

Peace Studies Section

NEWSLETTER *December 2003*



Peace
Studies
Section
Officers

CHAIRPERSON

- **Alice Ackermann**
Term: 2002–2004
George Marshall Center for
Security Studies, Germany
ackermann@marshallcenter.org

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

- **John Groom**
Term: 2002–2004
University of Kent, UK
A.J.R.Groom@ukc.ac.uk
- **Ho-Won Jeong**
Term: 2003–2005
George Mason University, USA
hwjeong@sof1.gmu.edu
- **Wendy Lambourne**
Term: 2003–2005
University of Sydney, Australia
wendy.lambourne@social.usyd.edu.au
- **Jessica Senehi** *newsletter editor*
Term: 2002–2003
Nova Southeastern University, USA
senehij@umanitoba.ca
- **Indra de Soysa**
Term: 2002–2004
Center for Development Research,
Germany
idesoys@uni-bonn.de
- **Dan Wessner**
Term: 2003–2005
Bluffton College, USA
wessner@bluffton.edu

45th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE March 17–20, 2004

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"Hegemony and Its Discontents"

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**Le Centre Sheraton
Montréal, Canada**
**To register or for more
information see :**

www.isanet.org/montreal/

*** PLEASE NOTE ***
**Peace Studies Section
Business Meeting
Friday, March 19
5:45 to 6:30 pm, Suite 720**

CONTENTS

- Call for Papers by PSS Section
Conference Chair** *Janie
Leatherman* — p 1
- Editor's Introduction** — p 1
- Minutes of PSS Meeting** — p 2
- "Booknotes": Interviews with Louis
Kriesberg and Anna Snyder on
recent book projects** — p 2
- Op-Ed: "The Fog of War"** *Dennis
J. D. Sandole* — p 3
- Recent Publications** — p 5
- Job Openings** — p 6
- Center for the Study of Intelligence
and Wisdom** — p 6
- Websites and Other Resources** — p 7

Editor's Introduction

Jessica Senehi | senehi@nova.edu

At the recent business meeting at the '02 conference, I asked for some discussion regarding how the newsletter could be most useful to PSS members.

Dennis Sandole suggested profiling the research people are doing, and toward that end, this newsletter includes interviews with Louis Kriesberg, who recently published the second edition of *Constructive Conflicts*, and Anna Snyder, who recently published *Setting the Agenda for Global Peace*.

Current scholarship, collaborative projects, and other activities of members will continue to be featured. Please feel free to suggest specific topics.

The newsletter will include the following types of items: section business; essays and commentaries by members; recent publications by members; job openings; upcoming conferences and events; new courses, programs, and summer institutes; websites and other resources; and other announcements.

As per a suggestion from Juergen Dedring, it was decided that the newsletter would come out twice annually, in mid-April and mid-October. Meanwhile, these deadlines were not met this year as there was some confusion regarding the emailing of the spring newsletter and it was not sent out although it was available on the PSS website. This newsletter is an updated version of that newsletter, and is later than the proposed schedule.

Also, the newsletter will be linked to the Section website, well managed by Volker Franke (vfranke@mcdaniel.edu). The website includes course syllabi and other resources. Please also contribute your own syllabi or other information to the website.

MINUTES—

ISA Convention 2003 Peace Studies Section Business Meeting

Sean Byrne facilitated the meeting in place of Alice Ackermann and drafted these minutes.

BUSINESS

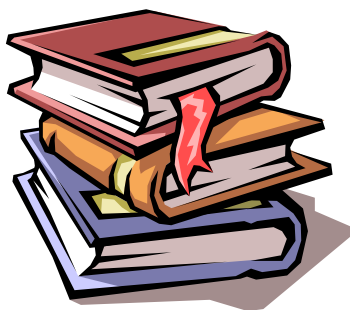
- The new executive committee members, Ho-Won Jeong, Wendy Lambourne, and Dan Wessner were introduced.
- Members were alerted to the new Chair 2004 election as Alice's term comes to an end.
- Members were encouraged to submit full panels for the 2004 ISA conference in Montreal as panels are more readily accepted than individual papers. Janie Leatherman volunteered to chair the 2004 conference.
- Jessica Senehi continues as newsletter editor.
- The PSS budget contains \$7,703.12.

MATTERS FROM THE FLOOR

The newsletter. It was proposed and decided that the newsletter will come out each April and October. The newsletter will inform members about upcoming conferences, career opportunities, internships, and job announcements.

The webpage. The PSS website, which lists PSS section announcements and provides links for peace studies and conflict resolution syllabi in a curriculum section. It was suggested that the 300–400 members of PSS be listed on the webpage. The goal is for the webpage to be an effective clearinghouse for the section.

Montreal conference. It was proposed that we have workshops (e.g., a "Teach-In") in addition to traditional panels for the Montreal conference. Also recommended was a roundtable on teaching peace and activism. In response to the "war on terror" and the Iraq war, it was proposed that we work with other similar professional associations.



