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### Editorial

La *Revue Internationale de Langue, Littérature, Culture et Civilisation* (RILLiCC) est une revue à comité de lecture en phase d'indexation recommandée par le Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur (CAMES). Elle est la revue du Laboratoire de Recherche en Langues, Littérature, Culture et Civilisation Anglophones (LaReLLiCCA) dont elle publie les résultats des recherches en lien avec la recherche et la pédagogie sur des orientations innovantes et stimulantes à la vie et vision améliorées de l'académie et de la société. La revue accepte les textes qui cadrent avec des enjeux épistémologiques et des problématiques actuels pour être au rendez-vous de la contribution à la résolution des problèmes contemporains.

RILLiCC met en éveil son lectorat par rapport aux défis académiques et sociaux qui se posent en Afrique et dans le monde en matière de science littéraire et des crises éthiques. Il est établi que les difficultés du vivre-ensemble sont fondées sur le radicalisme et l'extrémisme violents. En effet, ces crises et manifestations ne sont que des effets des causes cachées dans l'imaginaire qu'il faut (re)modeler au grand bonheur collectif. Comme il convient de le noter ici, un grand défi se pose aux chercheurs qui se doivent aujourd'hui d'être conscients que la science littéraire n'est pas rétribuée à sa juste valeur quand elle se voit habillée sous leurs yeux du mythe d'Albatros ou d'un cymbale sonore. L'idée qui se cache malheureusement derrière cette mythologie est que la littérature ne semble pas contribuer efficacement à la résolution des problèmes de société comme les sciences exactes. Dire que la recherche a une valeur est une chose, le prouver en est une autre. La *Revue Internationale de Langue, Littérature, Culture et Civilisation* à travers les activités du LaReLLiCCA entend faire bénéficier à son lectorat et à sa société cible, les retombées d'une recherche appliquée.

Le comité spécialisé « Lettres et Sciences Humaines » du Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur (CAMES) recommande l'utilisation harmonisée des styles de rédaction et la présente revue s'inscrit dans cette logique directrice en adoptant le style APA.

L'orientation éditoriale de cette revue inscrit les résultats pragmatiques et novateurs des recherches sur fond social de médiation, d'inclusion et de réciprocité qui permettent de maîtriser les racines du mal et réaliser les objectifs du développement durable déclencheurs de paix partagée.

Lomé, le 20 octobre 2020.

Le directeur de publication,

Professeur Ataféï PEWISSI,

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### ***Ligne éditoriale***

**Volume :** La taille du manuscrit est comprise entre 4500 et 6000 mots.  
Format: papier A4, Police: Times New Roman, Taille: 11,5, Interligne 1,15.

### ***Ordre logique du texte***

Un article doit être un tout cohérent. Les différents éléments de la structure doivent faire un tout cohérent avec le titre. Ainsi, tout texte soumis pour publication doit comporter:

- ***un titre en caractère d'imprimerie*** ; il doit être expressif et d'actualité, et ne doit pas excéder 24 mots ;
- ***un résumé en anglais-français, anglais-allemand, ou anglais-espagnol*** selon la langue utilisée pour rédiger l'article. Se limiter exclusivement à objectif/problématique, cadre théorique et méthodologique, et résultats. Aucun de ces résumés ne devra dépasser 150 mots ;
- ***des mots clés en français, en anglais, en allemand et en espagnol*** : entre 5 et 7 mots clés ;
- ***une introduction*** (un aperçu historique sur le sujet ou revue de la littérature en bref, une problématique, un cadre théorique et méthodologique, et une structure du travail) en 600 mots au maximum ;
- ***un développement dont les différents axes sont titrés***. Il n'est autorisé que trois niveaux de titres. Pour le titrage, il est vivement recommandé d'utiliser les chiffres arabes ; les titres alphabétiques et alphanumériques ne sont pas acceptés ;
- ***une conclusion*** (rappel de la problématique, résumé très bref du travail réalisé, résultats obtenus, implémentation) en 400 mots au maximum ;
- ***liste des références*** : par ordre alphabétique des noms de familles des auteurs cités.

### **Références**

Il n'est fait mention dans la liste de références que des sources effectivement utilisées (citées, paraphrasées, résumées) dans le texte de l'auteur. Pour leur présentation, les normes du CAMES (NORCAMES) ou références intégrées sont exigées de tous les auteurs qui veulent faire publier leur texte dans la revue. Il est fait exigence aux auteurs de n'utiliser que la seule norme dans leur texte. Pour en savoir plus, consultez

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### **Présentation des notes référencées**

Le comité de rédaction exige les NORMCAMES (Initial du/des prénom(s) de l'auteur suivi du Nom de l'auteur, année, page). L'utilisation des notes de bas de pages n'intervient qu'à des fins d'explication complémentaire. La présentation des références en style métissé est formellement interdite.

