

# PHS News

July 2019

Newsletter of the Peace History Society  
[www.peacehistorysociety.org](http://www.peacehistorysociety.org)




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## President's Column



*Michael Clinton*

Dangerous events have lately been unfolding between the United States and Iran, exacerbated by a reckless and incoherent American foreign policy that fails to appreciate the full range of possible consequences of its bellicose rhetoric, bullying posture, and arrogant unilateralism. Now midway (hopefully) through the tenure of the deplorably incompetent Trump administration, this is certainly not the first crisis threatening to result in war, and it is

hard to see how some semblance of stability can be achieved in the near future while the likes of Donald Trump (and John Bolton), Vladimir Putin, and Kim Jong-un appear to hold the initiative. The challenge of inducing political leaders to pursue policies that build up peace rather than break out in war continues.

These thoughts follow my recent return from a conference held to commemorate the centenary of the Paris Peace Conference, a gathering that many hoped would produce a just and lasting peace out of the ruins of the most destructive war the world had yet seen. As we know, that hope was not realized, an even more costly war followed within a generation, and many other wars and acts of mass violence have continued to afflict the world. Given that past and this present, one could be forgiven for resigning oneself to a bleak and frustrated belief that efforts to make peace the more likely result of competing interests among the peoples and nations of the world are a futile folly of human naïveté.

Yet, my own thoughts drift in the other direction, away from that pessimism. While listening over the course of four days as scholars discussed various aspects of “The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and the Challenge of a New World Order,” it struck me how persistently politicians and diplomats, peace advocates, philanthropists, revolutionaries and reformers, labor activists, economists, religious believers, lawyers, and others advanced ideas about how to achieve a peaceful world. Just as many voices, and more besides, tenaciously advocated similar ideas and newer ones, too, after the Second World War, and there has been no lack of advocates, campaigns, demonstrations, publications, etc.,

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envisioning peace and denouncing war in the decades extending from then to now.

If some pathological blend of biological impulse and social conditioning inclines humans to make war against each other, there is also a countervailing mix of influences that brings people together to work cooperatively and disposes us to live peacefully with each other. I know this—we know this—because the historical record is filled with ideas and initiatives dedicated to making peace and ending war. This is the great value of peace history and of the Peace History Society. Peace historians challenge the narrative that privileges war and violent upheaval as the agents of historical change that best explain the human condition; by chronicling the millennia of endeavors to overcome war, we construct an alternative narrative that enables the past to fortify us with hope when an unsteady present and an unknown future threaten to fill us with despair. Examples of human resilience in the face of defeat after successive defeat appear at least as much in the histories of peace advocates and peace movements as they do in the shelves of books readers will find in the Military History section of their local Barnes & Noble.

That observation provides an appropriate opportunity to announce the recipients of the PHS awards recognizing some of the best recent scholarship in peace history. The inaugural Elise M. Boulding Prize, which recognizes an outstanding English-language nonfiction book by a single author that has a substantial bearing on the field of peace history, goes to Michael Kazin's *War Against War: The American Fight for Peace, 1914-1918* (Simon & Schuster, 2017). This fine scholarship and engaging writing style can sit comfortably on a scholar's shelf or a general reader's nightstand. This year's Charles DeBenedetti

Prize, presented biannually to the best English-language journal article, book chapter, or introduction written on the subject of peace history, has been awarded to Barbara Keys for her article "The Telephone and Its Uses in 1980s U.S. Activism," which appeared in the Spring 2018 issue of the *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*. The prize committee praises Key's article as "a truly unique piece of scholarship, one that pushes peace history into new territory, broadening the field beyond the coverage of flagship events and actions to explore the quotidian of day-to-day organizing as it existed on the ground." They also decided to recognize with an honorable mention Marian Mollin's article "The Solidarity of Suffering: Gender, Cross-Cultural Contact, and the Foreign Mission Work of Sister Ita Ford," from the April 2017 issue of *Peace & Change*. The Scott Bills Memorial Prize for an outstanding first book or an outstanding dissertation by a faculty member or independent scholar goes to Nan Kim for her book *Memory, Reconciliation, and Reunions in South Korea: Crossing the Divide* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2016), hailed by the prize committee as "an innovative and interdisciplinary exploration of South Korea's post-war past and its very personal contemporary implications."

Finally, this year's recipient of the PHS Lifetime Achievement Award is Wendy Chmielewski, George Cooley Curator of the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, who has contributed her expertise, energy, and devotion to peace history and to the Peace History Society for many years. The first time that I did any research in peace history was as a graduate student visiting the SCPC, and Wendy was there to help me. Ever since then, as my engagement with the PHS has developed and I needed support and guidance to carry out this or that

responsibility, Wendy was there to help me. It is with great pleasure, then, that I get to announce this much-deserved honor.

These honorees will be recognized at a ceremony held during our conference at Kent State University on Saturday, October 26. I look forward to meeting the awardees and to seeing many of you there. For those of you who may be undecided about whether or not to join us in Ohio, the conference schedule [posted here](#) may convince you to do so. It is filled with panel after panel of peace historians and other scholars sharing their research on opponents of war and advocates of peace from the Vietnam War era, the present day, and other points in time who, in spite of discouraging prospects, nevertheless persisted.

Best wishes to everyone for a peaceful summer,  
--Mike Clinton

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## Peace History Society Awards 2019

### ELISE M. BOULDING PRIZE

--**Michael Kazin**, *War Against War: The American Fight for Peace, 1914-1918* (Simon & Schuster, 2017)

### CHARLES DEBENEDETTI PRIZE

--**Barbara Keys**, "The Telephone and Its Uses in 1980s U.S. Activism," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (Spring 2018)

Honorable Mention: Marian Mollin, "The Solidarity of Suffering: Gender, Cross-Cultural Contact, and the Foreign Mission Work of Sister Ita Ford," *Peace & Change* (April 2017)

### SCOTT BILLS MEMORIAL PRIZE

--**Nan Kim**, *Memory, Reconciliation, and Reunions in South Korea: Crossing the Divide* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2016)

### LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

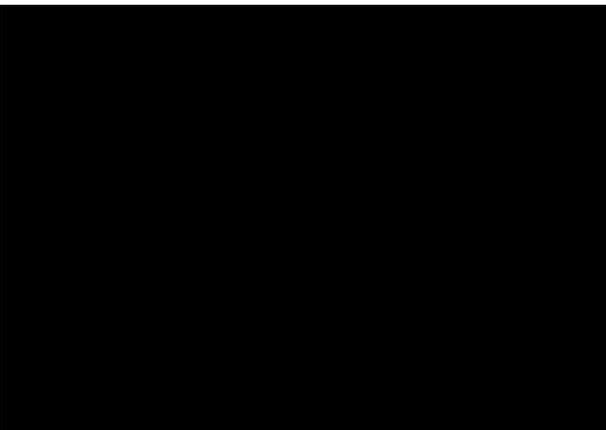
**Wendy Chmielewski**, George Cooley Curator, Swarthmore College Peace Collection



## Peace Conference Announcements

### GANDHI AT 150: SYMPOSIUM AND CELEBRATION IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Florida Atlantic University's Peace, Justice and Human Rights (PJHR) initiative and International Hindu University will host a Gandhi symposium, tentatively on October 19-20, 2019 at Florida Atlantic University (FAU), Davie, Florida.



There have been a flood of important biographies about Gandhi and studies on his role in South Asian history, yet many questions remain about his life and legacy. Organizers are seeking scholarly examinations about the following possible topics:

- Gandhi's role in the application of Satyagraha and techniques of nonviolent resistance in South Asia, South Africa, and elsewhere
- Gandhi's leadership in the environment, sustainability, and economic and social justice; Gandhi's interests and transformations throughout his life
- Gandhi's interaction with Dalits and views of caste; Gandhi's views and actions on family, women, gender, and sexuality

- Critiques of Gandhi and his interactions with independence fighters advocating violence; Influences upon Gandhian thought, and his influence on others
- Gandhi's impact on the growth of human rights and pacifism
- Gandhian communities and international connections
- Gandhi's religious views and their interaction with communalism (the mixing of religion and politics)
- Gandhi's legacy in South Asia and abroad
- Gandhi's idea of democracy and Nationalism
- An analysis of Gandhi's skill of writing using simple language
- Gandhi as a lawyer and reflection on his South African experiences

This symposium and proposed volume are intended to examine Gandhi a century and a half after he appeared on this Earth and explore lingering issues of his life, providing a scholarly framework for further exploration of a world leader; who, though he never won the Nobel Peace Prize, has inspired many who did, and also sought to make a better world.

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Connect with conference website at:  
<https://www.deshvidesh.com/incredible-indians/gandhi-at-150-symposium-and-celebration-in-south-florida/>

## COMMEMORATING VIOLENT CONFLICTS AND BUILDING SUSTAINABLE PEACE

An international conference at Kent State University commemorating the May 4, 1970 shooting by the Ohio National Guard of Kent State students during a demonstration against the US wars in Vietnam and Cambodia and the occupation of the Kent State campus by the Ohio National Guard.

Kent, OH, USA  
October 24-26, 2019

Sponsored by:  
The School of Peace and Conflict Studies of  
Kent State University  
The Peace History Society  
The Peace Studies Section of the  
International Studies Association

Co-sponsored by:  
Kent State Provost's Office; College of Arts  
and Sciences; Political Science Department;  
History Department

Registration deadline is **August 1, 2019** for presenters

For more information:  
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672 2875  
<https://www.kent.edu/spcs/conference-commemorating-violent-conflicts-and-building-sustainable-peace>

## Conference Report

### **THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1919 AND THE CHALLENGE OF A NEW WORLD ORDER, INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ALLEMAND, PARIS, JUNE 5-8, 2019**

If not as high as those of the diplomats who gathered there a century ago, ambitions were high enough among the scholars who I joined at the Institut Historique Allemand in Paris from June 5-8 to commemorate and to interrogate “The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and the Challenge of a New World Order.” Organizers and participants from France, Germany, Austria, Canada, the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Australia, spanned not only the globe but the disciplines of history, political science, and international relations, covering topics in diplomacy, economics, international law, pacifism, gender, cultural heritage, and more. Over the course of four days, keynote speakers and panelists responded to the conference’s stated purpose of examining the “array of proposals for a future international and, indeed, global order” based not only on “founding principles—respect for the law, sovereign equality of states, self-determination, public diplomacy—but also the oppositions and alternative projects that they raised,...and their dramatic consequences.” These came from a “wide range of actors...--from political leaders, soldiers and diplomats to colonial nationalist envoys and trade unionists, economists, women’s associations and ordinary citizens” and “went beyond the articulation of specific national security interests to make claims about the construction and maintenance of peace and

the need for new norms and new institutions to achieve this aim.”

The initial conference gathering during the evening of June 5 reinforced this agenda through introductory remarks by Laurence Badel (University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne) and Peter Jackson (University of Glasgow), followed by a keynote lecture by the German historian Eckart Conze (University of Marburg). (Germans had a much greater voice at this conference than they had in 1919!) Jackson addressed the concept of “order” that framed the conference, arguing compellingly for it as a process involving various interested actors engaging with each other to advance their interests grounded in different “logics” that included the balance of power, international law, race, empire, self-determination, morality, etc. Conze built on this notion with an exploration of 1919 as a “Paris Moment”—a play on Erez Manela’s celebrated analysis of “the Wilsonian Moment”—that raised expectations and presented myriad challenges across a range of constituents and perspectives.

I had the much-appreciated good fortune to deliver the first presentation during the first session of the first full day of the conference. I analyzed the challenges faced by European pacifists affiliated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as they sought to reconcile shifting contexts of national identities, international goals, and transnational interaction as they engaged the challenge of advancing a new world order through a League of Nations whose foundations and shape differed from what they had long hoped it would be. The other presenters on my panel, Vincent Laniol (UMR SIRICE) and Miloš Vec (University of Vienna), discussed the problems and opportunities posed by the evolving ideas of international law raised by

the Versailles settlement. The three presentations complemented each other well—and I was relieved to be able to sit back and enjoy the rest of the conference!

