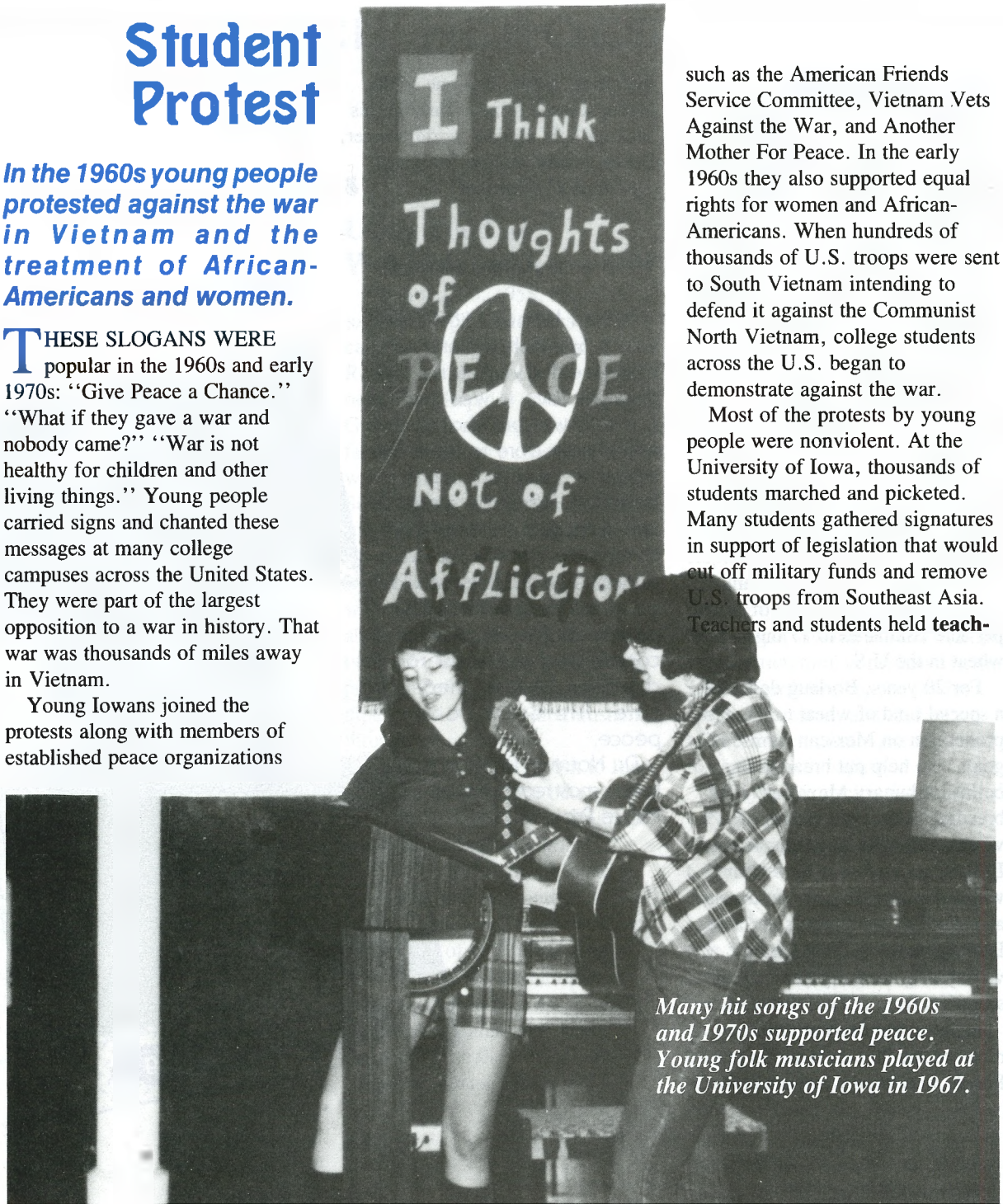
Student Protest

In the 1960s young people protested against the war in Vietnam and the treatment of African-Americans and women.

THESE SLOGANS WERE popular in the 1960s and early 1970s: "Give Peace a Chance." "What if they gave a war and nobody came?" "War is not healthy for children and other living things." Young people carried signs and chanted these messages at many college campuses across the United States. They were part of the largest opposition to a war in history. That war was thousands of miles away in Vietnam.

