

PEACE HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

FALL 2009

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

November 25, 2009

Dear PHS Members,

2009 has been a busy year for me, especially as co-chair of the recent PHS conference held at Winthrop University. Our recent conference, “Toward a Peaceful World: Historical Approaches to Creating Cultures of Peace” was an especially rewarding conference for me because of the first rate papers people submitted and the wonderful scholars who came to our conference. Seventy-eight people registered for the conference, in a year when some major conferences had to be cancelled. We also had a great showing of young scholars who energized those of us who have been active in the organization for many years. For the first time ever, PHS gave five graduate student stipends to help defray the travel costs for graduate students. We plan to continue this practice in the future. The keynote speaker, Staughton Lynd, gave a provocative address, which I’m still thinking about. Just being around Staughton and Alice Lynd for two days was inspiring. Tim Smith and I enjoyed putting the program together and we will write a lengthier summary of the conference for the spring newsletter. Bestowing the awards is one of the most enjoyable parts of the conference and this year the recipients of the PHS awards were as follows: DeBenedetti Award: Toshihiro Higuchi and Penny Roberts; Scott Bills Award: Wesley Hogan; Lifetime Achievement Award: Sandi Cooper; and the five graduate students who received graduate student travel stipends were Julian Brooks, Nora Cobo, Jason Dawsey, Indika Jayaratnam, and Andrew Theobold.



Peace History Website:

www.peacehistorysociety.org/

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Virginia S. Williams
PHS President

(FROM THE PRESIDENT CONTINUED)

The Peace History Society is doing more to reach out to other organizations. This coming year (September) we plan to co-sponsor a conference on Jane Addams, "From Jane Addams to UN SCR 1325" which our board member, Harriett Alonso, is a chief organizer. We are also making plans to hold our next regular PHS conference at Barry University in the fall of 2011, and we hope to co-sponsor another conference in 2011 or 2012. Larry Wittner wrote a great article about the history of the Peace History Society which will come out in the December *SHAFR Newsletter*. Also, PHS offered several organizations trial memberships to *Peace and Change*, highlighting our July special edition which featured articles on the Iraq war as a way to reach new potential members. We will continue our outreach efforts.

Our journal, *Peace and Change*, is doing great under the leadership of our editor Robbie Lieberman and our managing editor, Jason Hills. We have found out recently that more people living outside the U.S. read *Peace and Change* than do living in the U.S. While we hope to continue to plug our readership among our own U.S. citizens, our journal is thriving, and the digitalization of our journal in recent years has helped our readership immensely.

The Peace History Society plans to hold its annual meeting at the AHA in San Diego on January 8, from 2:30-4:30 p.m. at the Marriott. We hope to see everyone there who can make it! Happy Holidays to everyone and let us continue to work towards our goals together for a world without war.

Respectfully,

Virginia (Ginger) Williams
Winthrop University

Call for Articles
Special Issue of *Peace & Change: A Journal of Peace Research*
Topic: The Legacy of Jane Addams

Peace & Change, the journal of the Peace History Society (PHS) and the Peace and Justice Studies Association (PJSA) is planning a special issue in early 2011 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Jane Addams's birth and the 10th anniversary of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, gender equality, and peace. We are interested in publishing pieces pertinent to Addams's legacy of women's rights, nonviolence, citizenship responsibility, human rights, and activism against the use of violence against women in militarized societies or during war. Articles which address the work of women's organizations, human rights efforts, and individual people's work on behalf of women are welcome. Also of interest are first-hand accounts from activists currently working on these issues. Acceptance for publication will be based on originality, scholarship, and attention to women's issues. We particularly welcome materials addressing regional or global perspectives through a historical lens.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION: JANUARY 15, 2010. Contributors will be notified before March 1 of acceptance of papers. All revisions will be due back to the editors by June 15, 2010.

Guidelines for submission: All submissions should be sent as Microsoft Word documents, use Times New Roman, and be double-spaced throughout, including the abstract, block quotes, and notes. Articles should not exceed 25 pages, excluding endnotes. Shorter pieces and very short anecdotes are welcome. All notes should be placed at the end of the manuscript and conform to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th ed. A 50-word biographical statement and an abstract of 100-150 words must accompany the manuscript. The editors are the final arbiters of length, grammar, and usage. Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to use copyrighted material. Please note that Word 2007 is not yet compatible with journal and production systems. Unfortunately, the journal cannot accept Microsoft Word 2007 documents. Refer to <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/PECH> for more information on this matter and for the submission of artwork, photographs, etc.