The conference featured a total of twenty-four panel presentations, including my own, and another three round-table sessions, too many to detail here, so instead I will mention a few that were especially memorable. As it happened, two undergraduate history majors—Erin Conboy and Michael Griffith—accompanied me to the conference, thanks to a grant from the university president’s office and additional



*Michael Griffith and Erin Conboy at the Palace of Versailles*

support from my dean. I bring this up because I wondered how they would respond to the panel that followed my own, which took up the rather dry issue of “A New Social and Economic Order.” In fact, the presentation by Martin Bemmann (University of Freiburg im Breisgau) on “The Supreme Economic Council and the Establishment of ‘World Economic Statistics’” turned out to be one of their

favorites. Other favorites of theirs included a discussion by John A. Vazquez (University of Illinois) on the “aftershocks” that followed the war—regional conflicts that took advantage of the disorder and instability caused by the world war to settle national accounts—and made the idea that peace had been restored in Paris in 1919 “an illusion.” They were both also struck by the interrogation that Volker Prott (Aston University) made of the Wilsonian quest to “make the world safe for democracy,” a premise that Prott dismissed through a pointed critical analysis as a “fallacy” and “hypocritical.” I agree with the students’ assessments of these presentations and also found Erik Goldstein’s (Boston University) account of the influence of the Paris Peace Conference on the origins of the world cultural heritage regime a fascinating discussion.

Another standout presentation was Norman Ingram’s analysis of the impact that the debate over the notorious “war guilt clause” (Article 231) had on the evolution of interwar pacifism in France. In fact, I had brought with me to Paris Ingram’s recently published book on that topic, *The War Guilt Problem and the Ligue des Droits de l’Homme, 1914-1944* and even gave it a plug during my own presentation. Urs Matthias Zachmann (Free University of Berlin) addressed Japanese international lawyers’ responses to the visions of order that emerged from the Paris Peace Conference, a topic that provided an interesting counterpart to the presentation on German international lawyers given by Vec in an earlier session. Zachmann’s paper preceded one by Patrick Houlihan (University of Oxford) on the activism of Admiral Yamamoto Shinjuru, a member of the Japanese delegation, through a transnational network of fellow Catholics concerned by perceived trends threatening

religion in the post-war order. Houlihan's topic came out of a larger project examining religion as a transnational and global force during the First World War.

The students and I all agreed that the most compelling panel during the conference was the one that featured Thomas Davies, Carl Bouchard, and Mona Siegel on "Citizens in the New International Order." (We may be accused of a certain bias, since the students and I had shared an enjoyable excursion to the Panthéon with Carl and Mona two days earlier after running into them at the



*Michael Clinton, Norman Ingram, and Carl Bouchard*

Luxembourg Gardens.) Several presenters later referred back to Carl's use of the concept of "sensemaking" to frame his analysis of expectations of and proposals for a lasting peace as expressed through the many plans and proposals advanced by hopeful citizens in different countries and through the letters sent to Woodrow Wilson during his stay in France. A former PHS board member and previous recipient of the Charles DeBenedetti Prize, Mona captivated the room with her gripping story of the fearless exploits of Soumay Tcheng, the only official woman delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Tcheng confronted China's chief delegate Lou Tseng-Tsiang when he left Paris for a nearby suburb to

escape protests that erupted among Chinese in the city enraged over decisions made at the conference to perpetuate and even extend China's imperial subjection. As Erin wrote, "This paper awed me; I was so intrigued by Siegel's findings that I could barely even take notes, not wanting to miss a single moment."



*Carl Bouchard, Mona Siegel, Michael Clinton, and Jean-Michel Guieu in the Hall of Mirrors*

Aside from Mona's topic and the two that brought in Japanese actors, all of the presentations through the morning of June 7 focused on European or American perspectives. The rest of the day, however, featured presentations that extended to other parts of the world, including Latin America (Thomas Fischer, University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt), Iran (Oliver Bast, Sorbonne Nouvelle—Paris 3), Turkey (Mustafa Aksakal, Georgetown University), and Africa (Emmanuelle Sibeud, University of Paris 8).

The final day of the conference relocated from Paris to Versailles, where three round-table sessions took place in an auditorium attached to the Chateau, easily the most memorable venue for a conference that I've attended. Historians gave way to diplomats for the day's first round table, as representatives from France, Japan, Belgium, Germany, and Poland engaged in a conversation moderated by Laurence Badel that reflected not only an understanding of diplomatic practice and national perspective but also an impressive display of historical reflection. Matthias Schulz (University of Geneva) led a discussion among Peter Jackson, Vincent Laniol, and Jean-Michel Guieu (University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne) that ranged widely over some of the many issues raised by the Treaty of Versailles signed a century ago and the conference sessions held over the previous several days. This served as an apt culminating point of the conference that recognized the many new paths yet to be explored and old interpretations revisited, along with the new knowledge and perspectives that had just been presented.

The social character of the conference greatly enhanced its academic rewards, with rich conversations taking place over the delicious lunches and refreshments during breaks from the sessions. I enjoyed meeting old friends that I've made through conferences like these over the years, developing closer connections with acquaintances whom I had met perhaps only once or twice before, and chatting with others encountered for the very first time. When I applied to my university president and dean for support to bring students to this conference, I emphasized this element that complements the academic experience with personal interactions. I found it deeply gratifying, then, to read the following reflection from Michael after returning

home from the conference: "Between sessions, we were able to converse with a



*Diplomatic roundtable at Versailles*

number of the participants and other attendees. ...Erin and I were graciously received, seemingly as equals. ...[T]he group was entirely sociable.... I did not expect that a single attendee of this conference would [turn from] conversing or networking with peers even for a short while to instead engage with undergraduates."

As socially and intellectually pleasant as the days at the Institut Historique Allemand were, the day at Versailles was an unsurpassable experience. We had an elegant and convivial lunch at the Restaurant Ore-Ducasse in the Pavillon Dufour, where the day's sessions were held. (I'm still marveling at how a shallow bowl of cold pea soup—with only three peas in it!—could be one of the most delicious dishes that I've ever tasted.) After the day's sessions, we had a personal after-hours tour of the palace that featured the desk where the Treaty of Versailles was signed, plus a visit to the Hall of Mirrors, miraculously emptied of the throngs of tourists who have crowded the space every time that I've been there. Some of us even had the treat of an impromptu recital on the chapel's organ as we made our way out of the palace to board the bus that took us back to Paris.

Over the past five years, I've attended at least eight conferences whose themes commemorated the centenary of the First World War—two of them organized by the Peace History Society. The quality of the presentations by a roster of such world-class scholars made this one a satisfying culmination of that commemorative period. Historians—among many others—have struggled for generations to understand the far-reaching and enduring legacy of the war and the peace settlements that ensued from it, seeking to make whatever sense might be made of that horrific catastrophe. The research and reflections offered at this conference—some old wine in new bottles, some new wine in new bottles—demonstrate that the struggle for sensemaking will last for generations to come. I don't know whether Erin and/or Michael will be among those future historians who make the pursuit of that sensemaking central to their professional lives, but they do have a fuller understanding of why historians consider them worth pursuing and the stakes involved in pondering the challenges of war, peace, and world order.

