



PHS NEWS

The Newsletter of the Peace History Society

Vol. 35, No. 2

Summer 1999

*** MEET YOUR NEW EDITORS ****

The Peace History Society would like to thank Fairfield University for its institutional support (in the form of publication and postage costs) which enable David McFadden, Associate Professor of History, and Karen Myles (Fairfield University History major, class of 2000) to assume editing of the newsletter beginning with this issue. The editors would like to tell you a bit about themselves and their interests, and then give our readers a sense of what we would like to encourage in PHS News.

David McFadden (Ph.d, University of California, Berkeley, 1990) is an active member of PHS whose scholarly focus is on the History of Russian-American Relations and in particular U.S. peace activism in the World War I era and the 1920s. He teaches courses in 20th Century U.S., and Peace Movements in U.S. History, as well as US. Foreign relations and Russia. He is currently completing a book on Quakers in Russia in the 1920s, and is one of three Fairfield faculty coordinating the Fairfield 60s project.

Karen Myles is completing her B.A. in History at Fairfield University in 2000. She has a particular interest in U.S. History and Politics, and is the student coordinator of the Fairfield 60s Project (*see p.9*). She hopes to go on to graduate school in public policy or American History, but would also be open to work in politics, especially lobbying or trade association work.

The editors hope to encourage substantive debate on issues in the pages of PHS News as well as highlighting more local projects related to Peace History. They would also like to encourage collaborative work between students and faculty. Please write us with your ideas and suggestions. A page in each issue will be devoted to issue debate and letters to the editor. Deadlines for upcoming issues and the debate starter topic can be found on *p.11*.

CONTENTS

- ❖ Meet your new Editors

Cover

- ❖ PHS/IPB HAP Symposium
Overview, Sessions, and
Review of Flanders Field

2-7

- ❖ New Projects &
Coming Events

8-9

- ❖ Personals

10

- ❖ Debate Topic & Board
Members

11

- ❖ PHS Executive Officers

12

The PHS/IPB HAP Symposium
Overview by Frances Early,
symposium convener

In the autumn of 1996, just a few months before I assumed the presidency of PHS, international board member Anne Kjelling sent me a brief conference announcement: four international antiwar groups (International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, World Federalist Movement, International Peace Bureau, and International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms) were set to host an international Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP) Congress, to take place one hundred years after the convening of the first international Hague peace conference (1899). Anne thought PHS should participate and offered to help. Not long thereafter, in January 1997 at the annual PHS/AHA business meeting in NYC, members agreed that PHS should host a free-standing conference to run concurrently with the HAP Congress. Sandi Cooper and Charles Chatfield promised to organize sessions, and a few weeks later Peter van den Dungen at Bradford University agreed to my proposal that he set up one or more additional sessions. Then, in November 1997 at the PHS San Antonio conference, Verdiana Grossi presented a proposal from the International Peace Bureau's Director, Colin Archer, to co-sponsor a HAP symposium with us. PHS members at the January 1998 business meeting in Seattle were pleased to accept Verdiana's and Colin's suggestion, and Verdiana volunteered to organize a session. By this time, Anne and Peter were serving as program co-chairs.

At some point along the way to the Third International Peace Conference at the Hague (HAP), as enthusiasm for the project grew, the PHS/IPB Symposium took on a life of its own. Anne and Peter and I were by turns inspired, frustrated, and amused by the machinations of the HAP Organizing Committee and the company it hired to handle on-site planning (registration, accommodation, room rental, etc.). We learned to be very flexible and to flow with events. What choice did we have? It helped, of course, that "we" were well organized and could trust our session conveners Sandi, Charles, Verdiana, and Peter to do their work. We also had the full support of the PHS executive (thank you Scott and Geoff and Linda). And we knew that the individuals who had agreed to give papers as well as those who just wanted to be with us at our symposium

would, as a group, create an intellectually stimulating and personally satisfying experience for everyone.

