

# PHS NEWS

## *The Newsletter of the Peace History Society*

Vol. 36, No.2

Fall 2000

### Orienting The Twentieth Century Towards Peace

*International Conference of the Peace History Society and  
Peace History Commission*

*Oslo, Norway, 11 - 12 August 2000*

**By Charles Chatfield, Professor Emeritus,  
Wittenberg University**

Graciously hosted at the Norwegian Nobel Institute, historians explored historic efforts to orient the twentieth-century to peace. Panels considered the historic process of naming Nobel Peace Prize laureates, disarmament drives since 1945, the contributions of women to peace work and theory, peace traditions and institutions in specific cultures, and the relevance of emerging global processes to peace in the twenty-first century.

"*A Century of Nobel Peace Prizes*," was chaired by Irwin Abrams, Professor Emeritus of Antioch College. Following interpretive remarks by Abrams, researchers based at the Institute illuminated the roles and personal interaction of Nobel Committee members and their advisers, the importance of international campaigns for specific prize winners, and the varying relevance of Norwegian politics and foreign policy to Committee decisions. These were Ivar Libaek, Asle Sveen, and Oivind Stenersen. Olof Tandberg, former foreign secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences explained the politics of the peace prize in Sweden, noting that Nobel's will offended the political and patriotic sensibilities of the king, court, and many conservatives there by selecting the Norwegian Storting to designate the peace prize committee. (*cont. on p.2*)

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("Orienting. . .," cont.)

Early Committee decision-making reflected Norwegian politics also, to some extent, although recent Committees value their independence.

Walter Kendall of the Marshall Law School, Chicago, described the award as a barometer of attitudes toward peacemaking and concepts of peace and justice. Prizes were largely restricted to Western white males, although in more recent times more representative of the globe and of women was demonstrated by Oyvind Tonnesson, peace prize specialist for the Nobel Foundation's electronic museum. Doris Linder, American biographer of longtime Committee chair Aase Lionaes traced the evolving emphasis upon justice and equality as conditions of peace, along with a concern for human rights, as illustrated by Lionaes' work.

General discussion raised the question of whether or not the Norwegian Nobel Committee should have begun its work by defining "peace." Having not done so, observed the Institutes Director, Geir Lundestad, successive committees have been able to adapt their criteria to changing circumstances and understandings.

"Arms Control and Disarmament Since 1945" chair Lawrence Wittner, was linked to the Nobel panel by demonstrating that awards have corresponded to changes in the Nobel Committee's attitude toward nuclear weapons. Research Director for the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Olav Njolstad argued that from initial indifference, the Committee shifted to growing concern and, in the 1980s and 1990s, to a strong stand for nuclear disarmament.

Gunter Wernicke of Humbolt University, Berlin, explained that here was also growing sympathy for nuclear disarmament among leaders in the Eastern bloc. Like the Western German Social Democratic Party (SPD), East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) leader Erich Honecker was deeply disturbed by the nuclearization of the two Germanies through NATO's double track decision of 1979, and the Soviet installation of SS-20 missiles.

Consequently, in the early eighties, the SED and the SPD groped for some way to defuse nuclear threats from east and west, only to be discouraged in Moscow and Washington. Looking at the nuclear weapons issue in NATO nations, panel organizer Wittner challenged the conventional notion that the West defeated the Soviet Union through a major nuclear weapons buildup. In fact, he argued, Western leaders retreated from their ambitious nuclear plans under pressure from nuclear disarmament movements and public opinion. They unilaterally scrapped some nuclear weapons systems and phased out others through arms control and disarmament agreements. The Soviet Union collapsed in late 1991 in the context of a diminished and dwindling NATO nuclear arsenal.

A session organized by Sandi E. Cooper reviewed "*Gender, Peace, and Peace Research*." It included three studies of national women's peace campaigns. Irene Anderson (University of Lund), narrated the 1935 antiwar campaign of the Swedish section of the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom. Cooperating with a general WILPF program to foment women's opposition to war, the Swedish women specifically urged their compatriots to refuse the use of gas masks or to seek shelter in the case of air attack. The WILPF was unable to coordinate an international program of action, and the radical Swedish thrust dissipated.