--Michael Clinton



Attendees at Versailles. © DHIP/IHA

## In Memoriam

### *Adolf Wild*

Anne Kjelling, former head librarian of the Norwegian Nobel Institute and a longtime friend of the Peace History Society, informed me of the sad news about German historian Adolf Wild's passing on December 3. In a poignant coincidence, at the time that Anne contacted me I had been rereading sections of Wild's massive biography of Baron Paul d'Estournelles de Constant, a prominent French peace advocate during the first quarter of the twentieth century and recipient of the 1909 Nobel Peace Prize. Baron d'Estournelles had been all but forgotten by 1973, when Wild published his work, *Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (1852-1924): Das Wirken eines Friedensnobelpreisträgers für die Deutsch-Französische Verständigung und Europäische Einigung*, (Hamburg: Stiftung Europa-Kolleg, 1973), which Wild's former colleague Jost Dülffer affirms "remains an outstanding piece of scholarship." Unfortunately, d'Estournelles still lacks the full recognition he deserves as an early champion of the ideas that anticipated European integration and other features of the liberal international order that shaped the world during the latter half of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, a long list of historians on either side of the Atlantic—Roger Chickering, Sandi Cooper, Verdiana Grossi, Laurent Barcelo, Sophie Lorrain, Nadine Akhund, Stéphane Tison, among others—have profited from Wild's work in their efforts to retrieve the memory of a significant European movement that promoted international cooperation and strived to counter the militaristic nationalism that ultimately plunged the continent—and the world—into two devastating wars. In addition, Wild contributed a chapter on d'Estournelles to *The Nobel Peace Prize and*

*the Laureates* (1994), a collection on Nobel laureates that Anne Kjelling edited with another important German historian of peace movements, Karl Holl. He also provided introductions to several titles in the Garland Library of War and Peace series, whose publication Charles Chatfield, Blanche Wiesen Cook, and Sandi Cooper directed during the 1970s.

Wild's career path led him to the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz by the 1980s, where he devoted his attentions as a curator to various projects; consequently, his engagement with the field of peace history diminished over time. Still, Wild became an early member of the Arbeitskreis Historische Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (Association for Historical Peace and Conflict Research), an organization founded in 1984 for scholars who study the history of peace and conflict. As a German homologue to the Peace History Society, our two organizations have collaborated occasionally and have sought to maintain ties over the decades. News of Adolf Wild's passing serves as an appropriate moment, then, to look on one hand to the past in acknowledgment of previous generations of peace history scholars to whom we owe a debt, while on the other hand to reacquaint ourselves with the AKHF in looking forward to further productive collaboration. With that in mind, the AKHF's current president Susanne Schregel has agreed to tell us about the work that it's been doing lately and its plans for the future.

--Mike Clinton

## REPORT FROM THE AKHF

It has been a pleasure to exchange emails with Michael Clinton and to get the opportunity to resume contact with the American Peace History Society once again.

As Mike accurately notes, the Association for Historical Peace and Conflict Research (Arbeitskreis Historische Friedens- und Konfliktforschung, in short: AKHF) is a European equivalent to the Peace History Society that unites about 110 scholars mostly from the German-speaking countries. In scale and breadth, it is a unique scholarly organization that aims to contribute to research on the challenges and changes of peace and conflicts in all their historical dimensions.

Founded about 35 years ago, it has a long tradition of fostering exchanges between scholars of all ages and academic interests. This endeavor is not based on an authoritative definition of "peace," as the AKHF brings together diverse standpoints, approaches, and interests, and also aims to encourage interdisciplinary exchanges.

Debates and exchanges are promoted through academic conferences and meetings. Our last international conference, "Peace Initiatives and Urban Space," for instance, aimed to shed light on the ambivalent status of cities and towns as both centers for peace initiatives and protest movements, as well as objects of militarization, as potential or actual sites of wartime destruction, and as targets of nuclear attacks. While I am writing these lines, we are in the middle of preparing a brainstorming session on the future of historical peace and conflict research that will take place in early July in Berlin, hopefully serving as the head start for a larger conference on the subject that we plan to organize in the near future.

The AKHF also hosts the book series "Frieden und Krieg" (Peace and War) that publishes monographs as well as edited volumes. The topics of the book series may also serve to indicate research fields that have found much attention in the German-

speaking academic community lately. The most recent publication, Anne Bieschke's monograph on the West German women's peace movement in the 1980s, *Die unerhörte Friedensbewegung. Frauen, Krieg und Frieden in der Nuklearkrise*, Frieden und Krieg, Beiträge zur Historischen Friedensforschung Bd. 25, (Essen: Klartext 2018), is indicative for the broad interest the upheaval of antinuclear protests in the wake of the NATO double track decision has sparked in the last few years. Also, the so-called "nuclear crisis" and Cold War history have received a great deal of attention lately, as have other fields such as the history of Human Rights, humanitarianism, peace treaties and the potential of peace history for early modern history. A comprehensive survey of recent publications in the general field of peace and conflict studies up to 2015 is given by Benjamin Ziemann, "German Pacifism in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," in *Neue politische Literatur* 60 (2015), pp. 415-427. (<https://www.neue-politische-literatur.tu-darmstadt.de/index.php?id=3409>)

In order to disseminate knowledge on recent developments in the field, our review team—consisting of Dr. Jan Hansen, Humboldt University of Berlin; Dr. Alexander Korb, University of Leicester; and Dr. Christoph Laucht, University of Swansea—cooperates with the reviewing platform on H-Soz-Kult (a German version of H-net) and regularly publishes reviews on monographs and edited volumes dealing with aspects of peace and conflicts. Those of you who are interested in new releases in the history of peace and conflict are warmly invited to visit our website where all the reviews are listed: <http://historische-friedensforschung.org/veroeffentlichungen/aktuelle-rezensionen>

You can also browse a list of all members who have agreed to be named publicly, and follow the link to their personal webpages and lists of publications.

Currently, the Association for Historical Peace and Conflict Research is led by Dr. Jan Hansen, Berlin, as the president, and Dr. Julia Eichenberg, Berlin, and the author (Cologne) as vice-presidents. As the society's elected spokespersons, we regularly send newsletters to our members that inform about conferences, publications, and latest developments in the field.

