

# Peace Studies Section

NEWSLETTER *December 2001*

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**ESSAYS ON SEP 11**

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**Editor's Introduction**

**Sean Byrne**  
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When people first saw photos of our world from the perspective of astronauts, it became very apparent that the “blue planet” is an interdependent world. From outer space, there are no artificial boundaries separating peoples who live in a holistic global ecology. However, following the September 11 attacks, it seems as if our global wholeness is crumbling, decaying, and exhausting itself while something new yet still indistinct is emerging from the rubble of the Twin Towers and the Pentagon.

This newsletter includes two commentaries on recent events by section members. First, Mohammed Abu-Nimer urges the U.S. and Europe to go beyond simplistic and divisive interpretations of September 11. He examines the views of Osama bin Laden and his followers and

provides a set of recommendations for a response. Importantly, he indicates how prospects for peace can be grounded in Muslim perspectives as articulated by a significant group of scholars, clergy, and citizen diplomats. Next, Volker Franke analyzes the multiple ways in which the American flag has been interpreted symbolically and used in different ways at different historical moments.

As John Paul Lederach (“Quo Vadis” [www3.nd.edu/~krocinst/sept11/ledquo.html](http://www3.nd.edu/~krocinst/sept11/ledquo.html)) recently stated, the peoples of our planet need to create a “horizon of interdependence” to build “global and local relationships among our richly diverse peoples” in the knowledge that global security necessitates a paradigm shift away from Realpolitik and toward a systemic knowledge and perception that the well-being of all communities is interconnected and interdependent.

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Shuttle astronaut Salman Al-Saud of Saudi Arabia described his experience traveling in space with other astronauts: “The first day, we pointed to our countries. The third day, we pointed to our continents. By the fifth day, we were aware of only one Earth.”

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*Another Voice  
against the War*

**Mohammed Abu-Nimer**  
*American University*

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The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in the United States on September 11, 2001, was a horrible act and everyone should agree that there is no religious or political motivation that justifies such a crime. The loss in human life is tremendous and causing innocent people to live in fear and danger is also a crime. Those who did this act are criminals and deserve to be identified and punished to bring some justice to the victims. The amount of planning that went into this act indicates that they are not “mentally ill,” but that they have thought it through and had every intention to hurt civilians as well as military personnel.

In addition, the horrible attack has triggered, as expected, a wave of prejudice, stereotypes, and discriminatory acts against Muslims around the world. Many people have reverted to their misperceptions and instead of seeking objective information about Islam and their Muslim communities, they have formulated their positions based on their ignorance, fear, and rage.

We know from history and science that when a person makes a decision under such circumstances or feelings, it is most likely that this decision is uninformed, irrational, and will bring further violence. Thus, declaring war one day after the attack is a major policy mistake, as well as engaging the entire world in the fever of war. Rallying people by beating the drums of war will only produce further ignorance, dehumanization, and victimhood. So let us look at the possible reactions and examine the options.

The questions for us in the U.S. and around the world—this is not only a matter that concerns the U.S., but I believe it will eventually draw the entire international community—are: How do we react? Here we have to think of our target and purpose (I am using military terms as it seems to fit the general mode).

Going after the individuals who aided this action and their alleged leader Osama bin Laden, and bringing them to

international or American justice institutions is a matter that can and should be accomplished. It requires time, patience, competent intelligence forces, and careful diplomatic pressure on several governments in the region. Such an approach will send a message of law and order to the entire world. It also will undermine and denounce the violence that the perpetrators used in their heinous act. To punish this group of international criminals by using international or domestic law creates a clear moral distinction between those who support this form of violence and terrorism, and those who are committed to justice.

The other available option is to go after “governments and people” who supported or “harbored” bin Laden—to use President Bush’s terms. Based on the current speculations, American officials and their strategic analysts are hinting towards a road that leads to Baghdad or Kabul, or both.

Although the public and political debate of using nuclear weapons against these countries or people surfaced in the U.S. for two days after the attack, it was quickly dismissed on moral as well as tactical bases. So we assume that there will be no nuclear attacks. Since then, the debate has narrowed between using ground troops or massive bombardments or both. All of these methods are intended to culminate in a massive force, sending an undisputable aggressive response that aims to satisfy the need and desire for retaliation and revenge (some call it justice); assure American citizens that they are still in control; and eliminate the groups responsible for the terrorist action. I do not dispute the goals stated above, but I believe the use of massive violence to accomplish them will be proven to be a historic mistake.

Let us assume that the U.S. took this path and bombarded Afghanistan (it seems that troops, airplanes, and the entire U.S. and European countries’ war machine is fully prepared and waiting for a signal from its political leadership). What are the likely results of this retaliation? Probably thousands of Afghani citizens will be killed. Millions—mainly poor, because the wealthy members of the Taliban regime can afford to hide and escape these attacks—will be displaced (10,000 Afghani refugees have already fled their homes fearful of U.S.

strikes, in addition to two million Afghani refugees in Iran). Several Afghani cities and towns will be destroyed again (they have been destroyed twice already, once by the Soviet invasion and the second by the ongoing civil war). So American missiles will only turn the existing rubble upside down.

Consider the impact of the above massive attack on a country that, as a result of the 20 years war, has 500,000 Afghani disabled orphans, where one of every four children dies before the age of five, and the infant and maternal death rate are the second highest in the world. Life expectancy in Afghanistan is 43 years (compared to 76 years in the U.S.), only 12 percent of the population have access to safe drinking water, and only 15 percent of the women and 30 percent of the men can read. The average annual income is 300 U.S. dollars (United Nation report, 1998).

Considering the above reality, it is irrational to act or even think that a massive air or ground assault on the Afghani people and their infrastructure (almost non-existent) will win a war against a well organized and vastly spread-out international network of criminals and terrorists.

The above scenario not only will certainly fail to prevent further attacks on U.S. targets at home or verseas, but it might contribute to the escalation and sophistication of such international violence (imagine that the attackers had chemical or biological weapons). The killing of bin Laden and his followers in a massive attack will give the chance to another person to lead his cause and maybe with a more successful campaign to recruit popular support. We have already observed a significant mass mobilization in Pakistan opposing the use of Pakistani land and air space to attack Afghanistan. Iran has registered its opposition to such attacks on Afghanistan and closed its borders (Iran views an attack on the Taliban as a threat to its security). I also imagine that many Islamic countries will follow once a massive number of Muslims begin opposing the invasion or set of attacks of Afghanis.

Even if the retaliation will succeed in removing bin Laden and those who “harbor” him, this will be only a partial resolution of the problem. Without dealing with the root causes of the conflict

between U.S. and European governments' policies and the interest of millions of Muslims around the world (whom bin Laden "claims" to speak for) we cannot eradicate terrorism or be secure in any parts of the world anymore. No country can be hermetically sealed, no nation can be 100 percent, 24 hours, seven days a week alert. In addition, the amount of resources that we are going to invest in security arrangements are enormous and will be a burden on every economy.

I am not suggesting that security arrangements should be neglected or that we should have no new restriction on public safety by closer a monitoring of international movements of such perpetrators. However, it should be clear that more intelligence forces and policing will only create a false sense of security.

Considering the above assumption and facts, Americans, Europeans, and other industrial nations who support U.S. policy in Middle East and other Muslim countries should ask themselves: Why did the U.S. become a target? What is the larger political context of this criminal act? What is the message? And how is it being perceived by people in the Middle East and Islamic world?