More recently, feminism and pacifism have waned as priorities in the German Green Party since it entered the federal government. Jutta Birmele of California State University explained this as a result of the facts that feminism and pacifism have entered the mainstream of German political culture, and that the Greens have moderated their most controversial positions the more they have operated within the framework of government. Amy Swerdlow of Sarah Lawrence College, in a study on left-wing feminism and peace in the United States during the early Cold War and McCarthy

era, concluded that the culture of anti-communism wrecked the broadly liberal Congress of American Women and purged it from the feminist memory. By contrast, the Women's Strike for Peace flourished in the sixties with a single-issue, non-ideological agenda.

Eleanor Roosevelt's achievement in drawing up the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be appreciated in light of her humanitarian vision of freedom and her worldview, which surfaced explicitly in the 1925 campaign for a World Court. Blanche Wiessen Cook, ER biographer and historian at John Jay College, CUNY, found Roosevelt's vision the more striking against the record of U.S. failure to ratify the full Declaration, to pay its UN dues, and to ratify World Court jurisdiction over war crimes.

This session concluded with a comprehensive survey of the literature on *"Gender, Peace and Conflict Research"* by political scientist Carolyn Stephenson of the University of Hawaii, Manoa. Whereas it had been asserted early that women were different and inferior, and accordingly unfit for public life, it was subsequently argued that women were not different and should be included. Later women's alleged differences from men were held to suit them better for conflict resolution. Most recently the trend is toward the view that "women's and men's roles are socially constructed to be different." In any case, Stephenson concluded, there can be no empirical test of relationships between gender and peace and no equality of opportunity without the equal participation of women in decision-making and conflict resolution.

A session on *"Culture and Peace in the Twentieth Century"* explored several indices of the existence of cultures of peace within society. Tatiana Pavlova of the Institute of History, Russia, traced the concept of nonviolence in Russia, from Tolstoy to Solzhenitsyn., with a lapse from the early thirties to the death of Stalin. Subsequently human rights and peace movements in Russia carried two related peace traditions: one, represented by A. Sakharov, was grounded in rational

humanism while the other was epitomized by A. Solzhenitsyn's spiritual commitment to absolute nonviolence. In another study Kazuyo Yamane, Kochi University, assessed the Japanese experience of peace education through such means as the teaching of history, the popularization of pacifist biography, peace museums, and peace education. It is particularly important to deal with disparities among the textbooks of various nations, she said, and to construct a view of each society as historically both victim and perpetrator of violence.

Two studies focused on official institutions in relation to a peace orientation. A paper by Mary Montgomery showed that historically, constructing an "intellectually independent" United States Institute of Peace required contesting established institutions and beliefs about security. The most telling argument for the USIP was that it could broaden the nation's foreign policy repertoire in conflict, with potential budget savings in military defense: conflict negotiation was viewed reluctantly as a necessary caveat of power politics. By contrast, Klaus Schlichtman (Nakabayama, Japan), explained that Article IX of the Japanese Constitution (renouncing war as a sovereign right and prohibiting military forces with war-making potential) was formed in the expectation that a world federation would guarantee national security. He concluded that Japan's long retention of Article IX is evidence of a persistent culture of peace within that society. Moreover, much of the pressure to revise the Article stems from a desire to support UN peacekeeping missions, thus helping to transfer national security to a collective agency.

In the final session of the conference, *"Past Paradigms and Cultures of Peace in the Twenty First Century,"* the focus shifted from the twentieth to the twenty-first century. The transition was made from historical narrative to analytical models drawn from other disciplines; and from peace organizations as constituent elements of culture, to transnational systems and processes. For example, sociologist

Robert A. Rubinstein (Syracuse University Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts) reported that analyses of UN peacekeeping missions show that cultural self-consciousness is required by a peacekeeping force as a result of its being faced with a series of "cultural inversions" and psychological role reversals. Successful negotiation involves self-conscious acculturation of the peacekeeper's identity.