Submit materials electronically to *each* of the following:

Harriet Alonso, halonso@ccny.cuny.edu

Robbie Lieberman, robl@siu.edu

You may also mail hard copies and a CD to Professor Harriet Alonso, c/o The City College of New York, Department of History (NAC 5/144), 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 and to Professor Robbie Lieberman, Department of History, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4519

Call for Papers

Unthinking the Imaginary War: Intellectual Reflections of the Nuclear Age, 1945-1990

International Conference, jointly organised by the Centre for Peace History, University of Sheffield, and the Arbeitskreis für Historische Friedensforschung, in collaboration with the German Historical Institute London and the German Historical Institute Rome

Date and Venue: German Historical Institute London, 4 November – 6 November 2010

All politics during the Cold War took place under the threat of nuclear annihilation. While recent research has pointed to civil wars and insurgencies in Latin America, Africa and Asia to highlight the violence that the Cold War brought, our understanding of the importance and relevance of the nuclear arms race for the social and cultural history of the Cold War is still underdeveloped. The war-like character of the Cold War in the western world did not consist of injuring human bodies; it consisted of a sustained attack against the imagination (Michael Geyer). The Cold War was an 'imaginary war' (Mary Kaldor). The nuclear bombs that were used to destroy the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 form part of a conventional war effort. As an all-out nuclear war never occurred thereafter, it could only be imagined through the military's combat exercises, the government officials' calculations of the destructive power of nuclear weapons, as well as computerised simulations and war-games on the one hand; and, through the often apocalyptic scenarios that Cold War critics drew up on the other hand. These simulations and images of nuclear war, and the fears they created, were a crucial aspect of the Cold War.

The proposed conference will take these ideas as a guideline for an exploration of the intellectual history of the Cold War. It aims to bring together historians, philosophers and scholars from cultural studies who are interested in intellectual, political and artistic reflections of the 'imaginary' reality of a nuclear war in the period from 1945 to 1990. It will discuss how the atomic bomb and its imaginary impact has served as a signifier in political, intellectual and artistic discourses, and how philosophers, writers, artists, but also defence intellectuals tried to think and unthink the political and strategic realities of the nuclear age. The conference seeks to be as broad as possible in its geographical scope and in the range of intellectual reflections which come under scrutiny. Hence, we invite papers on Western and Eastern Europe, on the USA, but also on Japan, which played a crucial role in the intellectual critique of the nuclear age.

We are especially interested in papers on three key themes:

- 1. Critique and Dialectics: Writers and Intellectuals**
- 2. Imagining the Unimaginable: Artists**
- 3. Expert Cultures: Defence Intellectuals and Peace Researchers**

The organisers of the conference invite proposals for papers from historians, literary scholars, political scientists, art historians, philosophers and from those with cultural studies backgrounds, as well as from scholars in related disciplines. Comparative papers on more than one country are particularly welcome. Please send abstracts of your proposed paper (400-500 words) and a short curriculum vitae (one page) to Dr Holger Nehring, Department of History, University of Sheffield (h.nehring@sheffield.ac.uk).

We aim to offer support for travel and accommodation to invited speakers.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS: 1 DECEMBER.

Dee Garrison, 1934-2009

By Robert Shaffer, Rutgers University Ph.D., 2003

(These remarks were first delivered at a memorial service at Rutgers University, October 15, 2009.)

I was very saddened, as all of you were, too, to hear of the death of Dee Garrison, but perhaps we can be consoled by our memories of her as a vivacious and enthusiastic teacher and mentor, always willing to help and encourage her students. One particular memory will always stand out for me, as Dee, who served on my dissertation committee, gave me just such unstinting support at a difficult time in my graduate school career.

In the late fall of 1997, I received a rejection notice from a journal for a paper I wrote on the opposition by some white Americans to the internment of Japanese Americans. The essay was related to but distinct from my dissertation, and was the product of months of poring over old periodicals and documents in various archives, from Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. After all of that work, one of the reader's reports, in particular - and I think I know who that "anonymous" reader was - felt like a slap in the face.