For groups and individuals who are privileged by living in denial and disconnection from the suffering of communities in the southern hemisphere, recognizing their connectedness and the implications of their countries' policies on other people in the rest of the world is a major step. Thus, when I began raising these questions (since the evening of September 12), American media correspondents and interviewers interrupted the message and some were quite upset and aggressive.

I began receiving hate messages via email. It is very understandable that people are angry and have feelings of revenge and rage after such a horrible tragedy. But it is different when such feelings are expressed over and over again (even after the phase of immediate shock and rage) and deployed to dehumanize and contribute to the denial that "we" who live in industrial nations have done anything wrong or bear no responsibility for the existence of people around the world who are willing to commit such a crime against us. It is even more dangerous when the narra-

tives and feelings of rage and retaliation are fed by political leaders, religious figures, and media experts. Five days after the horrible action we—Americans—are fully wrapped in the flags and beating the drums of war and revenge.

This argument provides no justification to the horrendous criminal act or reduces the need for grief, sympathy with, and a sense of victimhood among all the families and individuals who lost their lives or relatives and friends. On the contrary, the argument is made to prevent such acts in the future.

However, sadly and unfortunately, the American and European response to the terrorist action will be (as previous ones were) without any consideration of the larger contextual questions. Thus it will be blind, lacking purpose, and ineffective. Policy makers and their constituencies once again will miss the opportunity for transforming their attitudes and behaviors in dealing with the "other." "We" will continue to feed each other the myth that "we" are "good" and "virtuous," while "they" are evil and inhuman. This might be true when we manage to target and pinpoint our hatred to a small group of the hundreds who are willing to join bin Laden in committing international crime. However, when we expand this generalization to include seven million Muslims in the U.S. and the one billion Muslims around the globe (one fifth of the world), this type of attitude and belief can itself become criminal, extremely dangerous, and mainly based on ignorance. This time, we have to ask why?

I was not surprised this week to discover that among 200–300 people that I spoke to in the two days after the attack, there were only two or three individuals who could even think of the demands and claims of bin Laden or similar groups in the Muslim world. So if you wonder about the explicit and declared motivations of groups such as bin Laden here are the main ones:

1. Clear the U.S. and European military and security presence from Saudi Arabia (the land of Medina and Mecca—the holiest places for Muslims).
2. Stop U.S. intervention in the affairs of the Muslim countries in which dictatorial regimes are supported and trained in effective methods to control

their people. These corrupt Kingdoms and regimes are maintained by the U.S. military and security forces.

3. End the historical support to Israel's occupation of Palestine. Stop American aid and weapons from being used to kill Palestinians who fight for their homeland.

4. Stop U.S. and western culture from imposing its norms, values, and its global secularism and consumerism on Islamic societies. Such cultural and social invasions are diverting Muslims from their faith and identity.

5. Stop U.S. occupation of and sanctions against Iraq. Bring an end to the suffering of the Iraqi people who have been bombarded by U.S. and European armies for the last ten years with the compliance of the Arab and Muslim regimes. Among Muslims it is often mentioned that seven times the amount of bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, in the Second World War have been dropped on Iraq.

The above are the main claims that bin Laden's campaign has been using for the last ten years in recruiting supporter among Muslim communities. He and other groups have mobilized their supporters by repeating these claims and by manipulating Islamic religion and history to justify their actions. The above demands and reasons are fertile soil for not only the creation and operation of marginal groups such as bin Laden, but also have provided a solid and wider base for mobilization for other "fundamentalist" movements in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, etc.

I am sure that everyone knows (as my students guessed after looking at these list of demands) that if not a majority, at least half of Muslim and Arab people (I deliberately excluded political regimes) support such claims or a variation of them.

Without realizing that the above claims are the context for bin Laden's effective campaign, this conflict cannot be resolved. So what do we do? How can the U.S. address these issues? I think that reviewing U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East with an eye to address these concerns is the most effective way to prevent future bin Ladens from emerging or even mobilizing a significant number of followers.

The preventive policy of investing and facilitating genuine economic, social, and cultural developments of Muslim and Middle Eastern communities is the only guarantee that radicalism such as bin Laden's will not grow and find popular support. The basic change necessary is to transform existing international economic, political, and social development policies of the World Bank, U.S., and European countries from a policy that focuses on maintaining dictatorship regimes and corrupt elites into a policy that emphasizes civil liberties, human rights, and dignified and empowering development strategies. Providing equitable and fair aid to these communities is the only long-term guarantee of international and domestic security. U.S. and European governments cannot continue to support regimes that kill and suppress any voice for freedom and justice because they insure the supply of resources to the west. Further, the industrial west must stop aiding radical groups when it is deemed to be in their interest; the U.S. supported the Mujahidin's movement in Afghanistan and supported Saddam against Iran in 1980s.

Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—the main thorn in the Middle East and in the relationship between western countries and Islamic countries—is essential. Granting the Palestinians their right to self-determination and an independent state with a dignified set of arrangements, without compromising the need of Israelis and Palestinians for security, is certainly possible. Every Muslim believes that the U.S. and European governments, if they want, are capable of placing enough pressure on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and allow Palestinians to live in freedom. This might not be a totally accurate belief, however it is derived from the fact that such governments act as suppliers of weapons and protectors of Israeli interests and policies in every international setting; the recent decision to pull out of the conference on anti-Racism in South Africa is a prime example of such policy.

Also, bring an end to the inhuman sanctions and bombardments of the Iraqi people and the violation of its territorial integrity. This policy has been viewed by Muslims around the world as a primary

example of a double standard and Western hypocrisy.

I can go on and on with the many changes that need to take place in order to address the above grievances of Muslims in dealing with U.S. and European policies. However, a good start would be with the recognition and acknowledgment that there is a problem and that those who live in the Western Hemisphere and their governments have a lot to do with it.

Thus, the appropriate and effective reaction to this attack on U.S. super-power symbols is not to launch a mighty massive violent attack on civilians or governments of barely subsisting countries. Rather, it is to act as a genuine leader of the world and take responsibility for the past foreign policy mistakes and address the root causes of the deep-rooted conflict.

An additional grave mistake is being committed by political leaders, media experts, and the general public who keep talking about "Muslim killers," "Islamic Jihadist," "Islamic Barbaric groups," "crusaders war against these international terrorists"—as stated by Bush Sunday evening. These terms are being used in the American media to highlight the religious identity of the perpetrators. When people do not separate the religious identity of these criminals from Islam as a religion, culture, and society, they play into the hands and serve the objectives of the perpetrators of this attack.

When Timothy McVeigh destroyed the federal building in Oklahoma, people in the U.S. or around the world did not highlight his religious affiliation and target people of the same color, race, religion, or even ideology. Muslims are afraid to leave their houses and have shut their businesses in America and Europe out of fear of being harassed and attacked because of their Islamic faith or in some cases because they look different (Indians and Southeast Asians were also attacked in public). Such behaviors are exactly the outcome that bin Laden and other groups seek. Polarization, intolerance of differences, and blind violence and hatred against "the other" are the type of feelings that feed the mode of war. Thus, framing the conflict and this act as a conflict between religions will only feed into bin Laden's arguments and fuel his ability to mobi-

lize more support for his actions among persecuted, oppressed, and voiceless Muslim communities.