We would be very happy to receive news from you about ongoing research projects, publications, conferences and so on that might be of interest for scholars. If you wish to share information, or have questions on our society or fields of interests, please contact us on [akhf@mail.de](mailto:akhf@mail.de). We would be delighted to hear from you.

--*Susanne Schregel*



*Susanne Schregel*

## REPORTS FROM ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

### Digital Resources in the Swarthmore College Peace Collection

by *Wendy E. Chmielewski*  
(George R. Cooley Curator, SCPC)

Want to see photographs from Indochina taken in the 1960s and 1970s by American journalists? Looking for that bumper sticker with peace symbols or a catchy slogan about teaching peace? Or do you want to see copies of FBI documents stolen in 1971 by the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI? Now you can see these today through the digitized collections available from the Swarthmore College Peace Collection. There are thousands of items already available online.

Here is a list of just some of the resources from SCPC that you can see (or hear) today:

- Sound and visual recordings from the Vietnam War era
- Political and propaganda buttons, bumper stickers, and stamps on peace and social justice issues, 1890s-to the present



- Letters of Mohandas Gandhi
- Lantern slides from the first half of the twentieth century from Japan and Europe
- Letters of nineteenth century U.S. peace activist, Elihu Burritt
- Issues of WIN Magazine (Workshop in Nonviolence), dating from the 1960s – 1980s (currently available, but more issues are coming soon)
- Photographs of Jane Addams, Women Strike for Peace, World War conscientious objectors, the Universal Peace Union, and many others
- Over 600 documents written by World War I conscientious objectors now available online
- Early Soviet propaganda posters



*Ida Perry Johnson, Zonia Baber, and Mabel Powers at the International WILPF Congress, Washington DC, 1924.*

A complete list digitized collections, with direct links, is available on the Peace

Collection web site at:  
<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/Digital%20Resources.htm>.

Future plans for digitizing more resources:

In late 2018, the Peace Collection received a grant from the Samuel Rubin Foundation to digitize some of the sound and video recordings in the Peace Collection on the anti-nuclear movement. Approximately 250 recordings in the SCPC on this topic will be made available over the next 2-3 years, via the Internet Archive.

Plans are in process to digitize over 600 more sound and film recordings on women and peace in the twentieth century. Funding for this project comes from a 3-year National Endowment for the Humanities grant. The recordings, dating from the 1950s to the present, will also be available via the Internet Archive.

Remember, however, that millions of documents, thousands of photographs, posters, periodicals, books, and audiovisual recordings in the Peace Collection have not been digitized and are only available onsite.

While the Peace Collection is collecting born-digital material from donors, most of that material may only be viewed onsite. Check out our web site for further information at <http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/> or contact staff at: [peacecollection@swarthmore.edu](mailto:peacecollection@swarthmore.edu).

## News and Notes

**Cynthia Wachtell** has a new book out, *The Backwash of War: An Extraordinary American Nurse in World War I*, published by Johns Hopkins University Press. It is an

edited and expanded version of a brilliant “lost classic” from World War I, written by an amazing “lost” author about her experience working in a field hospital on the Western Front. Published in the fall of 1916, *The Backwash of War* by Ellen N. La Motte boldly focused on war’s horrors rather than its heroes, and in doing so modeled a new style of war writing that would be echoed in the works of Ernest Hemingway and the entire generation of postwar writers. The book was immediately banned in England and France. Two years later—after being hailed as “immortal” and America’s greatest work of war writing—it was deemed as damaging to morale and was censored in wartime America. La Motte was a trained nurse, suffragist, socialist, self-proclaimed anarchist, lesbian (partnered with a prominent American heiress and art-collector for over 45 years), world-renowned anti-opium advocate, member of the DuPont family, and much more! As part of this volume, Cynthia provides the first written biography of Ellen La Motte.

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**Chuck Howlett** was guest editor along with contributing editor **Laura Westhoff** for a special section of a recent issue of the *Journal of American History*. The March “Teaching and Textbooks” section deals with “Peace History: Curricular Challenges and Innovative Opportunities.” The articles included are: “One Course, Two Presidents, Three Years: Teaching Peace History in Donald Trump’s America,” by **Heather Fryer**; “Integrating Peace History in the U.S. History Survey Course: Challenging Identity From the Outside In,” by **Renee Bricker** and **Michael Proulx**; “Teaching the Vietnam Antiwar Movement: Confronting Myths and Misconceptions,” by **Robbie Lieberman**; and “Traversing Partisanship and Teaching Peace and Justice in the U.S. History Survey,” by **Andrew Barbero**.

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**Colin Archer**, IPB Secretary-General from 1990-2017, announces that the modern archives of the International Peace Bureau (1951-2017) have been donated to the Special Collections service of the Geneva Graduate Institute for Higher and Development Studies. The website is: <https://www.graduateinstitute.ch/library/find-resources>.

Apart from internal documents from meetings and conferences over many years, researchers can find information on topics that include: the World Court Project on nuclear weapons, Global Campaign for Peace Education, Hague Appeal for Peace 1999, Women's International Day for Peace and Disarmament, Global Campaign on Military Spending, Disarmament for Development, Peace history and Peace prizes, and the NGO Committee for Disarmament.

Archives from the IPB's earlier years (1891-1951) are stored next door at the League of Nations (UN) library: <https://biblio-archive.unog.ch/detail.aspx?ID=311>

Colin notes that he continues to search for a suitable home for the additional archives for which there was not room at the Graduate Institute. These cover materials on human rights, peace initiatives and other dimensions of many conflicts around the world, plus regular publications put out by peace organizations. If you can suggest possible institutions please contact him at: [colinarcher@phonecoop.coop](mailto:colinarcher@phonecoop.coop)

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**John Saltmarsh** writes to invite people to make a contribution to honoring Richard Gregg.

Scott and Helen Nearing were prominent and committed pacifists and, after Helen Nearing passed away, a plaque was added to one of the walls of the Pacifist Memorial at the Peace Abbey in Sherborn, MA (<https://www.peaceabbey.org/the-pacifist-memorial/>), recognizing Scott and Helen's life-long commitment to peace. They joined a world-wide pantheon of pacifists immortalized at the Peace Memorial, including Jane Addams, Philip and Daniel Berrigan, Susan B. Anthony, Martin Luther King, Howard Zinn, Stephen Biko, Anne Frank, and Maya Angelou, to name just a few.