Carolyn Nordstrom, an anthropologist from the University of Notre Dame discovered in the course of research conducted in war zones that extra-national, "shadow systems" of unofficial exchange across boundaries sustain both warfare and civil societies. They work both "through and around" state institutions. As yet little studied and not well conceptualized, they are linked to every global issue, from development and human rights to war and peace that faces the twenty-first century. Addressing another transnational system, historian Scott Bills (University of Texas, Austin, and President of PHS), argued that the internet and the world wide web have the potential to extend older forms of colonial control over territory, trade, and technology to the control of information. It is a process of socialization that is "not amenable to any of the metanarratives of modernity, including grand narratives of peace and peacemaking" he said. Like shadow systems of exchange and the cultural component in peacekeeping, identity-forming communication systems--whether they reinforce an imperial system of culture or cultural anarchism--will challenge efforts to orient the twenty-first century to peace. The conference closed, appropriately, with a reading by playwright Clare Coss from her dramatization of Lillian Wald: "At Home on Henry Street." Although convened by both Charles Chatfield and Anne Kjelling, Head Librarian of the Nobel Institute, the conference owed its efficiency and times of charm primarily to Kjelling's local arrangements.

## Peace Historians at Tampere

*Between August 5 and 9, 2000, peace historians played an important role at the 18<sup>th</sup> General Conference of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), held in Tampere, Finland.*

Eight conference panels were organized for this conference by the Peace History Commission (PHC), with papers presented by Flora Goudappel (Netherlands); Klaus Schlichtmann (Japan); Paul Forage (USA); Tatiana Duplat (Colombia); Corey Dolgan (USA); Kathleen Modrowski (USA); Chris Penny (Britain); Scott Bills (USA); Carolyn Nordstrom(USA); Robert Rubinstein, (USA); Günter Wernicke (Germany); Larry Wittner (USA); Kevin Clements (Britain); Scott Bennett (USA); Ralph Summy (Australia); Arthur Brenner (USA); Margaret Kosuge (Japan); Harumi Furuya (USA); Philip Towle (Britain); Kazuyo Yamane (Japan); and Amy Swerdlow (USA). These panels drew good audiences, and discussion was at times quite lively. In addition, numerous persons signed up as members of the Peace History Society. Peace historians also took part in a number of interesting social events. These included a get-together party at the IPRA conference (featuring a speech by Finland's President), a PHC dinner at a Tampere restaurant (with songs and personal anecdotes by participants), and an IPRA-organized "Finnish evening" on a local island. This last event entailed not only a pleasant boat trip, but – once on the island – an outdoor dinner, dancing to the music of a Finnish tango band, and typical sauna baths (with lots of steam, poached bodies, flagellations with clusters of birch leaves, and plunges into the Bay of Finland).

The next IPRA conference will occur in approximately two years. Those who would like advance word of it, who would like to be on the PHC mailing list, or who would like more information about the Tampere conference, should contact: Larry Wittner, Chair, Peace History Commission, Department of History, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222 (e-mail: [wittner@csc.albany.edu](mailto:wittner@csc.albany.edu)).

## **A Force More Powerful:**

### **A Century of Nonviolent Conflict**

*A Brief Guide to the Television Series, the Book, and the Film.*

#### **The PBS Television Series:**

The series consists of two 90-minute programs showing how, during a century of extreme violence, millions battled the forces of brutality and oppression with nonviolent weapons – and won. The series, made by filmmaker Steve York, tells six stories: the student sit-in movement and boycott that broke the system of segregation in Nashville, Tennessee; Gandhi's campaign against British rule in India; the consumer boycott campaigns against apartheid in South Africa; the valiant resistance of Danish citizens to Nazi invaders; Solidarity's factory occupations and strikes that won the right to free trade unions in Poland; and the people's movement that challenged and eventually defeated the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet in Chile. Episode One aired nationally on PBS at 9:00pm on Monday, September 18, 2000; Episode Two at 9:00pm the following Monday, September 25. The series is also available on videocassette from *Films for the Humanities and Sciences*, (800) 257-5126, or [www.films.com](http://www.films.com).

#### **The Book:**

The companion book, also entitled *A Force More Powerful* and published by St. Martin's Press, is the definitive history of major nonviolent conflicts in the 20th century and is co-authored by Peter Ackerman (Series Editor and Principal Content Advisor), and Jack DuVall (Executive Producer). Tracing the century-long progression of ideas about nonviolent power and how it was applied, the book includes more detailed accounts of the six conflicts covered by the television series. It also covers the first Russian revolution in 1905; the French invasion of Germany in 1923; the removal of a dictator in El Salvador in 1944; the fall of Marcos in the

Philippines; the nonviolent period of the Palestinian intifada; the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and Mongolia in 1989; the People's Movements against the military junta in Burma; and Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia today. To order, call Roxanne Hunte at *St. Martin's Press* (800) 221-7945 x270.