Finally, Islam is a religion of peace and submission to God. It teaches its followers tolerance and respect of differences. Nevertheless, I think it is important to respond to those who still have doubts about the fact that such criminal acts are not accepted and illegitimate in Islam. It is true that Islam, like Christianity and other religions, has a set of principles and beliefs that followers can interpret as a base for using force or violence in dealing with their enemies.

However, the use of force as instructed by the Prophet and the Qur'an (Islamic Holy Book) should be limited and used only under certain and specific circumstances (such as when Muslims are prevented from practicing their faith). Islam unequivocally prohibits attacking civilians, destroying property, and mistreating prisoners. The Prophet, the Holy Book, and the Khalifas (the first four religious and political leaders who led the Muslims after the Prophet died) spoke clearly against such methods. The fact that there have been many groups who violated such teachings does not make the violent methods legitimate or acceptable to the majority of the population, and certainly not to be associated with the religion itself.

In addition to the "just and restricted war" arguments in Islam, there are hundreds of examples from Islamic history and religion that illustrate nonviolent and restrained methods in which Muslims resolved their internal as well external conflicts. In fact, myself and other scholars and practitioners of peacebuilding have been practicing, as well as advocating, the need for a comprehensive reinterpretation of the Qur'anic message from a liberation theology perspective. Such a perspective not only totally denounces the use of violence internally and externally, but advocates an approach for resistance and struggle to achieve social and political justice.

This group of Muslim writers includes Farid Isack from South Africa, Abdul Aziz Said (an American Syrian), Jawdat Said (a Syrian religious scholar), Khalid Khishtainy (an Islamic scholar and writer), and Khalis Jalabi (a Saudi physician). The events of last week and the current reactions provide an addi-

tional proof for the need for this type of nonviolent mobilization not only among the Muslims, but among all humans. Maybe we can finally begin to learn and practice how to resolve our conflicts without destroying each other's lives.

### *Rally around the Flag...*

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People around the globe were glued to the television, watching in stunned disbelief, as hijacked airplanes struck the twin towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. The dust had not yet settled over New York City when rescue workers planted an American flag atop the rubble and draped another one over the still smoldering ruins of the Pentagon's west wing. On this terrifying day, the world not only witnessed utter destruction but also the indestructible spirit of a people: Americans from all strands of life united in their immediate commitment to help the innocent victims of the attacks and their families, in their unwavering determination to preserve freedom, protect liberty, and defend the American dream, and in their resolve to bring to justice the perpetrators of this heinous crime. On that terrible September morning, our images associated with the star-spangled banner's famous line, "And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, gave proof thro' the night, that our flag was still there," were changed forever.

In his response following President Bush's address to the joint session of Congress on September 20, Senate-Minority leader Trent Lott (R-MS) warned the American public that "some people say maybe we're waving the red, white and blue—the flag—too much: on our cars, on our homes, in our businesses and in our schools." But, he continued, "it's not just about the flag. It's about those that died. It's about those that are going to fight for freedom and to stop this reign of terror. It's one way we can embrace those that have gone and those that are going to do the right thing."

Certainly America needs to come together to heal and, eventually, to move on. Certainly, the flag symbolizes the unity of a country and the shared sorrow

and grief of a people. It certainly is both heart-wrenching and soul-warming to see Americans pay respect to the many innocent victims of this terrorist tragedy. It certainly is also important to show steadfast support to the many heroes who have rescued victims, who are now clearing the debris, and who eventually will rebuild America.

The flag symbolizes these most admirable qualities of America and its people. But the flag also symbolizes a darker, less cherished side of the American dream. In our attempts to move on, we must be aware of all sentiments that are invoked by the American flag and what it symbolizes. The line between compassion for others, a dedication to preserving freedom and liberty, and blind patriotism combined with feelings of "national" superiority is indeed thin, as recent attacks on Arab-Americans and Muslim citizens have so violently demonstrated.

The war against terrorism is not a "clash of civilizations," as the infamous argument of Harvard political scientist Samuel Huntington would make us believe. Terrorism does not pit one civilization against another, as terrorists are anything but civilized. The fight against terrorism is not an "us-versus-them" crusade that puts the members of the Western and the members of the Islamic-Confucian civilizations on opposing ends of Huntington's imaginary battlefield. The fight against terrorism is an "us-versus-them" struggle nonetheless: a struggle of the members of all peace-loving secular and religious communities around the globe against those who seek to impose their political demands through the use of violent means without any regard for the sanctity of human life.

Much of what we are hearing from pundits and politicians since the attacks indicates that we are at the brink of a war against terrorism. Much of the rhetoric used by members of the Bush Administration and by many political analysts resembles the rhetoric of the Cold War when the White House tirelessly invoked patriotic feelings to mobilize Americans in support of its efforts to contain communism. Reflecting on his decision to step up U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Lyndon Johnson explained to a reporter, "I can arouse a great mass of people with a very simple kind of appeal. I can wrap

the flag around this policy, and use patriotism as a club to silence the critics."

In 1964, the American public and the Congress overwhelmingly supported Johnson's escalation of the war in Vietnam. By the late 1960s, however, a large number of Americans, war veterans and concerned citizens alike, were burning American flags and destroying their passports to demonstrate against the senselessness of the war. The American flag symbolized all of those sentiments.

In 1945, America freed Europe from oppression and totalitarianism. For those prisoners who had been lucky enough to survive Dachau, Auschwitz, or any other concentration camp, the American flag represented hope and liberation. Most ordinary Germans, many of whom had suffered quietly under the Nazi regime, welcomed American soldiers with open arms and heralded the American flag as a sign of freedom. In 1948, under the Marshall Plan, America initiated the speedy economic, social, and political recovery of a devastated nation and enabled Germany to become a respected member of the international community of peace loving nations. For this Germans will be eternally grateful. By the early 1980s, however, for many Europeans the American flag had become a symbol for the escalating threat of nuclear war. Hundreds of thousands of Germans and citizens of other European nations took to the streets in protest of what they considered America's strategy of "might makes right." Again, the American flag symbolized all of those sentiments.

Bin Laden's view of America is almost the mirror opposite of America's view of itself and of him. Bin Laden and his followers are convinced that they are fighting a just war against American "terrorism," which they believe has led to the stationing of U.S. forces in Saudi-Arabia (an "occupation" of the holy land in bin Laden's eyes), the "starving" of a million Iraqi children as a result of economic sanctions following the Gulf War, the withholding of arms from Bosnian Muslims in their fight against Christian Serbs, and the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II. The American flag has come to symbolize those sentiments as well.

Don't get me wrong: Nothing can ever justify the unspeakable terror

inflicted on so many innocent victims. But in order to fight terrorism effectively, we must understand its motivations and devise truly global strategies to prevent and deter further acts of terrorism and to punish those responsible for committing or sponsoring terrorism. The fight against terrorism should not be merely a patriotic fight to defend American ideals and values, but it must be a global fight of all peaceful nations against individuals, groups and, if necessary, states that undermine the ideals that bind humanity together.

The international coalition President Bush set out to form in the fight against terrorism, if truly international, cannot operate under the banner of the American flag. The dilemma is clear: invoking the flag as a quasi-universal symbol of suffering and for rallying the public behind America's goal, to "bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies," excludes non-Americans, individuals and states alike. The danger is inherent. The "us-versus-them" fight against terrorism, if fought under the American flag, implies another differentiation: "us," those for whom the flag symbolizes America versus "us" (or is it "them?") those who join the fight against terrorism but are not American.