As events unfolded, we were not disappointed. On the contrary. Our symposium was a great success! The sessions were uniformly excellent. The themes for each panel were well defined, the papers polished, and the discussion periods lively and informative. But even before our sessions commenced, we had had the benefit of a study tour to Flanders Fields, as the report below details. Thanks are extended to Peter van den Dungen and Nigel Young of Colgate University for the fine trip they organized for us; we learned a lot, and we also enjoyed the camaraderie of sharing this sober learning experience together.

Our formal sessions began the day after our study tour and took place over three days. But on the first day of our symposium which commenced officially in the afternoon, we attended the opening plenary morning session of the HAP Congress. Since over 8,000 individuals from around the globe attended this history-making conference and since the auditorium where the plenary took place sat just over 2,000 people, PHS was fortunate to be allotted a dozen tickets. (The standard was two per organization.) Others viewed the three-hour event on closed circuit television in lobbies and in special viewing rooms.

The plenary brought together a mix of individuals from civil society and government, North and South. Speakers included HAP President Cora Weiss, the Foreign Ministers of Ireland and the Netherlands as well as Sweden's Deputy Prime Minister; three heads of international agencies; author Arundhata Roy; three Nobel prize laureates (Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Jose Ramos-Horta, Rigoberta Menchu Tum); singer Judy Collins; performers; and youth activists. A number of PHS symposium participants attended meetings and special events scheduled as part of the HAP Congress. For instance, playwright Clare Coss gave a dramatic reading of her inspirational one-woman play about U.S. social reformer and peace activist Lillian Wald, and she was assisted in this endeavor by Blanche Cook and Sandi Cooper who served as discussants at this special event at the HAP's women's center. A large PHS group was also present for the final HAP plenary on 15 May.

Part way through our own three-day symposium, about twenty-five of us enjoyed a

walking tour of historic Hague with Peter van den Dungen as our guide. Peter charmed us with his knowledge and graciousness as he led us around the picturesque peace city. The PHS proclivity to take advantage of every photo "op" was very much in evidence on this day!

Virtually everyone had a camera. (Check out the PHS website soon for a snapshot view of the varied program of our symposium.)

PHSers are a convivial folk and enjoy the art of conversation, notably at fine (albeit not necessarily expensive) eating establishments. Symposium participants proved adept at locating excellent restaurants with pleasant--and sometimes somewhat bizarre--ambiances. A perfect example is the site chosen for our PHS Supper. Thirty-three of us met at the Goude Hooft (Golden Head) one night to dine and converse and sing. The Goude Hooft dates from 1423 and is one of the oldest and most attractive buildings in the Hague. We savored a plentiful array of Dutch dishes, buffet style, and after supper Charles Chatfield treated us to an enlightening and entertaining rendition of our group's history and biographical comments about PHS "worthies," some of whom were in attendance and probably enjoyed the attention! Then Larry Wittner, a folk minstrel with a powerful bass voice whose style owes much to the honorable Woodie Guthrie/Peter Seeger tradition, led us in song. The irony of finding ourselves singing peace songs in the Goude Hooft's Wapenzaal (weapons room) was lost on none of us. A few others served as impromptu troubadours, including several of our comrades from Japan who sang (and acted out) an amusing folk tune from their homeland.

In closing, I thank the PHS executive and membership for supporting this unique international symposium, and I applaud its participants and its facilitators for their zestful enjoyment of life and comradeship, their creative talents, and their unwavering and clear-sighted commitment to peace history and to a world freed from the scourge of war. As well, I especially recognize the dedicated hard work and unflappable good cheer of program co-chairs Anne Kjelling and Peter van den Dungen. And I also greatly appreciate the invaluable, efficient, and enthusiastic help of Debbie Fewer, the history department secretary at Mount Saint Vincent University.

Thank you, everyone.

Frances Early Phone: (902) 457-6225
Chair, History Dept. Fax: (902) 457-6455
Mount Saint Vincent University
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6
e-mail: frances.early@mvsu.ca
CANADA

Session 1: "Women and World Peace: the Twentieth-Century Record."

>>Sandi Cooper moderated the session, introducing it and reporting that the proper title would be: *Some Cases of Women and World Peace*.