### **La gestion des citations :**

**Longues citations :** Les citations de plus de quarante (40) mots sont considérées comme longues ; elles doivent être mises en retrait dans le texte en interligne simple.

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### **Résumé :**

- ✓ Pour A. Pewissi (2017), le Womanisme transcende les cloisons du genre.
- ✓ M. A. Ourso (2013, p. 12) trouve les voyelles qui débordent le cadre circonscrit comme des voyelles récalcitrantes.

### **Résumé ou paraphrase :**

- ✓ M. A. Ourso (2013, p. 12) trouve les voyelles qui débordent le cadre circonscrit comme des voyelles récalcitrantes.

### **Exemple de référence**

#### **Pour un livre**

COLLIN Hodgson Peter, 1988, *Dictionary of Government and Politics*, UK, Peter Collin Publishing.

#### **Pour un article tiré d'un ouvrage collectif**

GILL Women, 1998/1990, "Writing and Language: Making the Silence Speak," In Sheila Ruth, *Issues in Feminism: An Introduction to Women's Studies*, London, Mayfield Publishing Company, Fourth Edition, pp. 151-176.

#### **Utilisation de Ibid., op. cit, sic entre autres**

**Ibidem (Ibid.)** intervient à partir de la deuxième note d'une référence

source citée. Ibid. est suivi du numéro de page si elle est différente de référence mère dont elle est consécutive. Exemple : *ibid.*, ou *ibidem*, p. x.

**Op. cit.** signifie ‘la source pré-citée’. Il est utilisé quand, au lieu de deux références consécutives, une ou plusieurs sources sont intercalées. En ce moment, la deuxième des références consécutives exige l’usage de *op. cit.* suivi de la page si cette dernière diffère de la précédente.

### **Typographie**

-La *Revue Internationale de Langue, Littérature, Culture et Civilisation* interdit tout soulignement et toute mise en gras des caractères ou des portions de textes.

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### **Tableaux, schémas et illustrations**

Pour les textes contenant les tableaux, il est demandé aux auteurs de les numérotter en chiffres romains selon l’ordre de leur apparition dans le texte. Chaque tableau devra comporter un titre précis et une source propre. Par contre, les schémas et illustrations devront être numérotés en chiffres arabes et dans l’ordre d’apparition dans le texte.

La largeur des tableaux intégrés au travail doit être 10 cm maximum, format A4, orientation portrait.

### **Instruction et acceptation d’article**

Les dates de réception et d’acceptation et de publication des articles sont marquées, au niveau de chaque article. Deux (02) à trois (03) instructions sont obligatoires pour plus d’assurance de qualité.



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## **LITTERATURE**

# **American Female Leaders in Peacemaking: A Study of Jeannette Rankin, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and Hillary Clinton**

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## **Abstract**

This study explores the historical contributions of female diplomats in America, aiming to understand their distinct perspectives on conflict resolution and their impact on gender equality in diplomatic contexts. With J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton as focal points, the research explores their roles in maintaining peace amidst international tensions. The rationale behind this investigation lies in the need to recognize and analyze the impact of female leaders in diplomatic efforts. The objectives include examining their approaches to diplomacy and their influence on gender dynamics in politics. Employing a comprehensive literature review and qualitative data analysis involving interviews and archival research, this research highlights the contributions of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton to conflict resolution and gender equality, revealing strategies like coalition-building. Recommendations include increasing women's representation, implementing mentorship programs, and ensuring women's perspectives in policy-making to enhance political participation and equity.

**Key words:** Feminist leaders, Conflict resolution, Gender equality, Peace, Political participation.

## **Résumé**

Cette étude examine les contributions historiques des diplomates féminines en Amérique, cherchant à comprendre leurs perspectives distinctes sur la résolution des conflits et leur impact sur l'égalité des genres dans les contextes diplomatiques. En se concentrant sur J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick et H. Clinton, la recherche explore leurs rôles dans le maintien de la paix face aux tensions internationales. L'objectif est de reconnaître et d'analyser l'impact des femmes leaders dans les efforts diplomatiques. À travers une revue de littérature exhaustive et une analyse qualitative des données, incluant des entretiens et des recherches d'archives, cette étude met en lumière les contributions de ces femmes à la résolution des conflits et à l'égalité des genres, tout en révélant des

stratégies telles que la création de coalitions. Les recommandations incluent l'augmentation de la représentation des femmes, la mise en place de programmes de mentorat et l'inclusion de leurs perspectives dans l'élaboration des politiques.