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon took more than 6,400 innocent lives, but those who lost their lives were citizens of over 60 nations. Invoking the flag as the sole symbol of suffering in the aftermath of September 11 negates non-Americans their rightful feelings of sorrow, grief, and anger. No international coalition can be sustained as long as the terrorist acts of September 11 are merely viewed as an "attack on America" or a "war on America," as so many cable networks suggest atop red, white, and blue banners waving across the bottom of American television screens.

Terrorists are fanatics, no doubt. But terrorists are not, as many commentators have incorrectly pointed out, irrational. Treating terrorism as simply irrational—another "us" (rational) versus "them" (irrational) dichotomy—prevents us from understanding the reasons that underlie the tragic events of September 11. Simplistic categorizations will inform simplistic policies. But terrorism has become sophisticated enough to threaten

even the most sophisticated societies. Unless we understand its underlying rationality, we cannot succeed in eliminating its threat potential. We need policies that go beyond an updated version of massive retaliation. As *The Economist* in its September 22 issue so poignantly noted, "If simply killing terrorists were enough, Israel would by now be the safest country on earth."

To many Americans the flag provides comfort, a sense of belonging, and a signal that life must go on. This is important as the shockwaves of the September attack still ripple through our lives and tear on the fabric of American society. But let us not forget that this is not all the flag stands for.

### CHAIR'S MESSAGE— ISA Convention 2002 New Elections

**Alice Ackermann**  
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The 43rd ISA Annual Convention will be held at the New Orleans Marriott, March 24–27, 2002. Please note that in order for your name to appear on the final program you must pre-register for the conference by January 11, 2002. You may register via the web at [www.isanet.org/neworleans/register/html](http://www.isanet.org/neworleans/register/html)

Hotel rooms are quickly disappearing at the New Orleans Marriott so the ISA conference organizers have secured additional hotels. It is still necessary to register as soon as possible since it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain accommodations at reasonable rates.

As in previous years, the Peace Studies Section is holding its reception with several other Sections, including ENMISA, IL, IO, ACUNS, and CISSA. The reception will take place on Tuesday, March 26, from 6:30 to 8 pm. Oxford University Press and Lynne Rienner Press have kindly agreed to make a contribution to our reception and they will also be co-sponsors.

I also encourage all PSS members to attend the business meeting which will be held on Sunday, March 24, from 5:45–6:45 pm. We will inaugurate our new PSS chair and three new executive committee members.

Please note that ballots to elect a new chair and three new executive committee members will go out four weeks prior to the annual convention. It is important that you participate in the elections and return the ballots as soon as they are received in order to allow for the vote count prior to the convention.

I hope to see you all at the ISA convention and look forward to meeting you at the business meeting and/or the reception.

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## JOB OPENINGS

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY  
DOMINGUEZ HILLS

**Associate or Full Professor**

**Behavioral Science Graduate Program**

Tenure-track appointment. Doctorate required in one of the social sciences or a closely related field. Prepared to teach in and coordinate the Program. Knowledge of one or more among family, organizational, labor, public policy, and international conflict management. Knowledge of a broad range of theoretical approaches to understanding conflict. Practical knowledge of arbitration, mediation, or negotiation. Demonstrated record of or potential for excellent teaching and scholarship. Applicants should indicate what aspects of conflict management most interest them, both with regard to

teaching and to scholarship. For the rank of Full Professor, experience administering graduate programs.

Applicants should submit letter of interest, CV, unofficial graduate transcripts (if doctorate was received after December 1996), the phone number and the postal and email addresses of three people willing to provide references.

CSUDH is strongly committed to achieving excellence through intellectual diversity. AA/EEO.

Review of applications will begin January 28, 2002, and continue until the position is filled. To apply for further information, address: David Churchman, Behavioral Science Graduate Program, California State University Dominguez Hills, 1000 E. Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

**Assistant Professor**

**Globalization and Violence**

The Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University announces a search for a tenure-track faculty position at the level of assistant professor to support its new initiative on "Globalization and Violence." This initiative seeks to develop theory and research to address the complex relationship between globalization and conflict processes, and help generate more effective conflict prevention and resolution.

ICAR seeks a faculty member capable of researching the politics of economic processes that generate relationships of interdependence within the global community, and that contribute both to increased polarization and increased collaboration.

This position will carry responsibility for the development of courses that address politico-economic structures and processes related to terrorism, post-conflict reconstruction, polarization across religious, ethnic, and racial lines, and tensions among the "north/south" divide. While ICAR is a graduate institute, offering the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in conflict analysis and resolution, this position may carry responsibility for teaching a course on globalization at the undergraduate level.

This position will also carry responsibility for anchoring a research agenda on globalization and conflict, and working collaboratively with ICAR's community of interdisciplinary faculty and students. This position will also carry responsibility for grant writing to support research activities.

ICAR is a degree-granting center consisting of scholars and practitioners from diverse disciplines and professional backgrounds. Members of the Institute are devoted to the study and resolution of deeply rooted social conflicts at all levels of society and in diverse cultural and institutional settings. George Mason University is a comprehensive national doctoral institution located within 15 miles from Washington, D.C.

Applicants must have had their Ph.D. degree conferred before the beginning of the Fall 2002 term (August 2002). Those with a record of publication and successful grant-writing are especially welcome to apply. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. Review of applications will begin immediately, and interviews will be scheduled before the end of the calendar year. Applicants should send a letter of application, including names and contact information for three potential referees, CV, and examples of research and publications to Professor Richard E. Rubenstein, Chair, ICAR Search Committee, 4260 Chain Bridge Road, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

MACALESTER COLLEGE

**Assistant or Associate Professor**

**International Human Rights**

The International Studies Program seeks to appoint a tenure-track Assistant or Associate Professor in International Human Rights. A vibrant interdisciplinary program at the heart of the College's mission, Macalester's International Studies Program approaches a broad range of questions from fully global or transnational perspectives. Successful candidates will be able to engage one or more of the sociological, political, economic, religious, legal, philosophical or other interdisciplinary dimensions of human rights, examining conventions, practices, discourses, and cultural varia-

tions. Candidates will be expected to consider issues of national, ethnic, gender, and racial identity formation in fragmented societies alongside more traditional questions such as the relationship of individuals to the state. A global perspective is essential, and within the global perspective, we seek candidates able to participate in our Latin American; Asian; or Russian, Central and East European studies programs. We have a special interest in candidates from the last-mentioned field.

The teaching load is five courses ranging from introductory to advanced. All Macalester faculty work closely with students and contribute to the mutual enrichment of international and area studies and the broader intellectual life of the College.

The appointment begins September 1, 2002. For fullest consideration, applications must be received by November 15, 2001. Initial applications consist of a detailed introductory letter and CV only, to: Margaret Beagle, International Studies Program, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105.

NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

**Assistant Professor**

**Peace and Conflict Resolution**

The Department of Conflict Analysis and Resolution within the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at NSU invites applications for assistant professor in peace and conflict resolution to begin July 1, 2002. Responsibilities include teaching and research, advising and mentoring master's and doctoral students, and participating in School and University governance.