Young Iowans joined the protests along with members of established peace organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee, Vietnam Vets Against the War, and Another Mother For Peace. In the early 1960s they also supported equal rights for women and African-Americans. When hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops were sent to South Vietnam intending to defend it against the Communist North Vietnam, college students across the U.S. began to demonstrate against the war.

Most of the protests by young people were nonviolent. At the University of Iowa, thousands of students marched and picketed. Many students gathered signatures in support of legislation that would cut off military funds and remove U.S. troops from Southeast Asia. Teachers and students held **teach-**



Many hit songs of the 1960s and 1970s supported peace. Young folk musicians played at the University of Iowa in 1967.

State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

ins (people debate the causes of war) and **sit-ins** (people sit down in protest and won't move).

By May of 1970, protests escalated. "We had about 5,000 people take over eight different intersections in Iowa City," remembers one student. "It was just like a carnival in the streets. The cops did not hassle us. . . . They didn't know what to do. There was like a sit-in all over Iowa City. Highway 218 was blocked." Why were the students protesting?

Hawks and Doves

People who supported U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam were called "doves." They were against the war for a variety of reasons: They thought the United States shouldn't interfere in another country's internal affairs. The U.S. should focus on its own problems at home such as poverty and crime. The war could not be won. They were against the **draft** (method of selecting men for military service).

Supporters of the war were called "hawks." They believed the United States had to help stop the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Many older Americans who were veterans of World War II or the Korean War were horrified at the antiwar protest. They saw the protest as a lack of patriotism. They thought the protestors were saying the veterans were wrong to fight in the earlier wars.

The response to student protest varied. The general public was slow to join the peace movement because the antiwar movement was associated with young people and other protests. Many colleges such as the University of Iowa were shut down for short periods.

The most important thing that student protests did during this period was to draw attention to the Vietnam War and to other social issues. Many historians believe that student protests also helped slow down military buildup in Southeast Asia.

Although most student protests were nonviolent, police and sheriff's deputies were on the scene in Iowa City in 1967.

David Luck Collection/SHSI, Iowa City

Iowans in the Peace Corps

Some Americans serve their country and support world peace by joining the Peace Corps. Created in 1961 by President John Kennedy, the Peace Corps sent volunteers to live in developing countries to help with education, agriculture, and other human service programs.

"The Peace Corps changed my life," said Richard Murphy, former Peace Corps volunteer who now lives in Des Moines. He is among at least 700 returned volunteers living in Iowa who worked in developing countries.

"I learned a lot about people and the world," said Murphy. He lived in Thailand from 1967-1970. After four years of serving in the military, Murphy wanted to be in Southeast Asia in a non-military way during the Vietnam War. He took blood samples, treated people with malaria, and helped out with other health programs. "People don't think the same way. They have different value systems," said Murphy. "Working and living with people, crying with them, you share a bond that geography can't break."

Iowans of all ages continue to volunteer with the Peace Corps. If you are interested in writing to a pen pal in the Peace Corps, contact: Peace Corps World Wise School Program, 1990 K Street N.W., Room 8500, Washington, D.C. 20526.

Disk Detective

by Jean E. Wulf

Wild Rosie finds a T-shirt with a peace design on the front. "Where does this symbol come from?" she asks.

"I've seen it all over the world," says Goldie. "It's a dazzling picture of one of my distant cousins."

"Awesome," says Wild Rosie.