**Mots clés :** Leaders féministes, Résolution des conflits, Égalité des sexes, Paix, Participation politique.

## **Introduction**

Throughout history, the realm of diplomacy has witnessed the emergence of notable female figures that have left an indelible mark on diplomacy, particularly in conflict resolution and gender equality. This study delves into the historical contributions of female diplomats in America, focusing on the distinct perspectives of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton. Their endeavors set against the backdrop of evolving international relations, have reshaped diplomatic discourse and challenged traditional gender roles in politics.

Recognizing and analyzing the pivotal role played by these female leaders in diplomatic efforts is crucial. By examining their approaches to diplomacy and their influence on gender dynamics in politics, this study seeks to illuminate their lasting impact on international relations. Despite their significant contributions, the roles and achievements of female diplomats remain understudied and underappreciated. This study addresses this gap by comprehensively examining the contributions of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton to conflict resolution and gender equality in diplomacy.

The purpose of this study is to explore the historical contributions of female diplomats in America, with a focus on their perspectives on conflict resolution and gender equality. By analyzing their strategies and influence, this research aims to provide insights that can inform future efforts to enhance women's participation in politics and diplomacy.

This study is guided by the following research questions and hypotheses:

- ✓ What distinct perspectives did J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton hold regarding conflict resolution and gender equality, and how did their diplomatic endeavors shape international relations?

**H1:** J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton held distinct perspectives on conflict resolution and gender equality, with each emphasizing different approaches to peace-building and international relations.

- ✓ What key roles did Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton play as decision-makers in international affairs, and how did they contribute to diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining peace on both national and international levels?

**H2:** The roles played by Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton as decision-makers in international affairs were significant, contributing to diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining peace both nationally and internationally.

- ✓ To what extent do the actions of female leaders align with the assumption that they will prioritize peaceful resolutions to conflicts, and how did their actions challenge traditional gender norms in politics?

**H3:** Female leaders, including Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton, demonstrated a commitment to prioritizing peaceful resolutions to conflicts, challenging traditional gender norms in politics by advocating for inclusive and collaborative approaches to diplomacy.

This study holds significance in providing a comprehensive understanding of the historical contributions of female diplomats to conflict resolution and gender equality. By highlighting their enduring legacy, this research seeks to inspire future generations of women leaders and inform policymaking aimed at promoting gender equity in diplomacy.

This study focuses specifically on the contributions of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton to American diplomacy and acknowledges limitations, including the availability of historical records and potential biases in historical interpretations.

The study is organized into several sections: the introduction covering the historical background, literature review, methodology, findings, discussion, and conclusion. Each section contributes to a comprehensive

analysis of the research topic, drawing on historical evidence and scholarly perspectives.

## **1. Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework of this study is grounded in feminist and Marxist theories, providing lenses to analyze the historical contributions and perspectives of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy.

**1.1. Feminist Theory:** Feminist theory offers insights into the experiences and struggles of women in positions of power, particularly in male-dominated fields such as diplomacy. By examining the gendered dynamics of leadership and decision-making, feminist theory highlights the ways in which women navigate and challenge patriarchal structures and norms (K. W. Crenshaw, 2013). In the context of this study, feminist theory illuminates the unique perspectives and approaches of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton in addressing conflicts and promoting gender equality in international relations.

**1. 2. Marxist Theory:** Marxist theory provides a framework for understanding the socio-economic and political factors that shape diplomatic endeavors and international relations. Through a Marxist lens, the study explores how power relations, class interests, and ideological influences intersect with gender dynamics in shaping diplomatic policies and practices (D. Harvey, 2005). By analyzing the historical context of female diplomacy within broader structures of capitalism and imperialism, Marxist theory reveals underlying tensions and contradictions inherent in peace-building efforts (M. Eagleton-Pierce, 2021).

By integrating feminist and Marxist theories, this study critically examines the historical contributions of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, considering the intersecting dynamics of gender, power, and ideology. This theoretical framework seeks to uncover the complexities of women's involvement in international relations and their potential to challenge and transform existing power structures.

## **2. Literature Review**

The critical literature review for this study delves into the historical contributions and perspectives of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, with a particular focus on J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton.

### **2.1. Historical Context of Female Diplomacy**

To comprehend the roles of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, it is imperative to explore the historical context in which they operated. Despite historical underrepresentation, notable figures like Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton have left enduring legacies in the realm of peace-building efforts (L. Jones and M. Maguire, 2021). Rankin, notably the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress, challenged prevailing notions of female political engagement by advocating for pacifism and non-interventionism (H. H. Alonso, 1989). Their groundbreaking contributions paved the way for subsequent generations of female diplomats to make strides in international relations.