Qualifications: Ph.D. in a related discipline required (ABDs will be considered if degree is completed no later than April 2002); record of teaching; and research excellence. Practitioner experience and program development skills highly desired. Applicants should also have competence in such areas as quantitative research, research methodology, research design, negotiation, or public policy.

Send or email a letter of application, CV, writing samples, course syllabi, teaching evaluations, and the names of

three references to: Conflict Analysis and Resolution Faculty Search Committee (Position # 999068), Nova Southeastern University, Office of Human Resources, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314. Email in MSWord or Word/Note Pad format to [nsujobs@nova.edu](mailto:nsujobs@nova.edu).

[www.nova.edu/shss/index.html](http://www.nova.edu/shss/index.html)

NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

**Visiting Assistant Professor  
Conflict Resolution and Social  
Sciences/Humanities**

The Department of Conflict Analysis and Resolution within the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at NSU invites applications for assistant professor in peace and conflict resolution to begin July 1, 2002. Responsibilities include teaching and research, advising and mentoring master's and doctoral students, and participating in School and University governance.

Qualifications: Ph.D. in a related discipline required (ABDs will be considered if degree is completed no later than April 2002); record of teaching; and research excellence. Quantitative methodology experience/skills highly desired. Applicants should also have competence in such areas as research methodology, research design, negotiation, or public policy.

Send or email a letter of application, CV, writing samples, course syllabi, teaching evaluations, and the names of three references to: Conflict Analysis and Resolution Faculty Search Committee (Position # 999068.) Nova Southeastern University, Office of Human Resources, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314. Email in MSWord or Word/Note Pad format to [nsujobs@nova.edu](mailto:nsujobs@nova.edu).

[www.nova.edu/shss/index.html](http://www.nova.edu/shss/index.html)

ROYAL ROADS UNIVERSITY

**Core Faculty Member  
Conflict Analysis and Management**

The Peace and Conflict Studies Division seeks applications for the position of Core Faculty Member. This full-time faculty member will play a key role in the delivery of the Master of Arts program in Conflict Analysis and Management. This interdisciplinary program is

focused on theoretical and applied approaches to the system level management of large inter-group and organizational conflict in a variety of domestic and international settings. It stresses a holistic, cross-cultural approach to dispute resolution with a special, though not exclusive, emphasis on the Pacific Basin. The program does not focus on interpersonal conflict management.

The successful applicant will have demonstrated teaching excellence at the graduate level and an ability to work as a team member within an interdisciplinary competency-based curriculum.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. in conflict resolution or related field with a broad theoretical understanding of social conflict extending beyond the interpersonal level, strong applied skills at the organizational, community and/or international level, and experience in curriculum design and development. Postgraduate teaching and applied training experience using simulations, role-plays, and structured exercises is essential.

International and Canadian work experience in the field would be an asset. Knowledge of action-research, computer literacy, and a familiarity with distance education would also be beneficial.

Royal Roads University offers a comprehensive compensation package, with starting salary based on qualifications and experience. This is an initial three-year appointment with further five-year contracts provided subject to performance and program needs. RRU is an equal opportunity employer, committed to the principle of equity in employment. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply, however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority consideration.

If you are sending your application via e-mail, please ensure that your electronic file is saved in Word 7.0 or text format. Note: While RRU values all applications we receive, only those candidates short-listed for further consideration will be contacted. Please forward cover letter and CV by February 15, 2002 to: Dr. J.A. Bayer, Dean, Peace and Conflict Studies Division, Royal Roads University, 2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, BC V9B 5Y2

Tel: (250) 391-2654

Fax: (250) 391-2608

[ruconflict@royalroads.ca](mailto:ruconflict@royalroads.ca)

SABANCI UNIVERSITY

**Two Faculty Positions  
International Conflict Resolution**

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sabancı University, an English-speaking private university in Istanbul, Turkey, invites applications and/or nominations for two faculty positions in International Conflict Resolution.

Qualifications for the positions are as follows:

1. Ph.D. in Conflict Resolution or social psychology with a special focus on the role of identity, ethnicity, and culture in regional and international conflicts and attempts to resolve those conflicts.

2. Ph.D. in Conflict Resolution or International Relations with a special emphasis on the role of international organizations, regimes, and the structure of international conflict.

Both candidates are expected to have strong theoretical and research skills as well as a record of successful teaching. Duties for both positions include teaching two courses per semester on the graduate and undergraduate levels and conducting publishable research.

Sabancı University encourages interdisciplinary teaching and research by specialists in all areas. Prospective faculty in Conflict Analysis and Resolution are expected to work closely with other specialists in the social sciences as well as management sciences.

Applicants need to include a CV, brief statement of research and teaching goals, and three letters of recommendation to Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sabancı University, Orhanlı, 81474 Tuzla, İstanbul, Turkey. All materials should be received no later than February 15, 2002.

For further information please contact: Nimet Beriker, Program Coordinator, Conflict Analysis and Resolution Program.

Tel: 90-(0216) 483 92 45

Fax: 90-(0216) 483 92 50

[beriker@sabanciuniv.edu](mailto:beriker@sabanciuniv.edu)

SALISBURY UNIVERSITY

**Assistant Professor**

**Conflict Resolution**

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position in conflict resolution at the Assistant Professor level. Duties involve teaching four courses in conflict analysis/dispute resolution per semester.

We are considering candidates with Ph.D.'s conferred by conflict resolution programs and candidates with Ph.D.'s or other equivalent terminal degrees in traditional disciplines (sociology, political science, law/mediation) whose major area of concentration is in conflict resolution.

Teaching responsibilities begin Fall 2002. Review of applications will begin December 15, 2001, and continue until the position is filled. Please send a CV and letter of intent describing training, teaching interests, and other qualifications, to Chair, Conflict Resolution Search Committee, Department of Sociology, Salisbury University, 1101 Camden Avenue, Salisbury, MD 21801-6860. Our employment goals include creating a workforce from a variety of back-grounds and experience that will strengthen the values of a diverse university community. It is the policy of this institution to provide equal employment and educational opportunities without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, handicap, or sexual orientation. AA/EOE.

**GRANTS, AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS**

**USIP Solicited Grant Competition**

**Deadline: March 1, 2002**

The U.S. Institute of Peace offers support for research, education, pilot projects and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution through its Solicited Grants Program.

Grants may be provided to non-profit organizations, public institutions, and individuals (both U.S. and foreign) including institutions of secondary, post-secondary, and community education; public and private education, training,

or research institutions; libraries; and public departments and agencies. The grant period is one to two years with most awards falling between \$25,000 and \$45,000.

The topics for this competition are:  
 (a) strategic non-violent conflict;  
 (b) the Middle East and South Asia; and  
 (c) training related to conflict management skills with an international focus.

For application materials, contact USIP, Grant Program, Spring 2002 Solicited Grants, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036.

Tel: 1-202-429-3842

Fax: 1-202-429-6063.

[grant\\_program@usip.org](mailto:grant_program@usip.org)

[www.usip.org/grants.html](http://www.usip.org/grants.html)

**Otto Klineberg Intercultural and International Relations Award**

**Deadline: February 1, 2002**

This \$1,000 award will be given to the best paper or article on intercultural or international relations. Originality of the contribution, whether theoretical or empirical, will be given special weight. The competition, sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, is open to both members and non-members. Graduate students are urged to submit papers.

To apply, submit five copies of the paper including contact information for all authors to: SPSSI, Otto Klineberg Award, PO Box 34646, Washington, DC, 20043-4646.