In the late 1930s, the pacifist Richard Gregg moved to the Nearing's Forest Farm in Jamaica, VT, as a kindred spirit trying to live simply and make the world a better place. He stayed with the Nearings for nearly a decade, building his own stone cabin in the sugarbush up the mountain from Forest Farm. By this time, Gregg was renowned as the author of *The Power of Non-Violence*, which translated Gandhian non-violence to an American context, and *The Value of Voluntary Simplicity*, as an exploration of how non-violence could not only be employed as a counter to violence, but could be applied as a way of life. Gregg's work deeply influenced a generation of pacifists and was the source of much of Dr. Martin Luther King's strategy of non-violence during the civil rights movement.

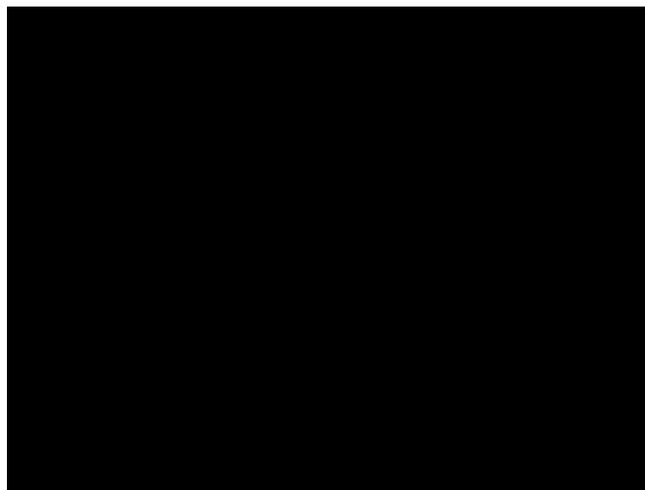
In order to establish the plaque at the Abbey we need to raise \$1000. The Abbey Foundation wants this to come from at least 40 separate individuals contributing \$25 each. All donations go directly to the Peace Abbey, a registered charity. Any contributions raised in excess of the \$1000 we will put towards establishing a similar plaque for Richard's friend and fellow

pacifist, Bill Coperthwaite. Once the funds are raised we expect to hold a ceremony at the Pacifist Memorial to which you will all be invited.

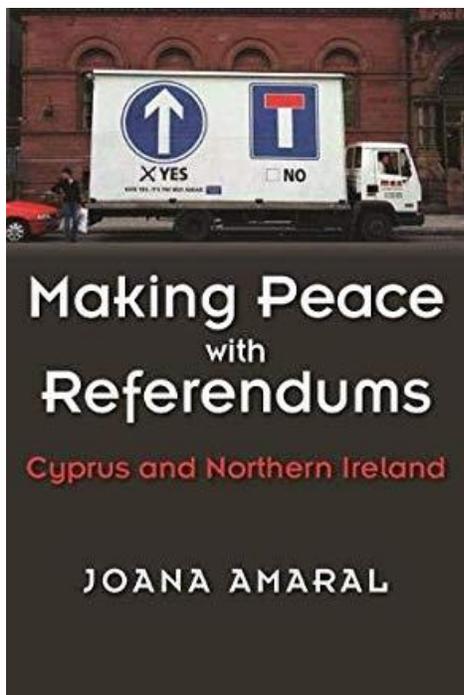
You can make a donation here:

<https://www.gofundme.com/richard-bartlett-gregg-pacifist-memorial-plaque>.

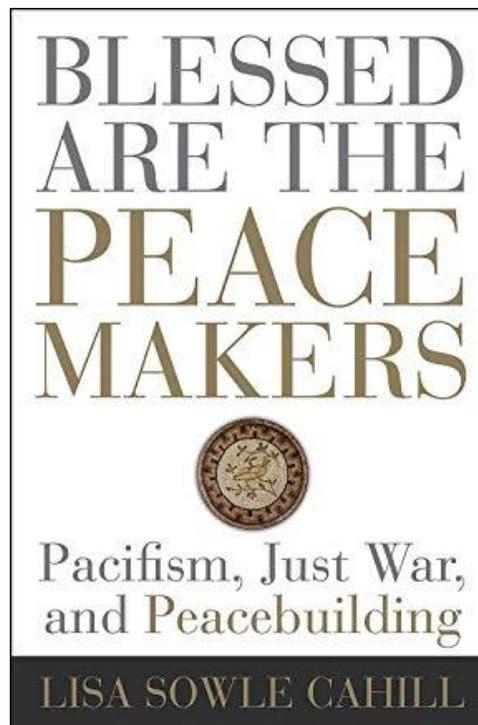
All we are saying is give peace a chance



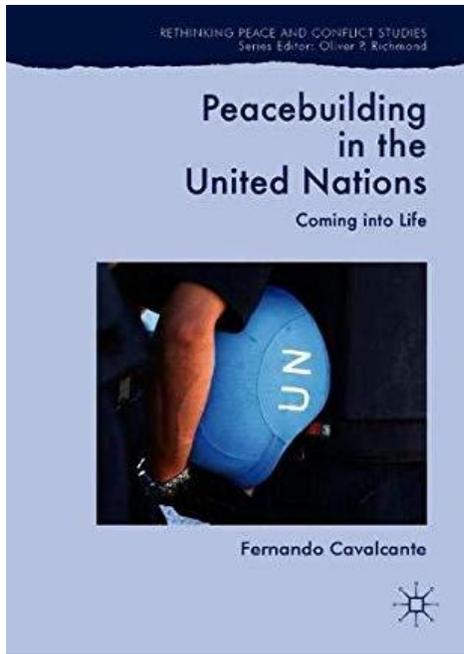
### Recently Published Books of Interest



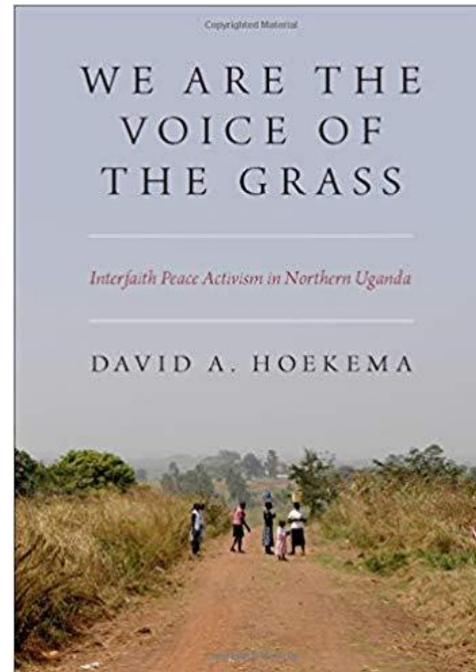
Joana Amaral. *Making Peace with Referendums: Cyprus and Northern Ireland*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2019.