To discover the mystery peace T-shirt, load BASIC on an Apple lie or IIc (with an 80-character screen) or an IBM Personal Computer. Type in all of the characters below as shown.

```
10 PRINT TAB (36) "ZZZZZ"
20 PRINT TAB (35) "Z"SPC(5) "Z"
30 PRINT TAB (35) "ZZ"SPC(5) "Z"
40 PRINT TAB (36) "Z"SPC(6) "Z"
50 PRINT TAB (36) "Z"SPC(7) "Z"
60 PRINT TAB (15) "ZZZ"SPC(18)
"ZZ"SPC(8) "Z"
70 PRINT TAB (14) "Z"SPC(4)
"ZZZZZZ"SPC(12) "Z"SPC(9) "Z"
80 PRINT TAB (14) "Z"SPC(10)
"ZZZZ"SPC(8) "Z"SPC(10) "Z"SPC(18) "X"
90 PRINT TAB (15) "Z"SPC(12)
"ZZZZZZZZZZ"SPC(9) "Z"SPC(6)
"ZZZZZZZ"SPC(6) "X"
100 PRINT TAB (14) "Z"SPC(33)
"ZZZZZZ"SPC(4) "O"SPC(2)
"ZZZZ"SPC(1) "X"
110 PRINT TAB (13) "Z"SPC(51) ">>>>"
120 PRINT TAB (14) "Z"SPC(46)
"ZZZZ"SPC(1) "X"
130 PRINT TAB (13) "Z"SPC(35)
"ZZZZZZZZZZZZ"SPC(4) "X"
140 PRINT TAB (12) "Z"SPC(10)
"ZZZZZZZZ"SPC(10) "ZZZZZZZZ"SPC(15)
"XXX"
150 PRINT TAB (13) "Z"SPC(3)
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"X"SPC(1) "X"SPC(1) "X"
160 PRINT TAB (14) "ZZZ"SPC(13)
"ZZ"SPC(9) "Z"SPC(20) "X"SPC(2)
"X"SPC(2) "X"
170 PRINT TAB (29) "Z"SPC(10)
"Z"SPC(20) "X"SPC(3) "X"SPC(3) "X"
180 PRINT TAB (28) "Z"SPC(10)
"Z"SPC(24) "XXX"
190 PRINT TAB (27) "ZZ"SPC(8)
"Z"SPC(25) "X"SPC(1) "X"SPC(1) "X"
200 PRINT TAB (26) "Z"SPC(8) "Z"SPC(26)
"X"SPC(2) "X"SPC(2) "X"
210 PRINT TAB (25) "Z"SPC(7) "Z"SPC(27)
"X"SPC(3) "X"SPC(3) "X"
220 PRINT TAB (26) "ZZZZZZZ"SPC(27)
"X"SPC(4) "X"SPC(4) "X"
230 END
RUN
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Wild Rosie finds a _____.

(Answer on page 30.)

Patriotism Debate

Generations of Iowans have debated the meaning of **patriotism** (love of one's country) from the Civil War days in the 1860s to Persian Gulf War in 1991. Often people have different beliefs about patriotism. How you react to war might reveal the way you feel about your country. Just as you show love for your family in a variety of ways, love for your country is also shown in many different ways.

Read more about the arguments from both sides of the issue. If you are against war can you be patriotic?

No! You can't be antiwar and patriotic because:

1. The decisions the president of the United States makes are important to our country's well being. They are often based on information that would be harmful to our country if it were made public. Because we don't have access to this secret information, we should not protest, but trust the president's decision when the president decides we must go to war.

2. The founding principles of our country are based on guaranteeing freedom to us all. More than a million people have sacrificed their lives in war so that we may be guaranteed peace and freedom. The only way to honor them is to become an America that is united in the causes people have died for.

3. If we are against all wars we are also against those wars which have a just cause. Many people believe that there are times when wars we fight are **just wars** (wars fought for moral reasons such as freedom). If we are patriotic, we will be for the just war our country fights in.

Rodney White, Iowa City Press-Citizen

Yes! You can be antiwar and patriotic because

1. War destroys our country's most valuable resource—young people who fight in wars. Young Americans are our most valuable resource because they will be responsible for running the country in the future. If we allow them to sacrifice their lives in war, our country will not have the resources of people it needs.

2. War takes the country's energy away from solving its own problems such as poverty, unemployment, and homelessness. Money we use to spend on war expenses could better be used by spending it on improvements in living conditions in Iowa and the United States. If we don't focus our energy and money on our own problems, our country will become weak.

3. If we don't support the war that doesn't mean we don't support the troops or our country. We distinguish support for our troops and our country from support for the war itself. We want to avoid placing our young people and our country in dangerous situations. In order to be a true patriot we must not put the lives of our country's citizens in danger. *—Mark Meacham*