Tel: (202) 216-9332

Fax: (202) 216-9360

[spssi@spssi.org](mailto:spssi@spssi.org)

[www.spssi.org](http://www.spssi.org)

**Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program**

**Deadline: April 1, 2002**

The National Endowment for Democracy is pleased to announce the establishment of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program to enable democracy activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to deepen their understanding of and enhance their ability to promote democracy. Reagan-Fascell Fellows will be in residence at the International Forum for Democratic Studies, the research and

publications arm of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), located in Washington, DC.

The International Forum hosts 12-15 fellows per year for three to ten months each. Each fellow will receive a monthly stipend for living expenses plus health insurance and reimbursement for travel to and from Washington, DC. Stipend levels range from a minimum of \$3,500/month to a maximum of \$7,500/month, taking into account the fellow's previous annual income, level of experience, and the cost of living in Washington, DC. Limited funds may be available for travel within the U.S.

Applicants for Reagan-Fascell fellowships must choose between two tracks: a practitioner track (typically three to five months) to improve strategies and techniques for building democracy and to exchange information with counterparts in the United States; and a research and writing track (typically five to ten months) to conduct original research for publication.

The Reagan-Fascell fellowship program is intended primarily to support practitioners and scholars from new and aspiring democracies. Distinguished scholars from the United States and other established democracies are also eligible to apply. Practitioners are expected to have substantial experience working to promote democracy.

Applicants who will focus on research and writing are expected to have a Ph.D. or, for non-academics, to have published in an area of expertise. The program is not designed to support students working toward a degree.

Applications should be sent by air mail as well as by email to the address below and should consist of the following materials:

- Eight copies of a 5-10 page description of the proposed project to be carried out while in Washington, DC. Those choosing the practitioner track should: (1) describe the work that they have been doing to advance democracy; (2) explain what they hope to accomplish through the fellowship, identifying a feasible fellowship project that takes into account the specific resources that they would draw on and the activities they

would undertake; (3) provide a preliminary outline of the fellowship product (short article, policy memorandum, etc.); and (4) discuss how the fellowship will strengthen their ability to conduct their work and contribute to the more effective promotion of democracy in their country or region. Those choosing the research and writing track should: (1) discuss how their project will advance public understanding of the theory or practice of democracy; (2) briefly describe how the proposed research relates to or extends existing literature on the subject; (3) indicate how a fellowship at the International Forum in Washington, DC, will facilitate this research; and (4) provide a preliminary description of the proposed written product (article, monograph, or book).

- An indication of the preferred starting date and desired duration of fellowship
- Eight copies of a detailed CV or resume
- Three letters of reference

The deadline for fellowships beginning in Fall 2002 is April 1, 2002, although applicants are encouraged to submit their materials earlier. Notification will be late June 2002.

For more information, contact: Kristin Helz, Program Assistant, Fellowship Programs, International Forum for Democratic Studies, National Endowment for Democracy, 1101 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

Tel: (202) 293-0300  
 Fax: (202) 293-0258  
[kristin@ned.org](mailto:kristin@ned.org)  
[www.ned.org](http://www.ned.org)  
[www.ned.org/forum/fellowship\\_program.html](http://www.ned.org/forum/fellowship_program.html)

## COURSES AND NEW PROGRAMS

Summer University  
**Central European University**  
**Deadline: January 15, 2002**

The Summer University (SUN) is an academic program for university teachers, researchers, administrators, and professionals. It offers a series of intensive two-, three-, or four-week courses in the

social sciences and humanities to encourage and promote regional academic cooperation and curriculum development by drawing together young faculty in lectures, seminars, and workshops. The number of participants is limited to 25.

The Summer University will be held July 1 through August 2, 2002, in Budapest, Hungary. For more information and applications forms, contact: CEU, Summer University Office, 1051 Budapest, Nádor u. 9, Hungary.

Tel: 36-1-327-3811  
 Fax: 36-1-327-3124.  
[summer@ceu.hu](mailto:summer@ceu.hu)  
[www.ceu.hu/sun/sunindx.html](http://www.ceu.hu/sun/sunindx.html)

Transnationalization and Regionalization since the 18th Century

**Centre for Advanced Studies  
 University of Leipzig**

**Deadline: December 31, 2001**

The program is open to Ph.D. candidates in the humanities and social sciences. The regular length of the program is three years, yet “sandwich” participation of 6 to 12 months is possible. Working languages are English and German. The program is co-funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the German Science Foundation (DFG). DAAD accepts fellowship applications by program participants from abroad for initially 10–12 months with the possibility of prolongation of up to 42 months.

Applications should include:

- (1) letter of application, (2) dissertation outline (10–15 pages) with a half-page summary, (3) CV, (4) copies of B.A. and M.A. degrees, (5) two letters of recommendations, (6) information regarding former stays in Germany (dates, funding, degrees, etc.).

Applications can be sent to: Stefan Troebst, Professor of East European Cultural Studies and Spokesperson of the International Ph.D. Programme “Transnationalization and Regionalization since the 18th Century,” Zentrum fuer Hoehere Studien der Universitaet Leipzig Bruehl 34-50, D-04109 Leipzig, Germany.

[troebst@rz.uni-leipzig.de](mailto:troebst@rz.uni-leipzig.de)  
[www.uni-leipzig.de/gwzo](http://www.uni-leipzig.de/gwzo)

## EVENTS AND CONFERENCES

**March 9–10, 2002**

Peaceful Conflict Transformation: The TRANSCEND Approach

**Ft. Lauderdale, Florida**

This will be intensive workshop with Johan Galtung—Professor of Peace Studies and Director, TRANSCEND: A Peace and Development Network—will be sponsored by the Department of Conflict Analysis and Resolution at Nova Southeastern University.

This workshop is recommended for anyone interested in helping parties in a conflict transform them nonviolently, at the personal, group, and international levels. It should be of interest to faculty and students from a wide range of disciplines, business leaders, teachers, members of international organizations and NGOs, journalists, psychologists, family therapists and social workers.

This workshop aims to provide participants with an introduction to the TRANSCEND method of conflict transformation by peaceful means, based on 40 years of research and practice. Conflicts can rarely be “resolved” in the sense that they completely disappear, but they can be transformed from being fought with violent means to being conducted by peaceful means. In that sense, conflicts can have a constructive function in helping bring about desirable change.

The workshop format will be highly interactive, with a combination of lectures, facilitated discussions and exercises in small groups. Participants are invited to contribute case studies from their own experience.

**Workshop Objectives:** Participants will learn to analyze conflicts and design methods of intervention that help reduce violence. Toward this end, the following topics will be covered:

- Methods of mapping conflict formations
- Introduction to diagnosis (sources of a conflict), prognosis (likely trends without intervention) and therapy (proposed interventions to reduce violence)
- Principles of dialogue and negotiation as methods of conflict transforma-

tion; the psychology of the dialogue process

- Distinctions among direct, structural and cultural violence
- Sensitivity to cultural differences in conflict transformation
- Development of empathy with the parties involved, and creativity to discover mutually acceptable outcomes
- Conflict work as a profession; a code of ethics

The following publication will be distributed (included in registration): *Conflict Transformation by Peaceful Means (the TRANSCEND Method), A Manual Prepared for the United Nations Disaster Management Training Program* (192 pages) by Johan Galtung

TRANSCEND is a peace and development network of invited scholars-practitioners doing action/training/research/dissemination within 20 programs, based on 40 years experience.