#### **The Film:**

The feature film was premiered in November 1999 at events at the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, the Asia Society in New York, and the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center in Washington, D.C. Hosting organizations included the Albert Einstein Institution, Amnesty International, Artists for a New South Africa, Human Rights Watch, UNESCO and the U.S. Institute of Peace. The film was written, produced and directed by Steve York. Since its premiere, the film has been featured at numerous film festivals, and screened internationally at universities and political conferences. At the *WorldFest Houston International Film Festival*, where it played in April, it was awarded the Gold Special Jury Award, the highest honor given to a documentary film.

The American Political Science Association devoted the cover and seven articles in the June issue of its journal, *PS: Political Science and Politics*, to issues raised by the series. APSA held a panel discussion on these issues on September 1 at its Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. The National Council on the Social Studies is promoting a study guide to aid teachers in using the broadcasts and videocassettes of the series, and the World Affairs Council of the U.S. is promoting local civic discussions of the series with a special guide. The Council on Foreign Relations hosted a special preview of the series on September 12.

A global broadcast, distribution, and educational outreach effort will commence in January 2001, and in that same month the U.S. Institute of Peace will also hold a conference on *Nonviolent Power and World Conflicts* in Washington, D.C. To obtain a

study or discussion guide, email mailing address to:

Karen Zill at WETA, [kzill@weta.com](mailto:kzill@weta.com).

<http://www.aforcemorepowerful.org>

## Remembering Who She Was: The Journeys of Barbara Deming: Lesbian, Feminist, Peace Activist.

*Ian K. Lekus,  
Department of History, Duke University*

For nearly one quarter of a century, Barbara Deming was arguably the most prominent female peace activist in the United States. From Committee for Nonviolent Action protests in Connecticut in 1960, to the 1983 Seneca Women's Encampment actions shortly before cancer claimed her life, Barbara Deming was a constant figure in the struggles for social justice. She wrote, marched, and organized for peace and civil rights, and later, for feminism and lesbian rights. Unlike succeeding generations of lesbian peace activists who came to their sexual identities and politics through feminism, Deming knew from her teenage years on that she loved other women.

Drawing upon oral histories as well as Deming's public and private correspondence and writings, I examine how her lesbianism informed her peace activism, how her pacifist politics informed her analyses of sexuality and gender, and how those dynamics changed over the years. Unlike the vitriolic homophobia many lesbians and gay men endured in the student anti-war movements of the same period, Deming did not make her sexuality public knowledge through the 1960s. Close colleagues, however, such as Dave Dellinger and Brad Lyttle knew of her relationship with Mary Meigs, treating the pair like any couple in the movement. Following a traumatic child custody battle with the ex-husband of her new lover, Jane Verlaine,

Deming came out publicly in 1971. Her male colleagues, gay and heterosexual, proved personally supportive during this difficult period. At the same time, however, the social movement cultures that made it possible for Deming (and other lesbians and gay men, e.g. Bayard Rustin, David McReynolds, Igal Roodenko, Karl Bissinger, etc.) to work for peace without relegation to the closet proved far less flexible in incorporating Deming's newly expanded lesbian-feminist analyses of the nature of violence and militarism.

While Deming moved increasingly into lesbian and/or feminist work as the male-dominated traditional peace movement resisted incorporating the issues and analyses raised by Deming, Andrea Dworkin, Susan Brownmiller, and others, she regularly pressed her male colleagues and friends on the necessity of such politics. These colleagues often found it difficult if not impossible to interpret war and peace, militarism and nonviolence, as fundamentally gendered phenomena, and at times even accused Deming of abandoning pacifism for lesbian-feminism. Deming herself rejected separatism as a long-term political strategy, and never gave up hope for the transformation of men, either individually or of patriarchal society at large. Ultimately, one cannot understand Deming's peace and lesbian-feminist politics in isolation from each other; her experiences as an organizer for peace and justice *and* as a lover of women constantly informed and refined how she viewed and advanced these causes as one *integral* struggle for social change.