When I explained my dismay to Dee over the telephone - we still corresponded more by phone in those days, rather than e-mail - she asked me to come to her home the following morning, which was a very rainy Friday, if I remember correctly. She served me tea, told me stories of some of her own rejection letters when she was starting out in the profession, and asked to see my paper and the journal's response. For the next hour and a half, Dee read most of the paper, flipping back and forth from the text to the notes, and peppered me with probing questions about people I mentioned, quotations I used, and generalizations I made. She did not write anything down, but my notes on the conversation gave me a good handle on how to make some necessary revisions.

But it was Dee's palpable enthusiasm for my project which raised my dejected spirits. She repeated over and over that if the reviewer for the journal had really read my paper, he or she could not have said this, or could not have said that. (She informed me on another occasion that many good articles and books did not get published because of lazy or jealous peer reviewers, and that many bad books and articles got through because of rushed or lazy reviewers.) Dee was excited about the breadth of my research, and wondered aloud whether anyone else had ever looked at these periodicals, letters, and reports with my questions in mind. And she gave me a list of four other journals where I should submit my work, and urged me to make the revisions as soon as possible to get over the bad taste of the rejection.

Dee embodied on this occasion a mix of maternalism, proud of her student and wishing to defend me against what she saw as unwarranted criticism, and constructive criticism, urging me to use the rejection to better my writing and refine my argument. She gave me more tea, made me promise to give her a revised draft within a month, told me she was sure that the article would soon be published, and finally saw me out, about two-and-a-half hours after I arrived.

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DEE GARRISON (continued)

During all this time, this busy teacher and scholar did not let on for a minute that she had anything else she needed to do besides helping me academically, intellectually, and emotionally. (I wish I could say that as I emerged into her yard the sun was now shining, but that would take this memory into the realm of myth rather than history.)

And indeed the article did make it into print, appearing in *Radical History Review* just about a year after our meeting. It earned recognition the following year with a prize from, fittingly, the Peace History Society, an organization to which Dee Garrison devoted years as an executive board member, and on whose executive board I now sit, following in her footsteps.

(The following obituary was written by John W. Chambers, of the Rutgers University Department of History.)

Dee Garrison, Historian of Women and Peace, Dies at 74

Lora Doris (“Dee”) Garrison, Professor Emerita of History at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, died peacefully in her sleep at an assisted living residence in East Brunswick, New Jersey, on July 23, 2009. She was 74.

A lively, engaging and totally dedicated historian and activist in the causes of social justice, women’s rights, peace and disarmament, she will be greatly missed.

Born in Cleburne, Texas, in 1935 and raised in the Corpus Christi area, Dee initially learned about the military as the wife of a Marine officer, Marvin Garrison, but she took a different tack and became a student and scholar of women and then peace. After obtaining a B.A. from California State College in Fullerton in 1967 at 32, she earned a Ph.D. in History at the University of California at Irvine. In 1972, she accepted a position in the History Department at Livingston College, a newly opened, innovative, undergraduate component of Rutgers University committed to “Strength through Diversity.”

An active scholar and teacher, Dee published influential books on women and on peace. Her dissertation on the professionalization and feminization of public librarianship, at the turn of the century was published by Macmillan in 1979 as *Apostles of Culture: the Public Librarian and American Society 1876-1920*. It was subsequently translated into Japanese and German. Dee then turned to women and protest movements. Her biography, *Mary Heaton Vorse: The Life of an American Insurgent* published by Temple University Press in 1989, was a vivid portrayal of a fiery labor journalist, feminist, and crusader against war and oppressive working conditions and for women’s suffrage and other rights in the first half of the 20th Century. It was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. Her work on women’s opposition to war led to several articles and to her final book, *Bracing for Armageddon: Why Civil Defense Never Worked*, which was published by Oxford University Press in 2006. It emphasized the role of women in the effective civil defense protest movement in the late 1950s and early 1960s in demonstrating the ludicrousness of the U.S. Government proposals for a program of massive evacuation, protective shelter and emergency relief in case of nuclear attack upon the United States.

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DEE GARRISON (continued)

After teaching at Rutgers for 33 years, Dee retired in 2005 as a Professor of History and Women's Studies. A co-creator of the women's studies program at Rutgers, she served as Chair of the program and trained numerous graduate students in women's history and social movements. She also taught undergraduate courses in peace and social justice movements. The recipient of many awards, she was perhaps proudest of two she received in 1995: a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation grant for research on peace and international cooperation, and the Livingston College Alumni Teaching Award for inspirational teaching.