>>Nadine Lubelski-Bernard reported that the status of Belgian women differed from that of their sisters in England. They were poorly educated, as many schools were closed to them until the end of the 19th century. They had no voting rights until the war ended. They first joined existing peace societies before creating their own, then worked for education, but were also active in foreign policy affairs in the hopes of influencing government. By World War I, women outnumbered men in the peace movement.

>>Regina Braker's paper on Bertha von Suttner at the Hague Peace Conference showed us how her diary included much more than personal impressions, but also recorded speeches, lectures, articles, and reviews. BvS was most active in the camp of peace advocates. Her primary reason for coming to the Hague was to keep the expectations of public opinion in Europe and abroad in the forefront and to educate delegates on arbitration and disarmament. She envisioned a world in which both men and women would embody the ideals of peace and justice.

>>Jennifer Davy introduced us to Anita Augspurg and Lida Gustava Heymann's criticism of militarism. Leaders of the first German women's peace movement,

they belonged to its radical wing, and they opposed their country's nationalistic support of World War I. Augspurg and Heymann were founders of the German section of WILPF.

> > Frances Early reported on the U.S. feminist pacifists who directed the elaborate, interlocking, socialist, civil libertarian, and civil rights networks of the war era. Feminist pacifists apprehended the danger and power of cultural violence, and they struggled not only to help individuals and groups, but also to understand and then refute the cultural rationale for such victimization. The struggle against white racist violence paralleled the fight against war, and feminist pacifists sought to build bridges between the peace and racial justice movements.

> > Blanche Wiesen Cook told us how Eleanor Roosevelt belonged to the group, which promoted the International Court of Justice, which the US never joined. If the US had signed, what, in 1935, looked increasingly like the beginning of World War II, it might have been avoided. ER opposed her husband's foreign policy, and even published a small book that critically assessed all of his stands. ER called for grass roots movements to put an end to all war.

> > Marie Hammond Callaghan's presentation informed us how the Irish section of WILPF was polarized after the partition in 1921 and then disbanded by 1932. The link of women and nationalism can be likened to an unhappy marriage. Northern Irish feminism had not yet emerged as a movement when the two groups appeared in the early 70s; both Catholic and Protestant women were brought to "Women Together". There was hope that they would bring Northern Ireland to peace. "Derry Women for Peace" protested all sides of the conflict.

Session two was titled "Transnational Social Movements: Global Politics and Civil Society."

>> Session two proceeded under the able moderation of Charles Chatfield of Wittenberg University. He provided an introduction in which he connected the central themes of the plenary of the Hague Appeal For Peace 1999, especially the talk of a 'global civil society,' with the peace movement, which has long been an integral part of that society.

>> Jackie Smith of the City University of New York then presented on transnationally organised citizens associations. Her very interesting paper touched upon positive trends related to these associations, such as the increasing participation of people from the global south, and their role in helping to bridge the gap between mass society and national governmental policy; and negative ones, such as how economic polarisation threatens to undermine the linkages made by activists in the south and north.

>> Lawrence Wittner, of the State University of New York at Albany, followed with a presentation on the global protest against nuclear arms. He argued that pacifist groups were long active against the atomic bomb, and that it was this campaign and not the bomb itself that constrained the arms race.

>> Betts Fetherson of Bradford University and Carolyn Nordstrom of the University of Notre Dame were scheduled for the session's final presentation. Unfortunately, Dr. Fetherson was unable to attend as a result of personal difficulties. As a result, Dr. Nordstrom spoke alone on the non-state networks of survival, which are operating in 'the shadows' in Croatia and Southern Africa. This paper

was a revealing look at the unofficial, transnational structures that supply, pay for, and make possible intra-state warfare.

>>The session concluded with a few words from Nigel Young of Colgate University who offered his "Reflections. He dwelt on the cultural role of peace movements--they promote, create, and take advantage of certain values--and noted that much of the work done by peace movements is transnational in nature.

Session 3: Jean de Bloch.

>>Peter van den Dungen moderated the session, and because of lack of time said that his presentation would take place during our walks through the Hague and the museums.