*Ian Lekus' paper on Deming was given at the PHS National Conference in Bellingham, Washington, in April. He can be reached at:*

[lekus@duke.edu](mailto:lekus@duke.edu)

## From the President:

The published minutes of the PHS business meeting at our April 2000 conference at Western Washington University failed to note one important item of discussion. This was a deliberate omission. Charles Chatfield and Anne Kjelling had asked both the Peace History Society and the Peace History Commission (established within the International Peace Research Association) to approve, formally, a motion that would honor the profound impact and pioneering scholarly work of Irwin Abrams, over many years, in the field of peace studies. At our meeting in Bellingham, WA, Frances Early, David McFadden, and Gunter Wernicke all spoke eloquently about the influence of Abrams on their own scholarly careers. By a unanimous vote, the motion below was approved. It was subsequently approved, again unanimously, within the Peace History Commission chaired by Larry Wittner.

A plaque was presented to Irwin Abrams during the PHS/PHC dinner of 11 August, midway through our two-day conference at the Nobel Institute. For me, it was a powerful moment as veterans Charles Chatfield, Sandi Cooper, Anne Kjelling, Karl Holl, and others affirmed, each in his or her way, the integrity and mutual respect that underlies our scholarly enterprise and makes our field of studies one that offers an effective means to rekindle a romance with the future.

MOTION OFFERED BY CHARLES CHATFIELD  
FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE PEACE  
HISTORY SOCIETY MEETING IN  
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, 29 APRIL  
2000.

On behalf of Anne Kjelling and myself, I have the honor to move that Irwin Abrams be recognized by the Peace History Society (and International Peace History Commission) for lifetime service to the research and popularization of the cause of peace in history.

If authorized, this recognition will be announced at the international conference of the Peace History Society and Peace History Commission in Oslo, August 11-12, 2000, and will be accompanied by a suitable plaque or other memento.

Council members are urged to keep this recognition in strictest confidence in order that it may come as a surprise to Professor Abrams in August.

In support of this nomination, I submit the following profile (will appear in Winter, 2000 issue of PHS News), adapted and updated from a version published in the special issue of the *Organization of American History's Magazine of History* (Spring 1994), the issue being dedicated to Irwin by the Council of the CPRH and the OAH.

After you receive this issue of the newsletter, **please take a moment to fill out and return the ballot for new PHS officers and Board members** who will assume office in January 2001 at our business meeting in Boston. Feel free to fax (936-468-2478) or e-mail your ballot choices (SBills@sfasu.edu) in order to save time. And if you have not recently renewed your membership, do so now. If your membership is current, use the enclosed form to recruit a new member.

--*Scott Bills*



## Announcements!

### **Celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prize**

PHS will be an affiliated organization for the November 2001, conference being sponsored by Hofstra University--"Peace Odyssey: Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Nobel Peace Prize." Anne Kjelling of the Nobel Institute and Irwin Abrams will both be featured at the conference. Harriet Alonso is serving as the liason for PHS as a member of the conference planning committee. For further information on paper proposals for the conference, please contact Harriet Alonso at [halonso@worldnet.att.net](mailto:halonso@worldnet.att.net)

### **Perspectives on the Twentieth Century**

The editor of the "Perspectives on the Twentieth Century" series, sponsored by the Greenwood Publishing Group (Praegar imprint), is seeking book-length contributions dealing with any dimension of the twentieth century, focusing on any geographic region. The series will not, however, solicit dissertations, unless they have been revised considerably and follow the traditional conventions of scholarly publications. If anyone is seeking a publisher the editor will provide via electronic means a copy of their "Guidelines" for a prospectus or proposal. For further information, contact the editor, Edward Beauchamp at: [bedward@hawaii.edu](mailto:bedward@hawaii.edu)

## The Second Nuclear Age and The Academy,

**A Conference, November 17 and 18, 2000,  
Graduate Center, CUNY, 34th and Fifth Avenue, New York City**

The Center on Violence and Human Survival at John Jay College is hosting this major, national conference. The co-sponsors are the National Institute and the Office of Continuing Education of the Graduate Center, CUNY. Financial support for the conference has been provided by the Ford Foundation, the Lifebridge Foundation, the Simons Foundation, a number of individual donors, and many small but vital contributions from members of the Center on Violence and Human Survival. The goal of the conference is to break through the psychic numbing regarding nuclear threat that grips America and energizes the general public, as well as policymakers, and to find creative solutions to American and international security.