As an active member of the Peace History Society, Dee served from 1993 to 1998 on the national selection committee for the Charles DeBenedetti Prize, and she was elected a member of the PHS Board of Directors, 1999-2002.

Dee championed the rights of the working class, especially working women, and the causes of peace and social justice. She was an inspiring scholar, teacher, colleague, and friend. Dee's first marriage ended in divorce, and she later married John Leggett, a Professor of Sociology at Rutgers. She was deeply attached to John and to her children and had a wide circle of friends. Dee was known for her humanity, wit, and radiant spirit as well as her scholarship and activism. She will be sorely missed.

She is survived by her husband, John Leggett, also of Sunrise Senior Living in East Brunswick; her sons, Tray Garrison of Riverside, California and Marty Garrison of Santa Ana, California; her stepdaughters, Britt Leggett of Edmunds, Washington and Shannon Leggett of Prague, Czech Republic; her sister, Jeanne Randall of Fullerton, California, and her grandchildren, Travis, David, and Troy Garrison and Marie Leggett-Vasilieva.

A Memorial Fund honoring Dee's memory has been established at Rutgers University. Donations may be made to the Rutgers University Foundation, 120 Albany Street, Suite 201, New Brunswick, NJ, 08901 and designated for the Dee Garrison Fund for Rutgers Graduate Students in Women's History.

New and Forthcoming Publications:

For the People: A Documentary History of The Struggle for Peace and Justice in the United States

Charles Howlett, Molloy College

Robbie Lieberman, Southern Illinois University

Published 2009 by Information Age Publishing

<http://infoagepub.com/products/for-the-people>

For the People is a historical docutext that examines the evolution of the struggle for peace and justice in America's past, from pre-colonial times to the present. Each chapter begins with a brief historical introduction followed by a series of primary source documents and questions to encourage student comprehension. Sample photographs illustrate the range of peace activists' concerns, while the list of references, focused on the most important works in the field of U.S. peace history, points students toward opportunities for further research.

This is the only historical docutext specifically devoted to peace issues. The interpretive analysis of American peace history provided by the editors makes this more than just an anthology of collected documents. As such, the docutext is an extension and a complement to the editors' recently published popular scholarly survey, *A History of the American Peace Movement from Colonial Times to the Present*.

A central idea in this work is that peace is more than just the absence of war. The documents, and the analysis that accompanies them, offer fresh perspectives on the ways in which the peace movement became transformed from one simply opposing war to one proclaiming the importance of social, political, and economic equality.

The editors' premise is that the peace movement historically has been a collective attempt by numerous well-intentioned people to improve American society. The book illuminates the ways in which peace activists were often connected to larger reform movements in American history, including those that fought for the rights of working people, for women's equality, and for the abolition of slavery, to name just a few. With a focus on those who spoke out for peace, this docutext is designed to call to students' attention one of the least discussed classroom subjects in American education today. Students in secondary school Social Studies and American history classes as well as those taking college level courses in U.S. history, American Studies, or Peace Studies will find this work an excellent supplementary reader.

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Foreword, by Larry Wittner. Introduction. 1 Early Forms of Peace and Justice from Precolonial Times to the Creation of a New Nation. 2 The Organized Movement and the Search for Justice in Antebellum America. 3 Standing Up for the Oppressed in an Age of Expansion. 4 Early 20th Century Peace Efforts and a "Modern" Movement. 5 Radical Pacifism and Economic and Racial Justice. 6 Nonviolent Direct Action for Equality and Disarmament. 7 Protesting Imperialism, Promoting Democracy. 8 A Broad Agenda. Conclusion. Photos. References

DeBenedetti Article Prize: Surveying the Field of Peace History

Robert Shaffer (Shippensburg), Ian Lekus (Harvard), and Marian Mollin (Virginia Tech)

Serving on a prize committee can be anxiety-producing, [given how in an ideal world](#), many entries would merit the distinction that winning an award conveys. This was certainly the case in reading the entries for [this year's](#) Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History, awarded for an article published in [either](#) 2007 or 2008. But the anxiety is, of course, simply the companion to the edification that a prize committee member receives from reading [so](#) many fine essays on a single theme. Indeed, one [gains a strong](#) overview of the “state of the field” of peace history by serving on this particular committee.

