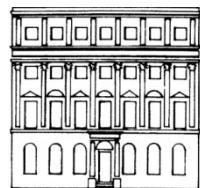


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Communities in Conflict: Civil Wars and their Legacies.
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Communities in Conflict: Civil Wars and their Legacies, international and interdisciplinary conference organized by the University of Swansea in collaboration with the German Historical Institute London and held at Swansea University, 4–5 Sept. 2009. Supported by the GHIL and the Swansea School of Arts and Humanities.

The aim of this conference was to discuss and analyse civil wars as defining moments in the development of political communities, and to assess the legacies of civil conflicts for modern states. The papers engaged with key issues raised by intra-state conflicts such as the legitimacy of political authority, religious and ethnic conflicts, nation-building, and the substance and making of national identity. Speakers from the UK, the USA, and the Continent discussed these problems from a wide variety of disciplines, including history, classics, politics and international relations, American Studies, literature, and media and journalism. The papers offered a selection of representative case studies from antiquity to the present.

The keynote speech, entitled 'Intrastate Violence and Institutional Change in Latin America: Civil Wars as Critical Junctures', was given by Caroline Hartzell (Gettysburg College, Pa.). Her paper approached the subject of Latin American civil wars during the post-Second World War period from a comparative perspective. The main categories of her analysis were the level of economic development, the duration and intensity of civil wars, and the means of their resolution. Hartzell argued that unequal economic development and the resulting class conflicts were key factors in the outbreak of civil wars. Institutional change was one of the main outcomes of almost every Latin American civil war. Following on from this Hartzell inquired into factors influencing institutional change in favour of an inclusive or exclusive system. With regard to her categories, she concluded that neither the duration nor the intensity of civil wars played an important part in creating institutional change. According to Hartzell, only the means by which civil wars were settled were significant in this respect. She suggested that inclusiveness was more likely in the case of a negotiated settlement or a victory on the part of the subordinate social actors.

The first panel was entitled 'Monopolizing Violence: Negotiated Power and Civil Conflicts in Pre-Modern Europe'. It started with Fritz-Gregor Hermann's (Swansea) paper, 'Theory and Perception of

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Civil War in Classical Greece', in which the speaker pointed out that while the term 'civil war' was not used in Classical Greece, 'stasis' was a relevant key concept. Herrmann pointed out that many wars between Greek states or cities were accompanied by inner-state conflicts comparable to civil wars. Regarding the theory and perceptions of these intra-state conflicts, Herrmann focused on Platonic ideas of statehood. According to Plato civil wars can be linked to individual ambition and the quest for honour. It is the task of the state to avoid inner-community conflicts in order to provide harmony for the collective.

The next paper was given by Penny Roberts (Warwick) speaking on 'Contested Authority: Peace and Violence during the French Religious Wars'. In her presentation Roberts emphasized that the French religious wars were embedded in a broader context of general debates about the nature of the king's authority, different models of the state, and national identity. She stressed that their long duration could be explained in terms of a struggle for power between various interest groups within the Catholic party, such as the church, the king, and the ministers. According to Roberts, these conflicts meant that none of the various parties had the authority to define a clear strategy for the Catholics, and achieving a diplomatic settlement was therefore extremely complicated.

John Spurr (Swansea) spoke on 'Acts of Indemnity and Oblivion: Forgetting the English Civil Wars'. He stressed the exceptionally high number of casualties in the English Civil Wars. The commemoration of these civil wars therefore had to be managed by King Charles II in a way that would stabilize his rule. In addition to advising the public not to look back, Charles took measures to create a collective sense of guilt, so that no single party could be blamed for the cruelties of the wars. He instituted two public holidays whose major themes were to generalize guilt by interpreting tragic experiences as God's punishment for mankind.

Regina Pörtner's (Swansea) paper entitled 'Observations on Civil War and Civil Society in the Age of Enlightenment' explored the relationship between Enlightened legal and political thought and political practice regarding civil wars in the eighteenth century. Pörtner demonstrated the ambivalence of contemporary uses of Enlightened thought on civil society, balance of power, and third-party intervention in civil conflicts: for example, the notion of a common European

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cultural and political heritage provided ideological support to contemporary peace-keeping initiatives. On the other hand, the same idea served as an argument in support of European colonial expansion, and in allegedly defensive military action in the French Revolutionary Wars.

The second panel, 'Defining Communities: Civil Wars and National Identity from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century', began with Andreas Gestrich's (GHIL) paper dealing with 'Civil Wars and State-Formation in Nineteenth-Century Europe'. He highlighted that every nineteenth-century civil war was connected with the impact of the French Revolution, and therefore with the questions of liberal constitutionalism and social conflicts. To prove this theory, Gestrich compared three different case studies: the Swiss *Sonderbund* War, the Spanish Carlist Wars, and the Prussian army's crushing of the last revolutionaries from 1848–9 in Baden.

In his paper Jon Roper (Swansea) concentrated on the commemoration of the American Civil War in the South and argued that American society is still influenced by the Civil War. In Roper's opinion this is because the American South designed its own picture of the military defeat and therefore isolated itself from the rest of America. This would explain why the former Confederate states were, to a large extent, excluded from political participation in Washington.