PEACE MEAL

Iowa author Jean C. Florman writes a tale about peace especially for Goldfinch *readers*

Mary Moye-Rowley

Not long ago and not far away (as time and distance go) a kind and jolly king ruled the beautiful kingdom of Paxton. King Ralph ate lots of granola so he was healthy, and he saved up all his allowance so he was very wealthy.

The king also seemed wise. To keep peace in his kingdom, he simply outlawed disagreements. But because King Ralph thought only he was wise, whenever his subjects *did* argue, no matter how trivial, he himself settled every dispute.

When Baby Girl Locke was almost five weeks old and her parents were still arguing about her name, King Ralph named her Zipporah. When the Carbini kids couldn't agree on what color to paint their doghouse, the king decided on puce. And when the Try-Half-One event in the

Oyster Eating Olympics ended in a food fight, King Ralph decreed, "No more Try-Half-Ones!"

There was a problem. Although the people loved their king and appreciated his efforts, his solutions left everyone unhappy. Zipporah's classmates called her, "Zip Locke." The Carbinis not only hated the color puce, they also hated the *sound* of "puce." And Try-Half-One athletes who had spent years at the training table eating oysters on the half shell, suddenly lost their chance for Olympic gold.

Now it happened that the king was so busy trying to end all disagreement throughout his land, he didn't even notice a big one brewing in his own kitchen. The two royal cooks, Flotsam and Jetsam, had never really liked each other, but they didn't dare argue since it was against the king's law. Instead, each one bustled about his part of the kitchen, cubing round roasts, seasoning summer sausage, and otherwise cutting capers. But the day His Royal Highness ordered stew for dinner, was the day the two cooks took off their hot mitts and put up their soups.

"Mulligan is the only stew worth eating," declared Flotsam, who was Irish.

"Oh, please," sniffed Jetsam, who had learned to cook in France, "I can't even stand to think about that mishmash. Only the *French* know how to cook, and only the French make *pot-au-feu*."

"You mean, 'pot o' PHEW'," hollored Flotsam, holding his nose. As Flotsam began to toss lima beans, turnips, and squirrel into the large pot of boiling water, Jetsam flung in neatly chopped truffles and a little white cloth bag full of fragrant herbs.

Soon, the two cooks were frantically throwing one thing after another into the pot, until a blast from the Royal High Saxophonists announced the arrival of His Majesty.

"Now, you aren't stewing about my dinner, are you?" King Ralph asked. The two cooks rolled their eyes and bowed.

King Ralph strode over to the stove, dipped a large serving spoon into the pot, and tasted the simmering concoction. "Ummm, what do we have here?" he said sternly. Flotsam and Jetsam glanced nervously at one another.

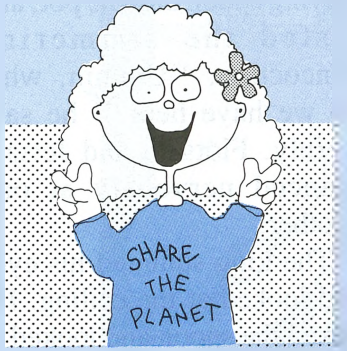
The king squinted his eyes and looked at the ceiling. He licked the spoon and looked at the floor. Then he smiled and looked at the cooks. "What luscious stuff! What a savory delight! What aroma! What taste! What's in it?"

"Well actually, your Royal High Superlative, we couldn't decide *what* to put in it. So we just used *everything*," said Flotsam.

"You mean, instead of arguing over who makes the best stew, you two created this delectable *new* concoction?" said King Ralph. The two cooks crossed their fingers behind their backs and nodded quickly.

"What a novel idea!" cried the beaming king.

Design Your Own Flour Sack



Many people in Europe were thankful to Herbert Hoover and the United States for the relief food that Americans sent them during World War I. Hoover received many thank-you's in the form of embroidered, painted or stenciled flour sacks. Choose one of the ideas below:

1. The year is 1915. You are a young Belgian. Design a flour sack for Herbert Hoover which thanks him for feeding your family.
2. The year is 1991. Design a sack which promotes world peace.

Saving the Earth