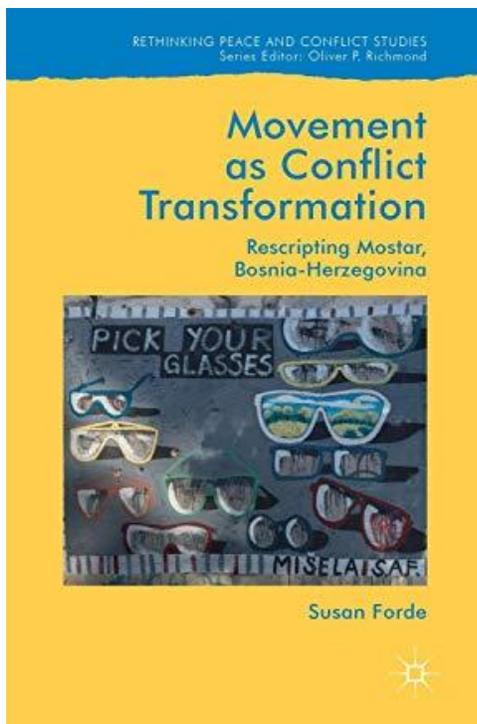
Lisa Sowle Cahill. *Blessed Are the Peace Makers: Pacifism, Just War, and Peacebuilding*. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress Press, 2019.



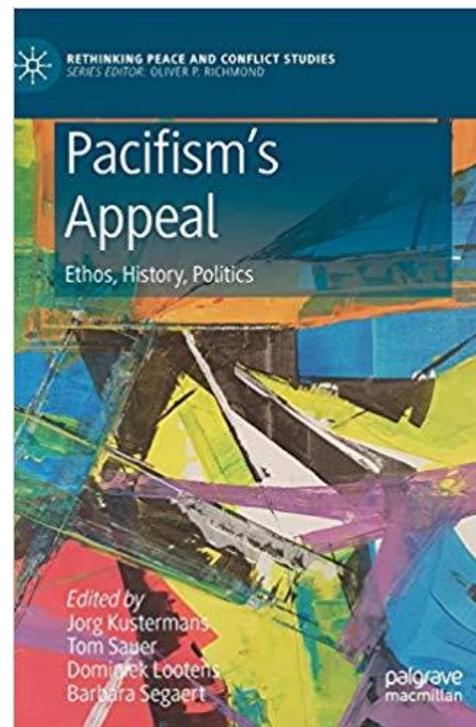
Fernando Cavalcante. *Peacebuilding in the United Nations*. Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.



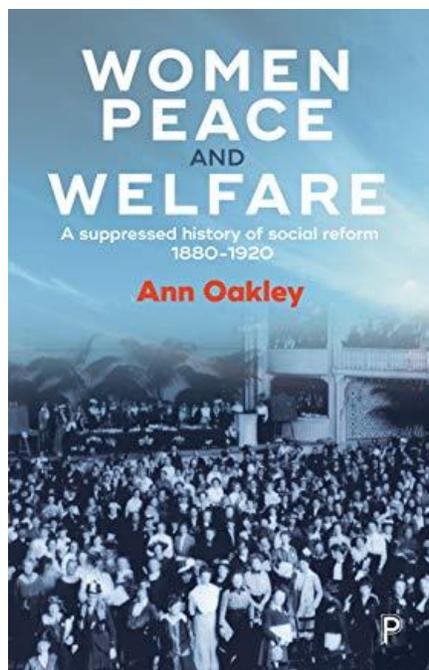
David A. Hoekema. *We Are the Voice of the Grass: Interfaith Peace Activism in Northern Uganda*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019.



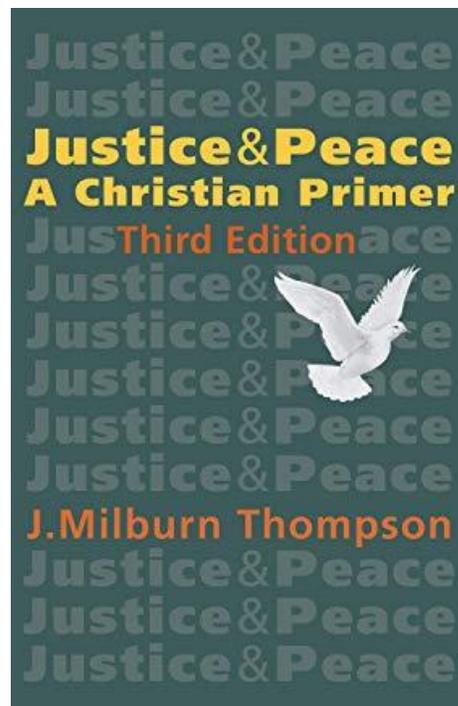
Susan Forde. *Movement as Conflict Transformation: Rescripting Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.



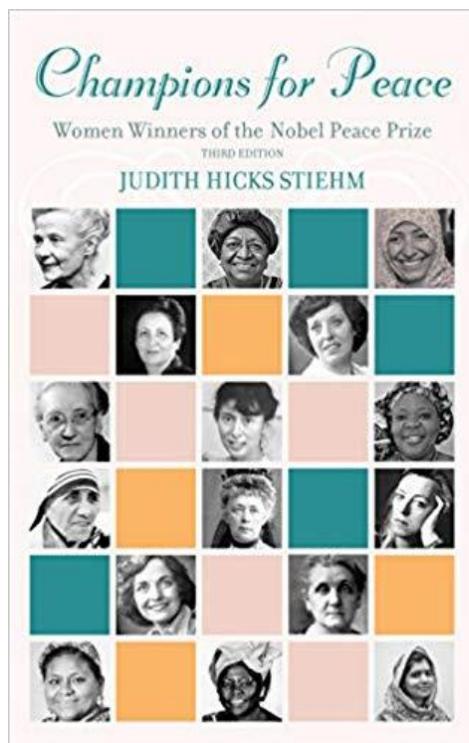
Jorg Justermans, Tom Sauer, Dominiek Lootens, and Barbara Segaert, eds. *Pacifism's Appeal: Ethos, History, Politics*. Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.