>>Grant Dawson reported that Jean de Bloch was a humanitarian and a pacifist. One of his purposes was to make people see things. A war's most dangerous and long-lasting effect would be economic disaster, which would hit the rich industrialized nations even harder than the poorer ones. Peace is not only the highest human value, said JdB, but also a necessity.

>>Mark Mandeles took us into the world of military technology, noting that societies are going to be spending more money on advanced technology as the future unfolds, leaving less money for education and social necessities. Modern technologies place a strong responsibility on operators who are not always (or often) sufficiently trained.

>>Chikara Tsuboi reported on the reception of JdB's work in Japan. From 1902 to 1904, JdB's ideas were introduced into the Japanese language by two individuals. One of the translators knew William Stead's work and wanted to use JdB to create a public opinion opposed to a

war against Russia

>>Andrzej Werner told us how JdB's publications met censorship in central and Eastern Europe. In order to get "The Future of War" published in Russia, JdB had to personally petition the Czar. JdB was nominated for the 1901 Nobel Peace Prize by the Academy of Sciences in Krakow.

Ann Kjelling

Session four, "The Significance of the Hague Peace Conferences."

>>Anne Kjelling of the Nobel Institute moderated this session.

>>Malcolm Dando of Bradford University was the first speaker, and he took the development of biological weapons and the struggle to establish a strong verification protocol to monitor them as his subject. Dr. Dando thought it was technically possible that a new agreement will be signed next year to replace the hollow convention currently in place, but in the final analysis he was pessimistic.

>>Daniel Evans, City University of New York, identified linkages between the British-Guiana /Venezuela boundary dispute and the arbitration procedures eventually adopted by the first Hague conference. He convincingly argued that the Hague rules and the boundary dispute were close relatives in the process of conflict resolution.

>>Harald Kleinschmidt of Tsukuba University explored the late nineteenth century liberal conceptions of federalism and functionalism as they relate to the nation-state. He put forward several ideas, one of which was the assertion that the liberal and nationalist conceptualisations of the state as nation-state were fairly similar, and

that this was a factor in the failure of liberals to prevent the twentieth century's disasters.

>>Klaus Schlichtmann of Sophia University was next, and he presented an interesting paper dealing with German and Japanese opinions of the Hague conferences. He notes that while the Japanese were willing to follow the European powers as far as they were willing to go, Germany adopted a much more suspicious attitude.

>>Tom Stonier, the next scheduled presenter, was seriously ill, and as a result, his paper was given by Joe Fahey of Manhattan College. Through Dr. Fahey, Dr. Stonier expressed his belief that war as we know it today will have ceased to exist by 2100. One of the reasons for this, he suggested, was globalisation - the space program and the environmental movement, to cite only two examples, have increased popular awareness in the commonality of human experience and in the inappropriateness of war as a means of resolving differences.

PHS News has just learned of the recent death of Tom Stonier after an extended illness. The Fall issue of PHS news will feature an article about his many contributions to Peace History.

>>Ralph Uhlig of Kiel University closed out the session with his enlightening presentation on the high hopes, which were held for the third Hague peace conference, scheduled for 1915.

Session five, "The Hague Peace Conferences and Journalism."

>>The final session was moderated by Frances Early of Mount Saint Vincent University, in place of the scheduled Nigel Young of Colgate University. Two of the session's five

presenters were unable to attend: J. O. Baylen of Georgia State University was to speak on W. T. Stead's role in publicising the first Hague conference, while Alexander Khodnev of Yaroslavl' State Pedagogical University was scheduled to talk on the first conference and the Russian press.

>>Fortunately Andreas Gestrich, University of Trier, was able to attend and present on the 1899 conference in Germany's press. Gestrich noted that the amount of exposure received by the conference depended on whether the paper was liberal or conservative, the former being more supportive, and that all papers were uncritical of Germany's obstructionist role at The Hague.

>>Verdiana Grossi of the University of Geneva then spoke on her research into the diary of Baron Paul D'Estournelles de Constant, an independent French delegate to both Hague conferences. Grossi saw her subject as bridging diplomacy and pacifism: he never stopped working for peace, though he kept the peace movement at arms length so as to preserve his freedom of action, and he also abandoned a prospering diplomatic career in France because its colonialist policies were very much at odds with his pacifistic beliefs.