A boy in Minnesota started a group called Kids for Saving Earth when he was 11 years old. Clinton Hill believed that pollution was a big problem for the planet Earth. His life was cut short by cancer in 1990, but his dream continues.

Like Clinton, you can help take care of your environment by starting your own Kids for Saving Earth Club. For more information, write: Kids for Saving Earth, P.O. Box 41247, Plymouth, MN 55441. Here is a suggestion from Kids for Saving Earth:

Start Recycling

In other words use things again and again. Call your nearest recycling center and find out what they will accept. Paper? Glass? Plastic? They will tell you how to separate it and if they will pick it up or whether you need to drop it off.

Peace Word Hunt

Look for the words that have to do with peace in this issue of *The Goldfinch*. Be sure to look up and down, across, backwards, and diagonally. Circle each of these words:

CRANE	CATT	ANTIWAR	PEACE
PACIFIST	FOOD	PATRIOTISM	EARTH
JOBS	GARST	SACK	SAVE
HUNGER	NOBEL	PENPAL	GLOBAL

P	A	T	R	I	O	T	I	S	M
E	E	X	R	E	G	N	U	H	L
A	Y	N	I	M	O	C	A	T	T
C	Y	I	P	Q	P	R	H	J	S
E	V	A	S	A	T	A	T	O	I
L	F	O	O	D	L	N	R	B	F
L	E	B	O	N	V	E	A	S	I
G	L	O	B	A	L	X	E	X	C
S	A	C	K	T	S	R	A	G	A
D	R	A	W	I	T	N	A	R	P

See page 30 for the answer.

Work it Out

You want to borrow your sister's bike. She says no. Do you get in a fight with your sister? Learn how to creatively resolve conflicts.

Conflicts range from disagreements over borrowing a bike to invading a nation. You might disagree with a friend and end up in a fight. Conflicts can be fights, disagreements, or problems. They usually involve more than one person. Often people become angry during a conflict. Conflicts are resolved when the problem is solved and no one loses. When you resolve a conflict everybody feels like their needs have been met. When you get involved in a conflict, first ask yourself these questions: What is the conflict? How does it affect me? How do I respond to it? One way is to respond peacefully.

Peacemakers resolve conflicts. They find peaceful solutions to problems. They negotiate, or solve problems between people so that everyone can win. If you find yourself in a conflict, follow these steps:

1. Say what you think the problem is
   No blaming, no name-calling, no interrupting
2. Focus on the problem—not the person
3. Say what you want
4. Listen with an open mind
5. Work out an agreement
6. Take responsibility for your own action

The following activity is used by kids to learn how to be peacemakers and to resolve conflicts. They are conflicts that take place in imaginary towns and even planets. Try them out! You can team up with some friends, talk about with your parents, or write out answers by yourself.

Peace on the Playground

At Lincoln Elementary School in Fairfield, Iowa, students are learning how to resolve conflicts on the playground and in classrooms. Lincoln students, like many other Iowa kids, are learning how to listen, how to share feelings, how to solve problems, and how to work together as a team. Third- through fifth-graders are put into teams of four and practice role playing. Two kids have problems or conflicts and two others try to help. The two trying to help are called conflict managers.

Barbara Pecarich, an educator, learned about the conflict resolution program at the Iowa Peace Institute. Created in 1986, the Iowa Peace Institute works with many teachers and students across Iowa teaching conflict resolution. As a result of training, students learn to speak when they're upset and want someone to hear them. Pecarich told a local newspaper that students "learn to be good listeners, to let people tell them how they feel."

1. Grown-ups say that kids are causing all kinds of problems by hanging around downtown. Supposedly, kids steal and generally bother people. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with a suggestion, all kids will be banned from the downtown area.

2. Two groups of kids play football every recess, and every recess a fight breaks out over one thing or another. How would you attempt to make peace in this situation?