### **2.2. Perspectives on Conflict Resolution and Gender Equality**

Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton each brought distinctive perspectives to conflict resolution and gender equality. Rankin's steadfast commitment to nonviolent solutions reflected her pacifist stance (Rankin). Kirkpatrick, during her tenure as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, emphasized the importance of a robust national defense alongside the promotion of human rights (P. Collier, 2012). Clinton, as Secretary of State, prioritized diplomacy and multilateralism, recognizing the interconnectedness of security and development issues ("Head of State" 1). Their diverse approaches highlight the complexity of diplomatic efforts in addressing global conflicts and advancing gender equality.

### **2.3. Impact on International Relations**

The diplomatic endeavors of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton had a profound impact on international relations. Their roles as decision-makers in international affairs shaped diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining peace on both national and international levels. By



advocating for inclusive and collaborative approaches to diplomacy, they challenged entrenched gender norms in politics and advanced the cause of women's rights globally (K. W. Schweizer and M. J. Schumann, 2008). Kirkpatrick's influential speech at the United Nations General Assembly in 1981 outlined her vision for a more assertive U.S. foreign policy, emphasizing democratic values and human rights (Kirkpatrick, 1981). Their contributions underscore the significance of female leadership in shaping global peace and security agendas.

## **2.4. Challenges and Opportunities**

Despite their contributions, female leaders in diplomacy continue to encounter challenges in achieving gender equality and overcoming systemic barriers to leadership. The persistent underrepresentation of women in positions of power remains a significant obstacle, restricting the diversity of perspectives in diplomatic decision-making (L. Sjoberg, 2008). However, the examples set by Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton serve as inspiration and provide opportunities for future generations of female leaders to leave their mark on the world stage (Britannica, 2023; H. Clinton, 2023; E. Gonzales, 2017). As Clinton famously stated, "Women's rights are human rights," underscoring the pivotal role of gender equality in realizing lasting peace and security (H. Clinton, 1995). Their experiences highlight the ongoing struggle for gender parity and the potential for transformative change in international relations.

In sum, this critical literature review underscores the historical significance of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, examining their perspectives, impact, challenges, and opportunities in shaping global peace and security. Through an analysis of the contributions of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton, this study aims to illuminate the evolving role of women in international relations and their potential to drive positive change on the world stage.

## **3. Methodology**

This qualitative research study employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing upon feminist and Marxist theories to analyze the historical context and experiences of female peace-makers, with a focus on J.

Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton. The methodology encompasses the following key components:

### **3.1. Research Design**

This study utilizes a historical research design to analyze the roles and perspectives of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy. Historical research allows for the examination of past events, actions, and decisions to understand their implications in contemporary contexts (J. W. Creswell, 2014).

### **3.2. Data Collection**

The primary data sources for this study include archival documents, speeches, biographies, and scholarly articles related to Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton. These sources provide valuable insights into the actions, decisions, and ideologies of the female leaders under investigation.

### **3.3. Sampling Strategy**

A purposive sampling strategy is employed to select relevant documents and sources that offer comprehensive coverage of the research topic. Documents are selected based on their relevance, credibility, and significance to the study (J. W. Creswell, 2014).

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

The data analysis process involves thematic analysis, which entails identifying patterns, themes, and recurring ideas within the collected documents (V. Braun & V. Clarke, 2006). Themes related to the perspectives, roles, and impact of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy are identified and analyzed.

### **3.5. Ethical Considerations**

Ethical considerations are paramount in historical research, particularly concerning the use of archival documents and biographical information. This study ensures the ethical handling of data by obtaining permissions where necessary and adhering to principles of academic integrity and confidentiality. This study employs a qualitative research approach and utilizes historical documents and sources to provide a comprehensive

analysis of the contributions and perspectives of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy.

#### **4. Results**

The results of this study shed light on the historical context, perspectives, and impacts of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, focusing on the contributions of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton in shaping international relations.

##### **4.1. History of Women's Political Participation in the U.S. and the Genesis of the Nineteenth Amendment**

In practical terms, political participation encompasses the lawful engagement of the public in various political proceedings, including elections, policy formulation, and civic activism. It signifies the active involvement of individuals in expressing their viewpoints, concerns, and preferences regarding governance and public policies. Within this framework, gender equality holds paramount significance, advocating for the equitable participation of women alongside men across all dimensions of political life and decision-making processes. This perspective underscores the need for inclusive political systems that afford women equal opportunities to contribute to policy formulation, hold public office, and shape governmental agendas. Such inclusivity fosters a democratic ethos wherein diverse voices, including those of women, are integral to the governance process, ensuring a more representative and equitable society (Women, 1979).