>>The final presenter of the session, and the symposium, was Margaret Glover of the University of Reading, who related her detailed analysis of a 1898 British peace poster advertising Czar Nicholas II's famous rescript. She considered the poster to be a symbol of British society's support for the Czar and its opposition to war, as well as a sign of popular interest in peace issues.

>>With the end of questions, the symposium formally concluded and the participants dispersed. Many thanks are owed to Frances Early, the symposium coordinator, and to Peter van den Dungen and Anne Kjelling, the program co-chairs, for putting on a tremendous event. -Grant Dawson

FLANDERS FIELDS STUDY TOUR

The day before the opening of the HAP conference, PHS organised a one-day study trip by coach to West Flanders, one of the great killing fields of the First World War. Twenty-five individuals participated in the study tour.

The Flanders Fields area is littered with war cemeteries and monuments, memorials and museums. The remembrance of war in the Flemish war-zone remains strong; if anything, there is a renewed determination to ensure that the legacy of the war is deliberately used for purposes of peace education. Participants were thus able to visit the wholly renovated, expanded, and appropriately renamed 'In Flanders Fields' peace museum in Ieper (located in the magnificent 13th-century Cloth Hall, fully razed to the ground but faithfully rebuilt). The group was welcomed and guided by the moving spirit behind the new museum, director Piet Chielens. Later, at eight o'clock in the evening, we observed the simple but moving Last Post ceremony under the imposing Menin Gate, a daily event since 1928. The Gate, the most important British memorial of the Great War, has engraved on it the names of 55,000 British and Commonwealth soldiers who are missing, having no known graves.

Our first two stops, in the late morning after a three-hour coach drive from The Hague, concerned Kaethe Kollwitz, whose name is closely linked to the region. Although we were only able to see (but not visit) the Kaethe Kollwitz Tower in the small village of Koekelare (opened in 1992, it contains a small exhibition of her work), we spent a little while in the German military cemetery in Vladslo to admire Kollwitz's famous sculpture of two grieving parents, which commemorates the death, early in the war, of her son Peter (who lies buried in a mass grave, next to his mother's creation).

Next on the programme was a visit in nearby Diksmuide to the Ijzer Tower, which is being renovated in order to create a museum dedicated to the linked themes of war, peace, and Flemish emancipation. Director

Dirk Demeurie guided us round the panorama halls and the nine floors that are currently open to visitors.

Before entering Ieper in late afternoon, and thanks to the expert guidance of Nigel Young (a regular visitor to these parts with his Colgate University students), the coach took us along the Salient (which demarcated the front lines here for much of the war), and we passed Tyne Cot Cemetery at Passchendaele, the largest British cemetery in the world (where 12,000 soldiers lie buried, and where the names of an additional 35,000 soldiers missing in action are recorded). We also caught a glimpse of the column near St. Juliaan which marks the ground where 18,000 Canadian soldiers suffered one of the first German gas attacks in April 1915 (resulting in 2,000 deaths, the soldiers are buried nearby).

We had departed from The Hague shortly after eight, and returned there fifteen hours later. It had been a long and, no doubt, for some an exhausting day, not only physically but perhaps also emotionally. So much war, destruction, and misery, the evidence of which was all around us, and the effects of which can still be experienced today.

This was perhaps a suitable preamble for participants in a symposium devoted to understanding war and promoting peace.

Peter van den Dungen

*** There is also available an overview of the Historic Hague Walking Tour, which took place on May 13th. If anyone would like a copy of this piece, please let us know. We can send it via email or regular postal service. Please call either Karen or David at (203) 254-4000, ext 2871, or write to either of the email addresses at the end of this page. ***

New Projects & Coming Events

➤ *AHA Conference*

Peace History Society is sponsoring two sessions at the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, January 6-9, 2000. Times and Places will be listed in the AHA program guide.