### The Conference Program:

*Kofi Annan*, Secretary General of the United Nations, will address the conference at a special session late Friday afternoon, November 17. There may be other prominent public figures as well who will participate in the conference. For the rest, a series of panels will be organized around topics significant to the theme. We will include on each panel those who have thought deeply about nuclear weapons, along with colleagues who have not focused on the subject but are interested in joining the conversation. Workshops will be led by younger faculty and activists and will explore specific topics.

Registration for the conference is being handled by the Office of Continuing Education and Public Programs at the Graduate Center of CUNY.

While the conference is free, a contribution of \$35 would help defray our costs. Lunch on Friday is optional but costs \$11, and payment must be received in advance. We



ask that you register for the conference, as space will be limited.

Mail your registration form and check if there is one to:

"Continuing Education and Public Programs, The Graduate Center, CUNY,"  
365 Fifth Avenue,

Suite 8111, New York NY 10016-4309.

You may also call the office and pay with your credit card: (212) 817-8215 or email at

**[continuinged@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:continuinged@gc.cuny.edu)**.

Please also check our web site,

**<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/cepp/>**.

For more information, contact:

Charles B. Strozier, Center Co-Director, at

**[ChuckStrozier@Juno.com](mailto:ChuckStrozier@Juno.com)**

## **The Berkshire Conference on the History of Women**

The 12th *Berkshire Conference on the History of Women*, "Local Knowledge, Global Knowledge," will be held June 6-9, 2002 at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut, USA. The Program Committee welcomes proposals that explore the relationship between local knowledge, global knowledge, the history of women, and the emergence of notions of gender across time and culture. How have people reconfigured their ideas and representations to take account of expanding -- or contracting-- worlds, changing economic conditions, and new demands for labor? What are the specific challenges to historians of women posed by indigeneity, nationalism, imperialism and ethnicity? What is the relation between what we can know about women in any local situation and what we can know about women broadly and comparatively? The Committee particularly encourages submissions from earlier periods, those which address sources and methodology, and panels that break down the divide between "the West" (North America and Western Europe) and other regions of the world. Funding for travel

costs will be available for some international panelists. Proposals must be postmarked no later than December 15, 2000.

For further information regarding presentation proposal details, please visit our website at:

**<http://www.berksconference.org/http://www.berksconference.org>**

## **Popular Culture and Religion** Trinity College, Carmarthen July 12-14 2001

This conference aims to bring together a wide variety of views and interpretations of popular culture and religious beliefs. Papers (20-25 minutes max.) are invited which explore this general conference theme. All disciplines will be considered. Postgraduate research students are welcome to submit proposals. Keynote speakers include:

Professor Claire Cross.

Professor Jerry Frost. USA.

Professor Ted Royle.

Proposals of no more than 500 words max should be sent by Monday 4, December 2000 to:

Dr. R. Allen

School of History

Trinity College

Carmarthen, Wales

SA31 3EP

tel: (01267) 676627

fax: (01267) 676766

email: **[r.allen@trinity-cm.ac.uk](mailto:r.allen@trinity-cm.ac.uk)**

## **"Decision-Making in Social and Religious Movements, Direct Action Campaigns, and Movement Organizations."**

Submissions of scholarly research papers focused on decision-making processes in social and religious movements, organizations, and campaigns are invited for publication in Volume 24 of *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change*,

published by Elsevier Science/JAI Press. Papers analyzing the use of consensus, modified consensus, various forms of majority rule, hierarchical, and other decision-making and planning systems in a variety of social movement contexts (including trans-national) are sought.

Articles that address how the internet and electronic mail impact social movement decision-making are welcomed, as are diverse research methodologies.

The due date is: February 15, 2001.

Accepted papers will appear in Volume 24, published in early 2002.

Full submission guidelines may be viewed and downloaded from the series web site, which also includes abstracts of papers published in recent volumes of the series.