Women in the United States encountered significant hurdles in their pursuit of voting rights and full political participation. The feminist movement that burgeoned from 1848 articulated women's grievances and advocated for their individual rights, including property ownership, access to education, and suffrage. The seminal Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, marked the inception of a public demand for suffrage, which was perceived as a fundamental indicator of belonging to the political community, igniting the momentum for women's rights activism (Flexner, 2015).

Securing legal guarantees for American women's rights proved to be a formidable challenge, particularly concerning suffrage. Prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States

Constitution, suffragists endured numerous setbacks and had to adapt their strategies continuously. The Amendment, ratified in 1920, was a watershed moment, granting women the right to vote and significantly enhancing their participation in the political landscape. It represented the culmination of tireless efforts by generations of suffragist proponents, who tirelessly spoke, wrote, marched, campaigned, and engaged in civil disobedience throughout the mid-nineteenth century to advocate for this radical constitutional amendment (I. H. Harper, 1898).

The battle for women's suffrage was multifaceted, with organizations like the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), led by luminaries such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, petitioning Congress for suffrage rights. Concurrently, the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), spearheaded by figures like Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, also lobbied for women's voting rights in Washington, D.C., and the territories. Despite the legal arguments, including references to the 14th Amendment made by Victoria Woodhull, women faced numerous obstacles, including legal impediments and societal resistance (E. C. DuBois, 1999).

The ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 marked a monumental victory for women's rights, granting them not only the right to vote but also the opportunity to hold public offices. The equal participation of women in politics and government is indispensable for fostering robust communities and a vibrant democracy. It ensures that diverse perspectives and interests are represented, contributing to more inclusive and equitable governance systems wherein women and men can collectively strive to advance the common good in the realm of U.S. politics (S. Ware, 1981).

#### **4.2. Women, Republican Mothers and Political Peace Makers**

The transformation of women in U.S. politics from "second-class citizens" (S. M. Marilley, 1996, p.1) to full participants in the electorate marked a significant political shift. Within the American political landscape, the roles of the Republican mother and women as political peacemakers are deeply intertwined. This connection raises critical questions regarding gender dynamics and power relations, as women

globally have long fought for both political rights and inclusion in peace-building efforts (J. Steans, 2006, p.48).

Following the American Revolution, white women advanced a compelling argument for their need for education. However, their post-Revolution duties in the New Republic were largely defined by the concept of republican motherhood. As T. K. Wayne (2015, p.13) articulates, the ideology of the republican woman emphasized the vital role of married women and mothers in shaping the future of the nation through their influence on their husbands and children (S. Britton, 2016).

Central to the concept of Republican Motherhood was the idea that women were responsible for the early education of their sons, preparing them to become virtuous citizens of the United States. R. B. Bernstein (2009, p. 22) highlights the essential nature of this role, emphasizing the importance of women in instilling republican values in the next generation. Moreover, the integration of domesticity with political significance empowered women to transmit republican values and moral sensibilities to their children, thereby contributing to the broader project of nation-building (T.-I. Gizelis, 2011). This transition from Republican Motherhood to political leadership is exemplified by figures such as Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and H. Clinton, who demonstrated their capacity to navigate the political arena using dominant forces.

In the realm of conflict resolution, women have emerged as both caregivers and peace-builders. J. Rankin's stance against the U.S. entry into World War I exemplifies this dual role. Despite facing criticism for her decision, Rankin's refusal to support war reflected her commitment to peace and her belief in the inherent pacifism of women. All the same, Alice Paul advocated for women's empowerment as a means to prevent conflict, asserting that women's involvement in decision-making could mitigate the likelihood of war (W. Conkling, 2018, p. 202). This dichotomy underscores the diverse perspectives within women's political leadership and their varying approaches to conflict resolution. Overall, the experiences of prominent U.S. women leaders illustrate their capacity to address and resolve conflicts, highlighting the invaluable contributions of women to political and peace-building processes.

### **4.3. The Comparative Analysis of the Three Prominent Women Leaders**

Women in the United States faced daunting challenges in obtaining their voting rights and full political participation. The feminism that emerged from 1848 spoke of women's personal discontent and described their individual rights, including the right to own property, gain an education, and vote, as group achievements. The Woman's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, represented women's first public demand for suffrage, viewed as the key marker of membership in the political community, and marked the beginning of the movement for women's rights (T. K. Wayne, 2015, p.13).

Legally guaranteeing American women the right, the Nineteenth Amendment was difficult to win. Before attaining the right to vote or political involvement, American female suffragists endured numerous losses and frequently had to reconsider their winning strategy. The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified decades ago, granting women the right to vote. This Amendment was the key to gaining political rights and participation in the US decision-making system. Several generations of women suffragists proponents spoke, wrote, marched, campaigned, and conducted civil disobedience at the beginning of the mid-nineteenth century to obtain what many Americans considered a radical amendment in the constitution granting women the right to vote (R. B. Bernstein, 2009, p.22).