If you can't come up with any suggestions, recess will be banned.

3. Kids in one house in your neighborhood have a rock band. Whenever they practice, they get complaints from the neighbors. As a result, they rarely get to practice. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with any suggestions, the band will have to break up.

4. Taxes are high in your community. Some people want to cut them in half, regardless of the consequences. Others say it is important to have good schools, plenty of police and firefighters, nice parks with swimming pools, and so on. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with a suggestion, city services will be closed down and teachers won't be paid.

5. You live on the planet Zimock. Your country needs water from a neighboring

country. But it will sell the water only at high prices. Some people in your country want to seize the water-processing plants by force. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with a suggestion, there will be war.

6. The planet Hemont has imprisoned some of your citizens who were tourists there, accusing them of being spies. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with a suggestion, they will be killed.

7. Your planet is sending food to starving people on another planet. Because of government corruption there, only one-fourth of the people receive any food. Some people on your planet say that this is wrong and you should stop all food shipments. Others say that at least some food is getting through. How would you attempt to solve this problem?

If you can't come up with a suggestion, more people will starve, and more food will be wasted. ☮

History Makers

Iowa students tell what they can do for global peace

Students at Fairview Elementary School in Carroll, Iowa, recently wrote letters to Presidents George Bush of the United States and Mikhail Gorbachev (mih-KYL gawr-buh-CHAWF) of the Soviet Union. The letters were part of a class project on global peace. Here are some of their letters:

Dear President Gorbachev,

Starting today I will try to make peace by trying to solve my problems without hitting, kicking, or fighting. I will try not to call anybody names and make fun of people. I will also try to respect animals and all living things.

Your peacefriend,
Aaron Beck

Good Morning President Bush,

I hope we don't have war because my cousin Mike is in the war [Persian Gulf] and I don't want him to die. War is killing—that's why I don't like the war.

With respect,
Nic Bentley

Dear President Bush,

I think that war is bad because if people fight children will get the idea. So I think that we should have peace instead of war. I don't like when people fight. All I want is peace in our world. I also think peace would stop all this fighting in the world. We can have a nice place to live.

Respectfully,
Sara White

Be a history maker! *The Goldfinch* wants to know what you've discovered about Iowa's past. The next issue of *The Goldfinch* is on the history of caucuses and presidential elections in Iowa. Have you worked on special projects about politics in Iowa? You can send us any reports, artwork, stories, letters, or poems. Write to History Makers, *The Goldfinch*, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52240. See your work published!

Answers

Page 22: dove

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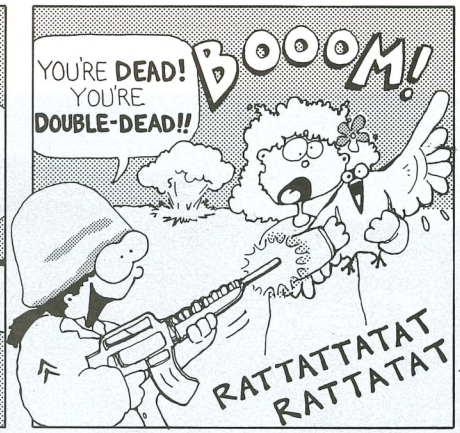
P	A	T	R	I	O	T	I	S	M
E	E	X	R	E	G	N	U	H	L
A	Y	N	I	M	O	C	A	T	T
C	Y	I	P	Q	P	R	H	J	S
E	V	A	S	A	T	A	T	O	I
L	F	O	O	D	L	N	R	B	F
L	E	B	O	N	V	E	A	S	I
G	L	O	B	A	L	X	E	X	C
S	A	C	K	T	S	R	A	G	A
D	R	A	W	I	T	N	A	R	P

HEY, GOLDIE! THIS IS SCOOTER. SHE'D LIKE TO PLAY WITH US.
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO PLAY?

WAR!!!
WELL... HOW DO YOU PLAY?
SCOOTER
ARMY

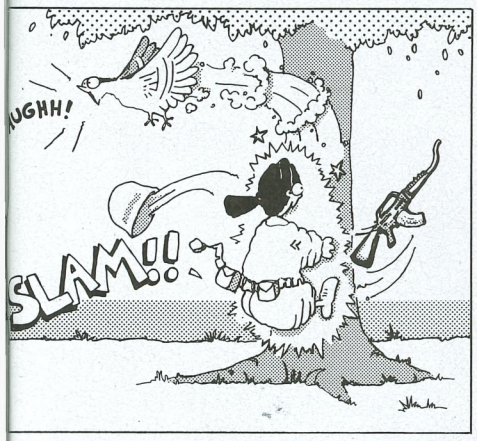

YOU'RE DEAD! YOU'RE DOUBLE-DEAD!!
BOOOM!
RATTATTATAT RATTATAT

THE ROOST

POW!
POW!!

BLAM! BLAM!

DIE PIGEON! AAHHHEEE!!


UGHH!
SLAM!!

OUCHH!!

HEY, SCOOTER, ARE YOU OK???
WHY DON'T WE PLAY A GAME THAT DOESN'T HURT ANYONE?
JERRY BROWN

The Goldfinch

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