Go to RSMCC web site:

<http://www.personal.kent.edu/~pcoy/>

For queries or to submit a paper, contact the series co-editor and volume editor, Patrick Coy.

Patrick G. Coy

Center for Applied Conflict Management (CACM)

Kent State University

Box 5190

Kent, OH 44242

office phone: (330) 672-2875

office fax: (330) 672-3362

Email: [pcoy@kent.edu](mailto:pcoy@kent.edu)

CACM web site:

<http://www.kent.edu/cacm/>

### **H-Peace Listserv**

It is proposed that an H-Net network for peace history matters be established. An H-Net network would include a listserv group and a web site. The listserv could work as a discussion group, announcement center, and mode of opening up the field of peace history to interested scholars around the world. The connected web site could store the archives of "H-Peace" on-line bibliographies, past book reviews, peace studies/history curricula- any number of resources.

The H-Peace listserv and network would be sponsored by H-Net, independent of the Peace History Society. An application must be submitted to H-Net stating the purpose of the listserv, the intended audience, editorial style and philosophy. The new network would need one or two editors willing to take on the ongoing work, a web editor, a book review editor, and an advisory board. Anyone interested in assisting with the application process, serving as an editor, or serving on the advisory board, please contact Wendy Chmielewski,

email: [wchmiel1@swarthmore.edu](mailto:wchmiel1@swarthmore.edu)

or,

Swarthmore College Peace Collection,  
500 College Ave.

Swarthmore, PA 19081, U.S.A.

### **Website Editor Opening**

For 2001, PHS will be looking for a new website editor. If you are interested, please contact Wendy Chmielewski (see above) directly in order to discuss the rigors of the job. A new website editor may be appointed at the January business meeting of PHS.

### **DeBenedetti Prize Deadline News**

Submissions of articles for the \$500 Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History are due February 1, 2000. For further information contact:

Professor Robert Schaffer

History Department, Shippensburg University  
Shippensburg, PA 17257

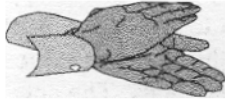
Or email:

[roshaf@ark.ship.edu](mailto:roshaf@ark.ship.edu)

Full details can also be found in the Summer 2000 issue of PHS news or on the PHS website:

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/library/peace/peace>

## PERSONALS



- Irwin Abrams received an award for "*Distinguished Lifetime Service in the Research and Popularization of the Cause of Peace in History*" by the Peace History Society and the Peace History Commission. The award was presented by Scott Bills and Larry Wittner. at an August 11 dinner meeting of the PHS-PHC Conference in Oslo, Norway.
- Anne Llewellyn Barstow, has edited *War's Dirty Secret: Rape, Prostitution, and Other Crimes Against Women* (Pilgrim Press, 2000). The work contains case

Nanking and more. Also included are sections on "the Comfort Women," "Women and the US Military," "Prostitution around US Army Bases," and the story of the United Nations' response to women speaking out on these issues. It is designed for use in Women's Studies courses and Peace Study courses.

- Wendy Chmielewski received a research grant for 2000-2001 from the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard to spend three weeks at the Schlesinger Library examining the files of the *Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice*, and a few small collections surrounding that group. This includes the papers of Barbara Deming. The research is part of her project on women's peace camps and the anti-nuclear movement of the 1980s

- Wendy is also going to be an Associate Fellow at the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis for 2000-2001. The Center's theme this year is *Utopia, Violence, Resistance: Remaking and Unmaking Humanity*. She will be presenting her research from Radcliffe with a paper titled "Resisting Nuclear Madness: The Utopian Vision of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice" in February 2001.

- Judith McDaniels, who presented a piece on Barbara Deming at the PHS conference in Bellingham, has also received a grant from Radcliffe.

- Linda Schott has been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to help her to complete the research and writing of a book on a women's organization that began in San Antonio in 1916 and eventually formed branches throughout the Americas. The organization is the Pan American Round Table, and it was founded by a woman named Florence Terry Griswold. Thus, the name of her project is "*Benevolence, Education, and Pan Americanism: Florence Terry Griswold and the Pan American Round Table, 1916-1941.*"

### Deadlines For Upcoming Editions:

Winter 2001, January 15  
Spring 2001, April 15  
Summer 2001, July 15

## PHS Executive Officers

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