To illustrate the battles of the women's movement, in 1871, the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), formed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, petitioned Congress requesting suffrage rights for women. The following year, 1872, the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) founded by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson also petitioned Congress, advocating for women in Washington, DC, and the territories to be allowed to vote and hold office. Victoria Woodhull, based on her argument on the 14th Amendment, noticed that women already had the right to vote. Unfortunately, she was stopped from participating in the election, and several other women who attempted to vote were charged and arrested for illegally voting because they were female (Woerhle, 1995, p. 243). Finally, the Amendment was ratified in 1920 and granted

women the right to vote and hold office. The equal participation of women in politics and government is integral to building strong communities and a vibrant democracy in which women and men can strive to achieve in US politics (S. M. Marilley, 1996, p. 1).

#### **4.4. The Feminine Lost and Masculine Used by Political Female Leaders**

Over the past century, the landscape of women in politics has undergone significant transformation, catalyzed by the ratification of the 19th amendment to the US Constitution in 1920, which granted women the right to vote. However, many prominent female leaders in US politics have exhibited characteristics traditionally associated with masculinity, rather than embracing their feminine qualities. This divergence highlights the complexity of gender roles and expectations in politics. In the realm of US politics, many female leaders have displayed traits typically associated with masculinity, such as ambition, fearlessness, assertiveness, and competitiveness (Smith et al., 2021). These qualities have often been perceived as necessary for success in a male-dominated arena, leading women to adopt more masculine behavior patterns to navigate political environments effectively.

There exist two archetypes of women in politics: those who embody more traditionally feminine characteristics, prioritizing kindness and harmony, and those who adopt a more masculine approach, emphasizing ambition and assertiveness (L. Rohr, 2013). However, to achieve power and influence, women are often compelled to adopt masculine styles of behavior, sacrificing their femininity in the process (S. M. Davis, 2018).

One notable example of a female leader adopting a masculine approach is J. Kirkpatrick, who famously advocated for "making war to keep peace." Through her diplomatic initiatives and responses to international conflicts, Kirkpatrick demonstrated a highly assertive stance, reminiscent of traditional masculine leadership styles (Kirkpatrick, 2007). Similarly, H. Clinton's approach to foreign policy during her tenure as Secretary of State reflected a robust and assertive approach, particularly in response to events like the Arab Spring. Clinton's actions underscored the pressure faced by women in politics to conform to masculine norms of behavior to exert influence and authority (Clinton, 1995).

However, there are exceptions to this trend, such as J. Rankin, who embodied the archetype of the "Republican Mother." Throughout her terms in Congress, Rankin maintained a pacifist stance, opposing both America's entry into World War I and World War II (Rankin, 2013). Her principled stance against war highlighted the potential for female leaders to embrace their femininity while still wielding political influence. In conclusion, the phenomenon of women adopting masculine behavior in US politics underscores the complex interplay between gender roles and political power dynamics. While some female leaders have embraced traditionally masculine traits to succeed in politics, others have demonstrated the possibility of maintaining a feminine identity while exerting political influence.

## **5. Discussion of the Findings**

This section discusses the distinct perspectives and diplomatic endeavors of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton regarding conflict resolution and gender equality, examining their roles as decision-makers in international affairs and their contributions to maintaining peace on both national and international levels. Additionally, it explores the extent to which their actions aligned with the assumption of prioritizing peaceful resolutions to conflicts and challenged traditional gender norms in politics.

### **5.1. Distinct Perspectives on Conflict Resolution and Gender Equality**

In examining the distinct perspectives of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton on conflict resolution and gender equality, we observe nuanced differences shaped by their individual backgrounds and political contexts. Rankin's unwavering commitment to pacifism, as evidenced by her opposition to US involvement in World Wars, aligns with previous research highlighting her role as a pacifist and women's rights advocate (Rankin, 1880–1973). Conversely, Kirkpatrick's perspective, characterized by her famous concept of "Making War to Keep Peace," reflects a more assertive approach to international relations, consistent with her reputation as a staunch defender of US security interests (Kirkpatrick, 1981). Similarly, Clinton's foreign policy legacy,



documented in various sources such as "Head of State: Hillary Rodham Clinton's Foreign Policy Legacy," showcases a blend of diplomatic engagement and assertiveness, with a focus on women's rights as a cornerstone of global peace efforts (Clinton, 2013).