Our prize committee has already announced the winners who will share [this year's DeBenedetti Prize](#): Toshihiro Higuchi, a graduate student at Georgetown [University](#), for his July 2008 *Peace & Change* article on antinuclear activism in Japan, and Penny Roberts, of the University of Warwick, for her 2007 article in *Cultural and Social History* on “the languages of peace” in sixteenth-century France (See *PHS News*, Spring 2009). [Now we will](#) turn to some of the other memorable articles which were considered for the prize, and which deserve to be widely read among scholars and activists interested in peace history.

This survey cannot be comprehensive, and it does not represent a formal ranking or “runner-up” category in the prize competition, which attracted thirty individual submissions and a special issue of *Contemporary European History* (August 2008) with seven essays on peace movements. In addition, all of the articles in *Peace & Change* for 2007 and 2008 were automatically considered as entries. A complete list of individual submissions can be obtained from [Robert Shaffer, chair of](#) the prize committee [<roshaf@ship.edu>](mailto:roshaf@ship.edu).

Several articles highlight profound dilemmas [faced by](#) peace advocates, the study of which can help current peace activists better understand and promote their own messages. David Hostetter, in “‘An International Alliance of People of All Nations Against Racism’: Nonviolence and Solidarity in the Antiapartheid Activism of the American Committee on Africa, 1952-1965” (*Peace & Change*, April 2007), explores how committed pacifists came to support armed liberation struggles, and the tensions that such support engendered. Hostetter also here demonstrates how this movement in the 1950s served as a bridge between antiracist and anticolonialist activists of the 1940s and those of the 1960s.

Patrick Coy, Lynne Waehre, and Gregory Maney, in “Discursive Legacies: The U.S. Peace Movement and ‘Support the Troops’” (*Social Problems*, 2008), tackle one of the most important issues facing the modern American peace movement: how to be against war without seeming to be [“against the troops.”](#) Through a content analysis of the statements of several peace groups regarding the two Iraq wars, the essay also shows very [productively](#) how peace activists sought to [“use”](#) history, and the lessons of the past, in devising current strategy and appeals. Barbara Addison's [“Cold War Pacifist: Devere Allen and the Postwar Peace Movement, 1946-1955”](#) (*Peace & Change*, July 2007) raises important questions about whether any accommodation with Cold War ideology could be consistent with pacifism, and about the nature of leftwing anticommunism.

Maurice Isserman, in “The Flower in the Gun Barrel” (*Chronicle of Higher Education Review*, October 19, 2007), retells the story of the 1967 anti-Vietnam War protest at the Pentagon, a protest in which Isserman participated. Challenging the reigning consensus on the event, which arose from contemporary reporting in the *New York Times*, Isserman engagingly

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(DeBenedetti Prize continued)

and convincingly shows that this protest was more Gandhian than anarchistic or violent, and he employs to great effect memoirs of soldiers, as well as protesters, who were present. The article thus addresses in very readable form - perfect for classroom use - an important question about the "meaning of the 60s."

Several important studies investigate the religious basis which underlies much peace activism. Leilah Danielson, in "'It Is a Day of Judgment': The Peacemakers, Religion, and Radicalism in Cold War America" (*Religion and American Culture*, Summer 2008) is most noteworthy for her rigorous exposition of the theological bases of the ideas of a small antinuclear weapons group, The Peacemakers, among whose intellectual leaders was A.J. Muste.

[Penelope Moon, in "Loyal Sons and Daughters of God? American Catholics Debate Catholic Antiwar Protest" \(*Peace & Change*, December 2007\), juxtaposes the rise of radical Catholic protest during the Vietnam War era with the reactions of politically mainstream American Catholics. Her contribution is especially noteworthy for tracing the change over time in the attitudes of the latter group, who grew increasingly comfortable with the political protest grounded in Catholic doctrine.](#)

Rhonda Mawhood Lee's essay on the Louisville, Kentucky chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation from 1975 to 1995 (*Ohio Valley History*, Fall 2007) focuses more on organizational dynamics than intellectual history. Lee provides a [useful](#) case study of how a religiously-oriented peace group related to the surrounding, and increasingly conservative, Christian community.