*One session, jointly sponsored with the AHA, is titled “**Peace and War in European Thought at the Dawn of the 20th Century.**” The presenters and their topics are:*

Grant Dawson, Carleton University, Ottawa. *“The Cultural Context of Jean de Bloch’s The Future of War: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Society, Technology and Warfare.”*

David Harvey, Princeton University. *“Working Class Internationalism and the Coming of the First World War: An Alsatian Example.”*

Alison Bright, Drew University. *“Pre-War Science & Militarism in British Fiction, 1890-1914.”*

Robert Hendrick, St. John’s University, (NY). *“Visions of Future War in the Fiction of Albert Robida.”*

A Peace History Society Affiliate Session is titled “The Nonviolent Re-Envisioning of US History.”

*Chair: **Geoffrey Smith**, Queens University.*

Carol Hunter, Earlham College. *“Nonviolence and the Paradigms of Race, Class and Gender in US History.”*

James C. Juhnke, Bethel College (KS). *“The Myth of Redemptive Violence and the War for Independence.”*

*Comment: **Barbara Steinson**, de Pauw University; and **William Trollinger**, University of Dayton.*

➤ *Texas Notes* *by Scott Bills*

*In the spirit of gathering more information about what sort of local knowledge PHSers are generating, let me share the following effort at reconstructing a more open, participatory local history. Myself, and others at Stephen F. Austin State University have joined with a number of people in the community to form a group called the **African American Heritage Project (AAHP)**. The organization’s goal is to collect comprehensive oral, written, and photographic information that documents the history of black communities in East Texas, beginning with the town of Nacogdoches. As in many southern rural areas, the historical presence of the African American population was virtually erased by the long era of the segregationist line of march. Our purpose is to restore to Nacogdoches-and eventually to the region-a living history that accurately reflects the contribution of all groups.*

The project was the brainchild of Raymond Hall, professor at Dartmouth, who grew up in Marshall, Texas, and spent the fall semester of 1998 as our Ralph W. Steen Distinguished Visiting Professor in Liberal Arts.

Much of our emphasis will be on oral history interviews that will generate, among other things, a narrative of daily life in the segregated black community, the importance of the black churches and

schools in shaping communal values, gender roles, the stirrings of civil rights activism, and the long-term economic role of African Americans in local development. We hope to hear from PHSers who have been involved in similar efforts in other communities of the South, both in terms of organizational models that have worked elsewhere and what areas of study have been the most useful. Please feel free to contact me at <SBills@sfasu.edu>.

➤ **The 60s Project at Fairfield University – Fall 1999**

The 60s Project will be a unique, university-wide, semester long examination of the 1960s thirty years later. Included in this focus are a series of events, lectures, performances, and courses exploring all aspects of the ways in which the 1960s changed American society and Fairfield University. During this semester, and with the involvement of a wide spectrum of the university community (faculty, administration, staff, and students), we hope to evaluate the relevance (or irrelevance) of the 1960s to our work and our lives in the late 1990s. We can help students understand on a much deeper level a turbulent time in recent history that was important to their parents and teachers, and a time that many of them understand only vaguely and often superficially. And, in the process, in the spirit of egalitarianism so vital to the 60s, we hope to bring everyone closer together as we strive to assess our common heritage at the dawn of a new millennium.

Several of the major, confirmed events for the project include: Many 60s related courses, including a six-credit integrated cluster course, "Examining the 60s: History, Art &

*Legacy," team taught by the three organizing faculty for the project, **Dr. Cecelia Bucki**, Associate Professor of History, **Dr. Marti LoMonaco**, Associate Professor of Theatre, and **Dr. David McFadden**, Associate Professor of History.*

Special guests, include folk legend Mary Travers, folk and rock greats Richie Havens, Tom Rush, and Janis Ian, Linda Lear, biographer of Rachel Carson, feminist legend Gloria Steinem, and a series of international speakers.

The Project will also include a film series, poetry readings, art exhibitions, a recreation of the Fillmore, a 12 hour teach-in on all phases of the 60s and their relevance to the 90s, and a Conference on the 2nd Vatican Council.

For more information on the 60s Project, including information on getting tickets to events, please contact Karen Myles.

Visit our Peace History Website at

<http://www.swathmore.edu/Library/peace/Peace/>

and our Journal at

<http://www.albany.edu/history/PeaceAndChange/>

Congratulations!