Sebastian Balfour (London School of Economics) focused on 'Nation and Identity in Contemporary Spain'. He argued that after the end of Franco's dictatorship, a special narrative concerning the change to democracy was established in Spanish society. In this narrative, terms such as 'consensus', 'compromise', and 'rationality' played a key part. According to Balfour, this narrative was used by the conservative elites to avoid dealing with the past.

The panel's next speaker was Robert Bideleux (Swansea), who examined rival conceptions and explanations of the post-Communist Balkan conflicts. In his presentation Bideleux argued that neither psychological nor structural theories were sufficient explanations for the outbreak of ethnic conflicts. He preferred the model of a basic clash between ethnic uniformity and liberal cosmopolitanism which existed in every modern society. Following this argument, Bideleux stated that violent conflicts and even genocide are possible in any democratic country reaching a critical point.

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'Nationalism and Civil War in Finland and Ireland' was the topic of William Kissane's (London School of Economics) paper. According to Kissane, Ireland and Finland shared many similarities regarding their processes of nation-building. Neither country could develop a common national identity because each had been under the rule of foreign powers for a very long time. Kissane stressed that the political powers in both countries were unable to establish unity because of arguments about the further character of the nation-states. In Kissane's view, this lack of unity was the reason for the outbreak of civil wars in both countries shortly after independence.

The third panel, 'War on Civilians: The Social Costs of Violence', started with Helen Brocklehurst's (Swansea) presentation on 'Child Soldiers and Civil War'. Brocklehurst criticized the Western treatment of African child soldiers. She pointed out that many difficulties were the result of using normative Western models of childhood which were inappropriate in the case of these children. For example, she argued that former child soldiers often received the wrong treatment from Western organizations because of inappropriate categorizations.

Linda Mitchell (Cardiff) spoke on 'The Role of the Media in Civil Wars and Peace-Building with Special Reference to Africa'. She concentrated on the case of Sierra Leone, which was an example of the 'new war' during the early 1990s. In Sierra Leone, Mitchell stated, a strong media network had been established by the outbreak of the civil war. After that, most journalists left the country and the few that were left did not receive enough financial aid. Therefore corruption spread among them and quality decreased. Consequently, trust in the media declined and they were unable to play an important part in the peace-building process.

The fourth panel focused on the subject of 'Civil War and the International Community: Intervention and Settlement'. The first speaker was Marie-Janine Calic (Ludwig Maximilians University Munich), who looked at questions concerning international efforts in the peace-building process in the Balkans. She called for a unique, long-term strategy in international efforts instead of the present search for short-term solutions. Calic stressed that many of the current peace-building approaches were inefficient because of the lack of a fixed division of labour and powers between the international actors in the Balkans.

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The next speaker was Fikret Adanir (Sabanci University Istanbul), who gave a paper on Turkey's Kurdish question. He rejected theories which reduced the reasons for the violent conflicts in Kurdistan to the region's economic backwardness. Instead Adanir favoured the struggle for a Turkish national identity as an explanation for the conflicts between the state and the country's minorities. According to Adanir, this struggle produced a Turkish nationalism which tends to be aggressive towards ethnic minorities.

The last panel was on 'Representing and Commemorating Civil Wars'. David Anderson (Swansea) spoke on 'Lost Cause Found: Memory and Commemoration in the Post-Civil War South'. He stated that after the Civil War, a special kind of commemoration of the pre-war South was created. This myth drew a very positive picture of a society consisting of gentlemen, decent ladies, and happy slaves singing in the fields. Anderson mentioned that many institutions, such as the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Historical Society had contributed to this process.

Zira Box Varela (Universidad Complutense Madrid) investigated 'The Commemoration of the Spanish Civil War during Early Francoism'. She argued that the Franco regime had to create different myths in order to include the various pressure groups playing important parts in the dictator's political system. Varela concluded that two basic streams of commemoration existed during the first years of the dictatorship. The first, favoured by national Catholic circles, painted the Civil War as a crusade against Communism. The other stream, which was propagated by the fascist movement, saw the Civil War as the nation's death and resurrection.

Nicola Cooper (Swansea) spoke on the commemoration of the French colonial past, and especially the Franco-Algerian War. Cooper stressed that French society is still influenced by (post-) colonial conflicts. As an example, she mentioned the struggle of particular groups, such as the Harkis, for recognition by the French state. She argued that in general, two opponents can be identified in the post-colonial discourse. On the one hand there are groups who accuse the French state of a criminal past; on the other, there is a large group of people who stress the positive aspects of French colonialism.

In his comments Michael Sheehan summarized the papers and discussions. He particularly emphasized the significance of the set-

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tlements of civil wars for the further development of the states and suggested that special attention should be paid to contemporary discussions about civil wars after their settlement.

The final discussion revealed that civil wars were defining moments in past and present communities. In particular, civil wars had a demonstrable impact on the formation of national identities. The contributions to this conference highlighted the significance of acts of commemoration for the process of constructing or reconstructing civil society in the aftermath of intra-state conflicts. It was emphasized that a further conceptualization of the term 'civil war' was needed, and that alternative classifications such as 'rebellions', 'revolutions', and 'wars of independence' had to be accounted for.

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