Moving overseas, Renato Moro's well-researched essay, "The Catholic Church, Italian Catholics and Peace Movements: The Cold War Years, 1947-1962" (*Contemporary European History*, August 2008) demonstrates the [evolution](#) of [the politics of Italian Catholicism](#), from [the Church's](#) alliance with fascism to a [genuine](#) competition with the powerful Communist Party to attract the peace vote. Moro thus brings in a new subject to peace history: mainstream mid-twentieth century European Catholicism.

Similarly, Tara McCarthy, in "'The Humaner Instinct of Women': Hannah Bailey and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's Critique of Militarism and Manliness in the Late Nineteenth Century" (*Peace & Change*, April 2008) also broadens the peace history lens beyond the usual suspects to an organization that historians have often associated with the repressive, or "social control," aspects of the Progressive Era.

The WCTU, however, like many other erstwhile "peace" organizations, quickly lined up behind the American war effort once the U.S. [entered](#) World War I in 1917. That conflict continues to generate important scholarship on peace-making, resistance to war, and the impact on societies of antiwar voices. Elizabeth McKillen, in "Pacifist Brawn and Silk Stocking Militarism: Labor, Gender, and Antiwar Politics, 1914-1918" (*Peace & Change*, July 2008), examines the American Socialist Party, the American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World. Building on the work of many scholars who have looked at masculine ideology in World War I, McKillen challenges the consensus view of "masculinity" as necessarily pro-war, and she shows that the government's masculinist propaganda was not always successful.

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(DeBenedetti Prize continued)

Charles and Patricia Howlett retell the story of [repression during](#) World War I and its aftermath, through the case study of a Quaker teacher in New York City fired for her ideas, in “A Silent Witness for Peace: The Case of Schoolteacher Mary Stone McDowell and America at War” (*History of Education Quarterly*, August 2008).

[Christy Snider, in “Planning for Peace: Virginia Gildersleeve at the United Nations Conference on International Organization \(Peace & Change, April 2007\), questions the borders dividing peace history from both women’s history and diplomatic history. In this biographical essay, Snider shows how Gildersleeve’s leadership in transnational women’s activism became a springboard for her participation in the United Nations founding conference, and thus into the male-dominated world of diplomacy and conflict management.](#)

Karen Gram-Skjoldager and Oyvind Tonnesson, in “Unity and Divergence: Scandinavian Internationalism, 1914-1921” (*Contemporary European History*, August 2008), remind us of the variegated nature of “internationalism.” Among other things, the authors delineate the complex interplay of critique and cooperation by committed internationalists in these northern European nations with the League of Nations.

Law professor John Fabian Witt, in [“Internationalists in the Nation State: Crystal Eastman and the Puzzle of Civil Liberties,”](#) ([published](#) in his 2007 collection, *Patriots and Cosmopolitans: Hidden Histories of American Law*) adds depth to our knowledge of this well-known woman reformer. [In this essay, Witt](#) provides a strong argument for the internationalist origins of civil liberties discourse in World War I, thus [contributing](#) to the “internationalization” of U.S. history [that](#) has become such an important historiographical trend over the past fifteen years. He also ensures that Eastman must be included along with Roger Baldwin in the pantheon of civil liberties pioneers.

[Five](#) other fine essays also develop this “internationalization” paradigm. Melinda Plastas, in “A Different Burden: Race and the Social Thought of Emily Greene Balch” (*Peace & Change*, October 2008), shows that this leader of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, always considered racial problems in their international context, such as in her critique of American actions in the Caribbean. Daniel Geary’s December 2008 *Journal of American History* article, [“‘Becoming International Again’: C. Wright Mills and the Emergence of a Global New Left, 1956-1962,”](#) shows the European and Latin American influences on this iconoclastic and influential American intellectual. Laura Hein and Akiko Takenaka demonstrate “internationalization” in a different way, in their comparative study, “Exhibiting World War II in Japan and the United States Since 1995” (*Pacific Historical Review*, February 2007). [In “‘Unsightly Huts’: Shanties and the Divestment Movement of the 1980s” \(Peace & Change, July 2007\), Bradford Martin deploys the methodologies of both history and cultural studies to investigate the public politics of transnational antiapartheid activism at elite U.S. universities during the Reagan era. Edith Sheffer’s microhistory of the Cold War inter-German border \(“On Edge: Building the Border in East and West Germany, in Central European History \(2007\)\), prompts peace historians to consider the construction and normalization of global conflict in the most local of militarized borderlands communities.](#)

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(DeBenedetti Prize continued)

Addressing another aspect of internationalism, John Hepp analyzes the dedication of one diplomat to international arbitration, in “James Brown Scott and the Rise of Public International Law,” in the *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* (April 2008). While perhaps glossing over some of the more problematic aspects of U.S. foreign policy in Scott’s era, Hepp shows that multilateralism – not just unilateralism – is an important part of our nation’s heritage on the world stage.