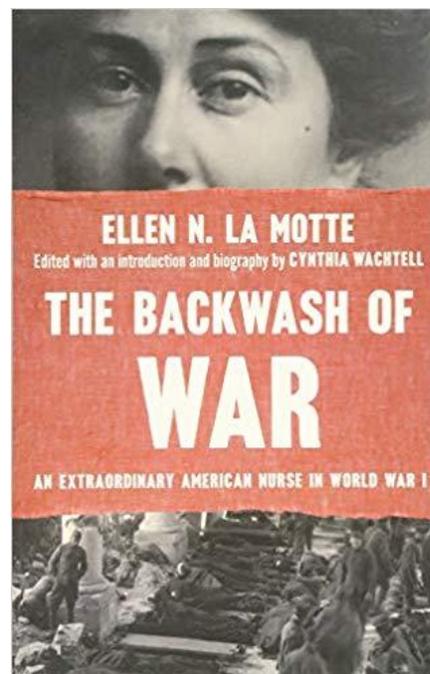
Ann Oakley. *Women Peace and Welfare: A Suppressed History of Social Reform, 1880-1920*. Policy Press, 2018.



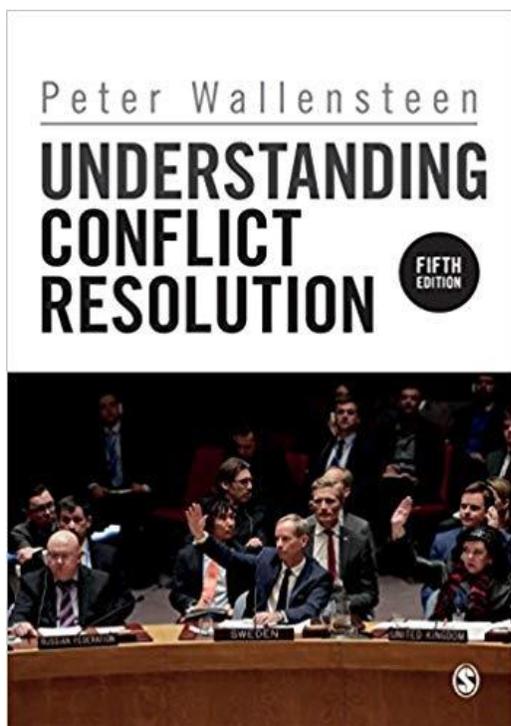
J. Milburn Thompson. *Justice & Peace: A Christian Primer*, third edition. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 2019.



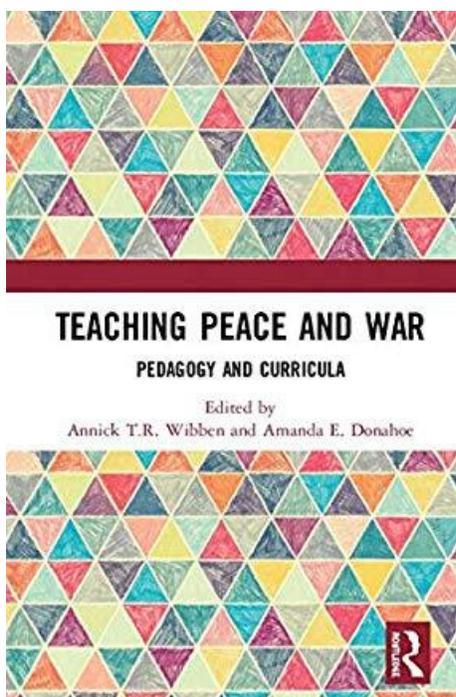
Judith Hicks Stiehm. *Champions for Peace: Women Winners of the Nobel Peace Prize*, third edition. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2018.



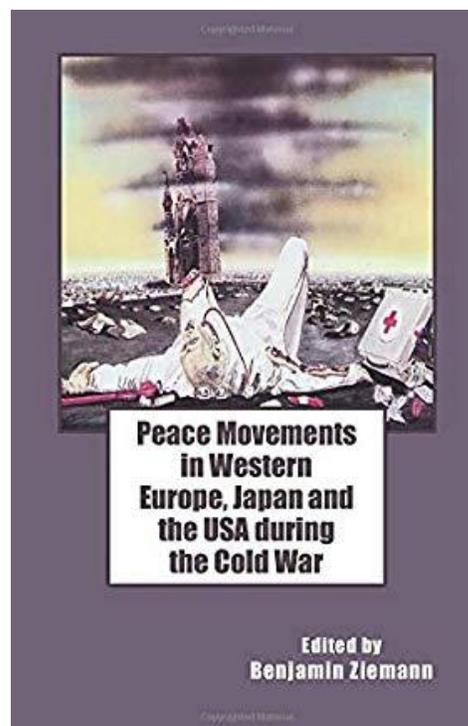
Ellen N. La Motte, edited with an introduction and biography by Cynthia Wachtell. *The Backwash of War: An Extraordinary American Nurse in World War I*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019.



Peter Wallensteen. *Understanding Conflict Resolution*, fifth edition. London: Sage Publications, 2019.



Annick T.R. Wibben and Amanda E. Donahoe, eds. *Teaching Peace and War: Pedagogy and Curricula*. New York: Routledge, 2019.



Benjamin Ziemann, ed. *Peace Movements in Western Europe, Japan and the USA during the Cold War*. [https://www.amazon.com/Peace-Movements-Western-Europe-during/dp/1718181396/ref=sr\\_1\\_29?keywords=peace+and+pacifism&qid=1561489083&s=books&sr=1-29](https://www.amazon.com/Peace-Movements-Western-Europe-during/dp/1718181396/ref=sr_1_29?keywords=peace+and+pacifism&qid=1561489083&s=books&sr=1-29)

**Please send announcements about individual achievements (such as awards or publications), upcoming related events, or ideas for possible inclusion in the PHS Newsletter to:**

**Mitchell Hall, editor,**  
[hall1mk@cmich.edu](mailto:hall1mk@cmich.edu).

Note: This is an edited version of the newsletter. Some of the earlier illustrations and text excerpts were removed from the newsletter, in August 2026