Comparing these findings with existing studies, scholars like L. Sjoberg (2008) have highlighted the norm of tradition in gender subordination, suggesting that women adopting assertive strategies in international relations may challenge traditional gender norms. Additionally, studies by P. Norris (2001) emphasize the importance of positive discrimination policies for women in achieving equal representation, which may influence their perspectives on conflict resolution and gender equality. The findings support Hypothesis 1, as each woman exhibited distinct perspectives on conflict resolution and gender equality. Rankin prioritized pacifism, Kirkpatrick favored assertive military intervention, while Clinton adopted a more nuanced approach.

## **5.2. Key Roles in International Affairs and Contributions to Diplomatic Efforts**

Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton played significant roles as decision-makers in international affairs, contributing to diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining peace on both national and international levels. Rankin's opposition to war, documented in historical accounts like "J. Rankin, America's Conscience" by N. Smith, underscores her role as a trailblazer for pacifism and women's rights (N. Smith, 2002). Kirkpatrick's tenure as US Ambassador to the UN during the peak of the Cold War era showcases her instrumental role in advancing American interests and navigating complex geopolitical challenges. Her handling of critical incidents like the Korean Air Lines Flight 007, illustrates her assertive approach to international relations (Kirkpatrick, 1981). Scholarly works such as "Political Woman: The Big Little Life of J. Kirkpatrick" by P. Collier highlight her influential impact as a decision-maker in international security (P. Collier, 2012). Additionally, research by S. Britton (2016) delves into Kirkpatrick's significant contributions to US security and foreign policy dynamics in Latin America, further emphasizing her enduring influence on global affairs.

Similarly, Clinton's diplomatic approach, characterized by a blend of championing women's rights alongside a pragmatic willingness to utilize military force, when necessary, underscores her nuanced decision-making capabilities (Harper, 1898). This multifaceted perspective resonates with research by D. Harvey (2005), which emphasizes the intricate nature of decision-making processes within political spheres. Existing studies, exemplified by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as emphasized by UN Women (1979), underscore the pivotal role of gender equality in political decision-making. This resonates deeply with the influential roles undertaken by Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton, highlighting the significance of their contributions in advancing gender parity and inclusive governance within international affairs.

By contextualizing these leaders' actions within the broader scope of existing literature, we gain a deeper appreciation for the complexities inherent in international diplomacy and the diverse approaches employed by female decision-makers in shaping global outcomes. The findings support Hypothesis 2, as Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton all played key roles in international affairs, contributing to diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining peace on both national and international levels.

### **5.3. Alignment with Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Challenging Gender Norms**

The actions of female leaders, including Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton, demonstrate a commitment to prioritizing peaceful resolutions to conflicts, challenging traditional gender norms in politics. Rankin's pacifist stance, evident in her opposition to war declarations, aligns with the ideals of peace-building, as discussed by T.-I. Gizelis (2011). Kirkpatrick's assertive approach, while seemingly contradicting traditional gender roles, challenges gender norms by showcasing women's capabilities in security and diplomacy, as analyzed in L. Sjoberg's work on gender subordination (L. Sjoberg, 2008). Clinton's advocacy for women's rights as a component of foreign policy, exemplified in her speeches and diplomatic endeavors, reflects a progressive stance that challenges traditional notions of women's roles in politics (Clinton, 1995).

Comparatively, studies by M. Eagleton-Pierce (2021) and D. Harvey (2005) on neoliberalism provide theoretical frameworks to understand the evolving role of women in politics, particularly in advocating for peace and gender equality. Additionally, historical accounts like DuBois' work on feminism and suffrage shed light on the historical context in which women like Rankin fought for their rights (E. C. DuBois, 1999). The findings partially support Hypothesis 3. While Rankin's and Kirkpatrick's actions align with challenging traditional gender norms in politics, Clinton's approach reflects a more nuanced stance that combines elements of challenging and adhering to gender norms. In summary, the findings of this study align with existing research in highlighting the diverse perspectives and contributions of female leaders to conflict resolution and gender equality. These insights contribute to a broader understanding of women's roles in politics and diplomacy, paving the way for further research and advocacy in this field.

## **6. Suggestions and Recommendations**

This chapter presents practical suggestions and recommendations derived from the study findings concerning the roles of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton in international affairs. These actionable proposals aim to enhance decision-making processes in diplomacy and promote gender equality in political leadership.

### **✓ Promoting Gender Equality in Political Leadership:**

- **Encourage Greater Representation:** Advocate for affirmative action policies and targeted initiatives to increase women's representation in political leadership roles.
- **Implement Mentorship Programs:** Establish mentorship programs to support aspiring female leaders and provide them with necessary skills and opportunities for advancement.

### **✓ Fostering Inclusive Decision-Making Processes:**

- **Create Platforms:** Develop platforms for dialogue and decision-making that incorporate diverse perspectives, including those of women and marginalized groups.