** Jeffrey Kimball, former president of PHS, has won two awards for his book, Nixon's Vietnam War (University Press of Kansas, 1998):
The Robert H. Ferrell Book Prize, given by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and
The Ohio Academy of History Book Award.

They Describe Kimball's book as "an impressive and elegantly written synthesis ... [that] views Nixon's policy and diplomacy from the perspective of politics, personality, gender, social milieu, ideology, bureaucratic dynamics, economic goals, military strategy, international relations, and aspects of American and Vietnamese culture."

The awards committee of the OAH observed that "it would be hard to think of the negotiations and the prosecution of Vietnam now without this careful analysis." Drawing upon recently declassified American, Vietnamese, and Soviet sources, "the book offers a powerful and original interpretation of Nixon's and Kissinger's strategic vision and tactical implementation of that vision."

** The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations has awarded the 1999 Warren F. Kuehl Prize to Frances Early for her book, World Without War: How U.S. Feminists and Pacifists Resisted World War I, (Syracuse University Press, 1997). The award is given to the author or authors of an outstanding book dealing with the history of Internationalism and/or the history of peace movements. The prize includes a cash award of \$1,000.

** E. Timothy Smith, of Barry University, Miami Shores, FL, and a member of the Peace History Society, recently had the following book published:

Opposition Beyond the Water's Edge: Liberal Internationalist, Pacifists and Containment, 1945-1953. (Greenwood Press, 1999).

** Scott L. Bills has been named Regents Professor of History for the 1999-2000 academic year at Stephen F. Austin State University. His work with PHS certainly played a role in his selection.

** We want to hear about your latest accomplishments or those of your colleagues! Please send them in to:
Karen T. Myles
Box 2176, 1073 N. Benson Rd
Fairfield, CT 06430 **
O_kmyles@fair1.fairfield.edu

Open Forum Debate Topic #1
(for Fall PHS Newsletter)

"Kosovo and its Aftermath"

Deadline for all entries for
November 15th mailing:
October 15, 1999.

Remember, Send in anything
you'd like to say on this topic. As
you can see, it is quite broad, so
have fun with it.
Also, don't forget to send in any
information on personals and/or
new projects.

You can send hard copy pieces
to:

Karen T. Myles
Box 2176
1073 N. Benson Rd
Fairfield, CT 06430

Or e-mail to either:
O_Kmyles@fair1.fairfield.edu
or
DmcFadden@fair1.fairfield.edu

*"Geoff Smith thanks those who have sent in
information for the roster/research
project. Biographical information still
welcome, through the end of August, at
smithgs@post.queensu.ca"*

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New York
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PHS Executive Officers

President:

Scott L. Bills, Dept. of History
Stephen F. Austin State University
Nacogdoches, TX 75962, USA
SBills@sfasu.edu

Vice-President:

Linda K. Schott, Dept. of History
University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, TX 78249, USA
LScott@usta.edu

Executive Secretary-Treasurer:

Geoffrey S. Smith, Dept. of History
Queen's University
Kingston, ON, K7L 3N6, Canada
Smithgs@post.queenssu.ca

PHS Co-Editor

>Peace & Change

Donald Birn, Dept. of History
SUNY Albany, Albany, NY 12222, USA
dbirn@csc.albany.edu

>Membership Chair

Richard Donnelly
York College, York, PA 17405, USA
rdonnell@ycp.edu

>PHS UN Representative

Amy Swerdlow
150 Claremont Ave
New York, NY 10027, USA

>Alternate

Blanche Wiesen Cook
34 Audobon Street
East Hampton, NY 11937, USA
(fax – 516/329-3671)

>Newsletter Editors

Chief:

David McFadden
Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT 06430, USA
DmcFadden@fair1.fairfield.edu

Managing:

Karen T. Myles, Box 2176, Fairfield University
Fairfield, CT 06430, USA
0_kmyles@fair1.fairfield.edu

Peace History Society
c/o David W. McFadden, Dept. of History
1073 North Benson Road
Fairfield University
Fairfield, CT 06430-5195, USA