Beth Bailey’s account of the Pentagon’s public relations campaign to rebuild the army after the Vietnam War, in “The Army in the Marketplace: Recruiting an All-Volunteer Force” (*Journal of American History*, June 2007), makes clear why peace historians must also interrogate military institutions themselves.

Two essays about writers who attempted to promote antiwar causes in fiction or drama are also worthy of note: Elizabeth Loentz’s study of German-Jewish feminist Clementine Kramer, in the *Women in German Yearbook* (2007), and Harriet Hyman Alonso’s study, “The Transformation of Robert E. Sherwood from Pacifist to Interventionist,” in *Peace & Change* (October 2007).

It is no secret that most peace historians aim to reclaim historical incidents in order to draw lessons for modern peace movements. Tamás Csapody and Thomas Weber’s “Hungarian Nonviolent Resistance Against Austria and Its Place in the History of Nonviolence” (*Peace & Change*, October 2007) exemplifies this approach. Csapody and Weber critically assess Ferenc Deák’s nonviolent resistance movement in the nineteenth century, and they show how more recent advocates of nonviolence in Ireland, India, and the U.S. have appropriated its legacy and exaggerated its accomplishments. This combination of critical assessment and application of historical precedents to more recent periods characterizes some of the most exciting work in peace history today, as seen in many of the articles considered for the DeBenedetti Prize for Peace History.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTS

From Kazuyo Yamane, International Advisory Committee member:

This past August, the Third International Non-Governmental Organizations’ (NGOs) Conference on History and Peace: A Forum for Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution, was held in Japan. Please see the report, in flyer form, on the next page.



The 3rd Int'l NGOs Conference on History and Peace Newsletter
9th Edition (September 28, 2009)



The 3rd International NGOs Conference on History and Peace : forum for reconciliation and conflict resolution

Held for five days from August 19 to 23, the 3rd International NGOs Conference on History and Peace was a great opportunity to reaffirm the importance of historical reconciliation as a shortcut to achieving peace and the significance of history education for historical reconciliation.

The international NGOs Conference on History and Peace has been held for the last three years under the slogan "Historical Knotting, Peaceful Future." It has become a platform for reconciliation of history NGO activists, history educators and experts from all over the world.

At the 3rd Conference held under the theme "History Education for Historical Reconciliation in East Asia," over two hundred history NGO activists, history educators and experts from more than 20 nations participated. They had chances to share their experience working at the front line of history and peace education.

Departing from the past practices of one-sided and one-dimensional education, the conference was a time spent seeking solution to historical conflicts in East Asia by closely examining history education and peace education from various perspectives, based on shared views.

On this occasion, many NGO activists, history educators and researchers who had only been communicating via e-mail and web pages could actually have chances to meet, discuss and converse with each other in person and become friends. These relations established through the international conference will lead to international solidarity.

During the Closing Ceremony held on August 22, the participants read and shared the declaration of the 3rd International NGOs Conference on History. Participants promised to practice the code of conduct written in the declaration in order to resolve historical conflicts and disputes taking place here and there. Let us meet again next year at the 4th Conference with new experiences to share.



The 3rd International NGOs Conference on History and Peace concludes in success. Words of appreciation

Following the 2nd International NGOs Conference on History and Peace held last October, it is my great pleasure to announce that the 3rd Conference was concluded with as great a success in August this year. I am keenly aware that the Conference would not have achieved such fruitful results without your enthusiastic participation and dedication. Taking this opportunity, I wish to convey my heartfelt appreciation to you for all your assistance in making this year's Conference so meaningful.

▶▶▶ A Letter of Thanks

Peace History Society Executive Officers (2009):

President:

Virginia S. Williams
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