[www.transcend.org](http://www.transcend.org)

For more information on the workshop, contact: Sean Byrne or Natasha Marinoff, Department of Conflict Analysis and Resolution, Nova Southeastern University.

Tel: (800) 262-7978, Ext. 3057

[sjbyrne@nova.edu](mailto:sjbyrne@nova.edu)

[www.nova.edu/shss/index.html](http://www.nova.edu/shss/index.html)

#### **May 11–12, 2002**

Reconstruction, Transnationalism, and the Changing Politics of the Middle East and North Africa  
**Cairo, Egypt**

Fifteen scholars will be invited to this workshop to explore the issues of the reconstruction of war-torn societies and the (re)establishment of the modernist territorial nation-state as they relate to the Middle East/North Africa region. Particular attention will be given to regional challenges and to the ongoing series on reconstruction. Limited funding opportunities are available for participants residing in the Middle East North Africa region.

The conference is sponsored by The Reconstruction of War-Torn Communities in the Middle East and Africa (RWCMEA) Initiative, Middle East Awards for Population and Social Sciences, and the Institute for Gender

and Women Studies (IGWS) at the American University in Cairo.

To apply, submit a 500–750 word abstract. Deadlines are January 1, 2002, (abstract), and April 1, 2002, (paper).

Contact Ibrahim Elnur, Coordinator, RWCMEA, American University in Cairo, 113, Sharia Kasr El Aini, Cairo, 11511, Egypt.

Tel: 20-2-794-2964

Fax: 20-2-795-7565

[rwcmea@yahoo.com](mailto:rwcmea@yahoo.com)

[www.aucegypt.edu/rwcmea](http://www.aucegypt.edu/rwcmea)

#### **June 4–9, 2002**

Nationalism, Identities, and Regional Cooperation: Compatibilities and Incompatibilities

#### **Forli, Italy**

This will be the first international convention in Europe for experts on nationalism, identity, and regional cooperation of Central Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and the Balkans. The convention is sponsored by Centro per l'Europa Centro-Orientale e Balcanica (CECOB) and the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN).

Contact: Marcella Del Vecchio, CECOB, Training and Research Department, Corso della Repubblica, 88/a 47100, Forli, Italy.

Tel: 39-0543-36-304

Fax: 39-0543-377-088

[Eurobalk@spbo.waib.it](mailto:Eurobalk@spbo.waib.it)

[www.eurobalk.net](http://www.eurobalk.net)

#### **June 4–11, 2002**

The Alchemy of Peacebuilding: Integrating Spiritual Vision and Active Citizenship

#### **Dubrovnik, Croatia**

This conference aims to: develop a manifesto for a "Practice of Peace;" define a "New Activism" that links spiritual consciousness with responsible citizenship; and explore war and peace in the contexts of historical cycles, culture, gender, race, economics, beliefs, spirituality, propaganda, and scapegoating.

Topics and speakers include: Essential Peace Practices: Tools for Transforming Conflict (Angeles Arrien); The Enemy Face to Face: Recognizing the Shadow (Sam Keen); A Study in Visual

Literacy: Understanding Propaganda (Sam Keen); Partnership and Dominator Models in Systemic Terms (Riane Eisler); Gender and Cultural Transformation (Riane Eisler and David Loye); Gender Reconciliation Workshop (Will Keepin and Molly Dwyer); The New Political Compass: Cultural Creatives as a Source for Social and Political Change (Paul Ray); Learning to Leap: Personal and Spiritual Aspects of Creating a Wisdom Culture (Sherry Anderson). Organization: Praxis Peace Institute co-sponsored with The Institute of Noetic Sciences, Fetzer Institute, Desa (Dubrovnik, Croatia), and Fractal (Belgrade, Yugoslavia).

Registration deadlines are March 1, 2002, and April 1, 2002. Costs range from \$1,350–\$1,850 (including accommodation, breakfast and dinner, and in-country transportation).

Contact: Praxis Peace Institute, PO Box 523, Sonoma, CA 95476.

Tel: 1-707-939-2973

Fax: 1-707-939-6720

[praxispeace@aol.com](mailto:praxispeace@aol.com)

[www.praxispeace.org](http://www.praxispeace.org)

#### **July 21–26, 2002**

Gendered Worlds: Gains and Challenges

#### **Kampala, Uganda**

The theme of this eighth international interdisciplinary congress on women provides an opportunity for a broad reflection on the state of women and gender issues taking stock of achievements, challenges, and opportunities. It enables discussions focused on both differences and similarities and offers positive pointers for future action for gender equity and equality.

The program sub-themes have been carefully selected to ensure special focus on the African perspective, young voices, celebrating multiculturalism and diversity, and North-South perspectives. Topics will include: women, peace, and conflict; gendering politics and governance; gender, law, and human rights; and women's movements: activism and conceptual developments.

The conference is sponsored by the Department of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University.

Registration deadlines are March 30, 2002, (early registration) and after April 1, 2002, (late registration). Early registration costs US \$175 (international delegates), \$100 (Ugandan delegates), and \$50 (students). Late registration costs US \$225 (international delegates), \$150 (Ugandan delegates), and \$75 (students). Registration forms are available on the website.

Contact: The Coordinator, Women's Worlds 2002, Department of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University, PO Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda.

Tel: 256-41-531-484

Fax: 256-41-543-539

[wgs@mak.ac.ug](mailto:wgs@mak.ac.ug)

[gendermu@swiftuganda.com](mailto:gendermu@swiftuganda.com)

[www.makere.ac.ug/womenstudies](http://www.makere.ac.ug/womenstudies)

### **October 16–19, 2002**

Citizens, Nations, and Cultures: Transatlantic Perspectives

#### **Maastricht, The Netherlands**

This conference, sponsored by The Maastricht Center for Transatlantic Studies, will broadly explore what "transatlantic" means for the people of Africa, the Americas, and Europe. More specifically, the conference will address three interlocking dimensions of the transatlantic experience. Firstly, it will consider the lessons of the dynamics of transatlantic relations. Secondly, the conference will examine the transatlantic experience as a focus of enquiry. Finally, the conference will ask what we can learn by the comparative experiences on the different sides of the Atlantic.

To apply, submit a 300–400 word abstract. Electronic submissions will be accepted in MSWord or plain text format. While contributions from any discipline are welcome, all papers must have the transatlantic relationship as the underlying theme. The application deadline is February 28, 2002.

Contact: Neil Wynn or Andrew Thompson, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Glamorgan, Treforest, Rhondda Cynon Taff, CF37 1DL, United Kingdom.

[nawynn@glam.ac.uk](mailto:nawynn@glam.ac.uk)

[www.cmsu.edu/mcts](http://www.cmsu.edu/mcts)

## **CALL FOR PAPERS, NEW JOURNALS**

### **Conflict Security and Development**

*Conflict, Security and Development* is a new, independent academic journal published three times per year by the Centre for Defence Studies at King's College London.

While a number of journals cover issues and themes relating to conflict, security and development, none of them are dedicated solely to examining the relationship between security policy and development and to bridging related disciplines. Not only does this journal aim to fill this vacuum with fresh, objective and intellectually provocative research, but it also offers an interactive forum for the cross-fertilization of ideas and perspectives, and for reasoned and rigorous debate between the northern and southern hemispheres.