- Ensure Equal Access: Guarantee women equal access to decision-making bodies and empower them to contribute meaningfully to policy development and implementation.
- ✓ **Investing in Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution:**
  - Allocate Resources: Dedicate resources to peacebuilding efforts and conflict resolution mechanisms that prioritize women's participation and perspectives.
  - Support Initiatives: Promote initiatives that engage women as mediators, negotiators, and peacekeepers in resolving conflicts at local, national, and international levels.
- ✓ **Addressing Gender Stereotypes and Bias**
  - Raise Awareness: Conduct campaigns to raise awareness about gender stereotypes and biases that inhibit women's participation in politics and leadership roles.
  - Provide Training: Offer training and education to challenge unconscious biases and promote gender-sensitive approaches to governance and decision-making.
- ✓ **Enhancing Research and Data Collection:**
  - Conduct Further Research: Undertake research to better understand the barriers to women's political participation and leadership.
  - Collect Comprehensive Data: Gather data on the experiences and achievements of women leaders to inform evidence-based policymaking and advocacy efforts.
- ✓ **Supporting Women's Rights and Empowerment**
  - Strengthen Legal Frameworks: Enhance legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms to protect and promote women's rights, including their right to political participation and leadership.
  - Provide Support Services: Offer services and resources to empower women economically, socially, and politically, enabling them to overcome systemic barriers and discrimination.

### ✓ **Engaging Men as Allies and Partners**

- **Promote Male Engagement:** Encourage male involvement in advancing gender equality and women's rights, emphasizing the importance of allyship and collaboration.
- **Challenge Patriarchal Norms:** Motivate men to challenge patriarchal norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality, fostering a culture of respect and equality.

### ✓ **Building Strategic Partnerships and Collaborations**

- **Forge Partnerships:** Collaborate with governments, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector to amplify efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment.
- **Leverage International Networks:** Utilize international networks and alliances to exchange best practices, share resources, and advocate for policy reforms that advance women's rights globally.

By implementing these suggestions and recommendations, stakeholders can contribute to creating more inclusive, equitable, and peaceful societies where women are valued as equal partners in decision-making and leadership.

## **Conclusion**

This study meant to examine the roles of female leaders in conflict resolution and diplomacy, focusing specifically on the perspectives and contributions of J. Rankin, J. Kirkpatrick, and H. Clinton. Motivated by the historical underrepresentation of women in diplomatic and peacebuilding efforts, this research explored the impact of female leadership in international relations.

A qualitative research methodology was employed, encompassing a thorough literature review, archival analysis, and thematic examination of speeches, writings, and historical records related to Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton. Primary sources such as speeches, interviews, and official documents, along with secondary sources like scholarly articles,

biographies, and historical accounts, served as the data collection instruments.

The findings unveiled diverse approaches to conflict resolution and gender equality among Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton. J. Rankin's commitment to pacifism evidenced by her opposition to US involvement in World Wars I and II, aligns with early feminist and peace activism in the United States. Her defiance of traditional gender norms in politics, demonstrated through her votes against war declarations in Congress, reflects the influence of organizations like the Women's Peace Party and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

In contrast, J. Kirkpatrick advocated for assertive diplomacy, epitomized by her stance of "making war to keep peace" during her tenure as US Ambassador to the UN, challenging conventional notions of feminine leadership. H. Clinton's foreign policy legacy represents a multifaceted approach to conflict resolution, emphasizing women's rights as human rights while also engaging in military interventions like those in Libya and Iraq. Simply put, while Rankin emphasized pacifism and non-interventionism, Kirkpatrick advocated for a more assertive and interventionist stance, and Clinton prioritized women's rights and human security in diplomacy. Despite these discrepancies, all three leaders made significant contributions to diplomatic endeavors aimed at upholding peace on both national and international fronts.

Expanding on the findings, the study suggests several recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. These include the necessity for greater acknowledgment and support for the roles of female leaders in peacebuilding and diplomacy, the integration of gender perspectives into conflict resolution strategies, and the promotion of women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes.

Looking forward, numerous avenues for future research in this domain are identified. Potential studies could delve into the impact of female leadership on conflict prevention and resolution outcomes, explore the intersectionality of gender, race, and class in shaping women's experiences in diplomacy, and scrutinize the role of women's networks and coalitions in fostering peace and security. Furthermore, comparative analyses of female leaders from various cultural and political

backgrounds could offer valuable insights into the efficacy of diverse leadership styles in tackling global challenges.

Overall, the study illuminates the diverse perspectives and approaches of Rankin, Kirkpatrick, and Clinton towards conflict resolution and diplomacy. By contextualizing their actions within broader historical, ideological, and geopolitical frameworks, the research contributes to a nuanced understanding of the roles and contributions of female leaders in shaping international relations.

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