Each issue contains a combination of extended theoretical and conceptual articles, operational and regional case studies, and concise opinion pieces to establish connections between security-sector issues and areas of associated activity, such as peacekeeping and human rights. The journal's target audience ranges from opinion shapers, research analysts and media representatives, to international organizations, think tanks and government and academic departments that recognize the intellectual and policy challenges posed by the new security agenda.

Individual articles and a complete version of the inaugural issue can be downloaded free of charge in PDF format.

[rick.jones@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:rick.jones@kcl.ac.uk)

<http://csdg.kcl.ac.uk>

### **The Global Review of Ethnopolitics**

*The Global Review of Ethnopolitics* is a new authoritative peer-reviewed online journal that will establish a forum for serious debate and exchange on one of the phenomena that had a decisive impact during the last decades of the 20th century and will continue to be of great importance in the new millennium.

The journal will give a voice to established as well as younger researchers and analysts from academic as well as practitioner backgrounds. We will publish original work of the highest quality in the field of ethnopolitics with methodological approaches covering mainly the disciplines of political science and international relations and taking primarily a contemporary, current affairs perspective.

The journal aims to maintain a fair balance between theoretical analyses and case studies both of comparative as well as singular nature, covering all geographic areas. The major focus will be on the analysis, management, settlement, and prevention of ethnic conflicts; minority rights; group identity; the intersection of identity group formations and politics; minority and majority nationalisms in the context of democratization; and the security and stability of states and regions as they are affected by any of the above issues. Particular attention will be devoted to the growing importance of international influences on ethnopolitics. Such influences include external diplomatic or military intervention as well as the increasing impact of globalization on ethnic identities and their political expressions.

Subscription is free of charge. The journal will be published four times a year in March, June, September, and December.

Within the scope of journal identified above, we invite the submission of original papers (6,000–8,000 words), research notes (2,000–4,000 words), review essays (3,000–4,000 words) and book reviews (800–1,000 words). A detailed style guide can be found at our website.

All submissions should be emailed as attachment to [S.Wolff@bath.ac.uk](mailto:S.Wolff@bath.ac.uk) AND [K.Cordell@plymouth.ac.uk](mailto:K.Cordell@plymouth.ac.uk).  
[www.ethnopolitics.org](http://www.ethnopolitics.org)

### **Journal of Genocide Research**

*The Journal of Genocide Research* seeks to promote an interdisciplinary and comparative approach to the study of genocide. Genocide has reared its head numerous times throughout the twentieth century. Genocidal thought and action

have found many opportunities to assault targeted groups and endanger their existence. These repeated attempts at annihilation pose some of the more perplexing questions of the modern age warranting systematic, scholarly investigation. The *Journal of Genocide Research* is devoted exclusively to focusing on this troublesome phenomenon that promises to re-occur well into the 21st century.

The *Journal of Genocide Research* is designed to serve as an international forum for a broad spectrum of scholars: theologians, philosophers, jurists, moralists, ethicists, political scientists and, of course, historians. Given the contemporary resurgence of extreme ethnic conflict throughout the world, the *Journal of Genocide Research* allots considerable space to this potentially genocidal danger as well as to the serious problems it poses politicians, diplomats and policy makers who seek to predict and prevent genocide.

The *Journal of Genocide Research* places considerable emphasis on three areas to further genocide research: theory, methodology and the comparative approach. There is still much to explore about the psychology and logic of genocidal thinking and the motives underlying genocidal behavior. Scholarly tools employed in unraveling all aspects of genocide still need considerable honing and creative application. Employment of comparison as a primary way of clarifying problems of genocide has a long way to go as the tendency to examine genocides in isolation is still much too prevalent. One direction in which the *Journal of Genocide Research* steers is towards discouraging studies of individual genocides in isolation from other incidents of genocide in the belief that specificity is best attained via the recognition of differences and similarities.

The Journal editor—Henry R. Huttenbach, The City College of the City University of New York—welcomes original submissions that seek to advance the study of genocide. Please submit three copies of your paper, along with a computer disk copy. Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper only. Notes should be in the form of double-space endnotes at

the end of the manuscript. All papers are refereed by at least two leading scholars.

Submit manuscripts to: Henry R. Huttenbach, Department of History, The City College of the City University of New York, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031.

For subscriptions, contact:

[rachelp@tandf.co.uk](mailto:rachelp@tandf.co.uk)

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals>

### Perspectives on European Politics and Society

“The new journal *Perspectives on European Politics and Society* addresses a large audience of readers—academics, politicians, lawyers, etc.—who are looking for sound knowledge on social changes in Europe” —Wlodek Wesolowski, Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

“European politics and contemporary history is relatively under-served by journals at present, so this new venture is greatly to be welcomed” —Professor A.C.Hepburn, University of Sunderland

With the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there are new opportunities to exchange ideas and engage in scholarly debates with academics in the newly emerging democracies of Post-Communist Europe. But ten years after the collapse there is still surprisingly very little academic exchange between scholars in the East and the West. A primary aim of this new journal, therefore, is to bridge the academic gap that still exists between these two communities.

The journal is published electronically only. You can subscribe either through Brill directly or through your subscription agent. Internet access is needed to be able to read the articles.

In the Netherlands, contact: Brill Customer Service, PO Box 9000, 2300 PA Leiden.

Tel: 31 (0) 71-53-53-566 (toll-free)

Fax: 31 (0) 71-53-17-532

[cs@brill.nl](mailto:cs@brill.nl)

In the U.S., contact: Brill Customer Service, 112 Water Street, Suite 400, Boston, MA 02109.

Tel: (800) 962-4406 (toll-free)

Fax: (617) 263-2324

[cs@brill.com](mailto:cs@brill.com)

[www.brill.nl](http://www.brill.nl)

## WEBSITES AND OTHER RESOURCES

### Civil War, Crime, and Violence Conference Papers Online

The World Bank's project on civil war, crime, and violence has held three substantial conferences in three different countries last summer:

- May 2001 Civil Wars & Post-Conflict Transitions, Irvine, CA
- June 2001 Identifying Wars: Systematic Conflict Research and Its Utility in Conflict Resolution and Prevention, Uppsala, Sweden
- June 2001 Economics and Politics of Civil War: Launching a Case Study Project, Oslo, Norway

For those who couldn't attend, the papers of all of them are available on websites; in all there are more 60 papers. The easiest way to get to them is to use the links on the World Bank website: <http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict/>. On the initial page on the left-hand side, under “Resources,” they are listed by date, discreetly called “Workshops.”

See also: [www.crimesofwar.org](http://www.crimesofwar.org)

### Conversations about Our Post-September 11 World: A Guide to Family Dialogue

This new dialogue guide is a response to the question that the Public Conversations Project has been addressing for the past few months: When extended families gather for the holidays, how will they discuss the events of September 11 and the potentially polarizing issues associated with that day and its aftermath?

Contact: Public Conversations Project, 46 Kondazian Street, Watertown, MA 02472-2832.

Tel: (617) 923-1216

Fax: (617) 923-1216

[info@publicconversations.org](mailto:info@publicconversations.org)

[www.publicconversations.org](http://www.publicconversations.org)

### Military Expenditure and Arms Transfer Data

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has finished its Yearbook. Some of the latest basic data on military expenditure and arms transfers can be found at:

[www.sipri.se](http://www.sipri.se). ■