"BOOKNOTES"— Interviews with Recent Authors

Jessica Senehi newsletter editor

Louis Kriesberg on *Constructive Conflicts*

Louis Kriesberg, Maxwell Professor Emeritus of Social Conflict, Syracuse University, recently published the second edition of Constructive Conflicts. I have used this text for doctoral-level courses in conflict resolution theory at Nova Southeastern University, and it has been extremely well received. Students also greatly valued a chance to share questions with Lou directly via an on-line discussion board. This book is also used in conflict resolution courses at Antioch and Wayne State, among others.

JS: Please share some thoughts regarding the focus of your current work?

LK: Settlements or signed agreements following destructive escalations do not forever resolve and end a conflict. I am studying different trajectories of large-scale conflicts following various kinds of settlements. Some settlements fail and renewed destructive conflicts arise while other settlements lead to greater mutually satisfactory integration or follow other sequences. I am particularly interested in examining the role of reconciliation in affecting the transformation and ongoing course of major conflicts.

JS: What was your goal in writing Constructive Conflicts?

LK: Conflicts are inevitable in human life, and often are necessary to advance justice, defend freedom, and promote other important values. However, for various reasons, they are often conducted in ways that are destructive and counterproductive. I wanted to examine and give attention to the many relatively non-

destructive ways conflicts are escalated, de-escalated, and transformed, and settled.

JS: How is the second edition different from the first (1998) edition.

LK: Besides updating some of the cases examined in the first edition, I give more attention to the changes in the course of a conflict that occur after the conflict might be regarded to have ended. I give attention to several current conflicts and issues in the wake of the September 11, 2001, attacks.

JS: What insights does this edition provide us regarding the Iraq war and its aftermath?

LK: First, it offers alternatives for all parties in any conflict that would enable them to wage their struggle more constructively. Second, it demonstrates that since no party to a conflict completely controls its course, each party can affect its own conduct; consequently, the members of each camp waging the fight or observing it are not wholly powerless and therefore bear some responsibility for what happens. Third, it demonstrates the importance of considering the variety of sequences that conflicts take.

Such considerations have many implications for each party involved in a fight as a partisan or possible intervener. This includes the U.S. government's war on terrorism and its war to overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. Clearly the methods of struggle resorted to by the leaders of Al Qaeda and of Iraq were counterproductive in many ways. Alternative strategies were not adequately developed and pursued by others in their camps, nor made more attractive by members of the adversary camps. Additionally, the U.S. government and many other groups in the United States failed to adequately recognize those emerging threats at an early stage and to develop methods to effectively counter them. Over-reliance on violent coercion was widespread among most parties. At this point, reflection about the later consequences of alternative strategies of conflict transformation is important. The important role of nongovernmental as well as governmental partisans and interveners deserve much more attention.

Anna Snyder on Setting the Agenda for Global Peace

Anna Snyder, assistant professor of Conflict Resolution, Menno Simons College—University of Winnipeg, recently published Setting the Agenda for Global Peace based on her participation in the 4th U.N. World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, and also based on in-depth interviews with conference participants. This work is significant for understanding all social movements and how to effect global social change. Her findings resonate with Kriesberg’s emphasis on the value of conflict waged constructively.

JS: Why did you write this book?

AS: Setting the Agenda for Global Peace shows how NGOs use conflict constructively to develop transnational social movements and to build consensus around issues of global concern. Before I began my research, I worked with many NGOs and became aware of how destructive conflict could be within NGO networks if it was not addressed in a productive way.

Using the 4th U.N. World Conference on Women as a case study, I found three purposes for social movement conflict: (1) conflicts over NGO network priorities expose inequalities in large-scale, nongovernmental decision-making; deep-rooted, historical conflicts that surface become starting points for dialogue among NGO representatives; and attempts to resolve conflicts strengthen the network and facilitate the construction of transnational activist identities.

JS: What do you see as key issues facing women today? And what insights does this book give us regarding these?

AS: Preparing for contention and responding constructively to conflict is critical for the success of transnational women’s movements. The U.N. World Conferences on Women have increased contact among women around the globe, and have thereby increased the potential for both conflict and cooperation.

Dissension within women’s organizations has been difficult at times for feminists to handle—conflicts tend to be

stifled if they are perceived to threaten the community.

This book is a detailed account of the challenges women representatives in NGOs faced in building bridges across diverse ethnic, racial, national, and regional backgrounds at the 4th U.N. World Conference on Women. I traced the process by which women’s peace groups set an agenda for global policies in the area of women and armed conflict. I found that when the women used their peace-making skills to address conflicts within their network, it reinforced a common sense of identity as transnational women peace activists.



OP-ED ESSAY
The Fog of War

Dennis J. D. Sandole
George Mason University

Op-Ed piece published about a week before the U.S.-led war on Iraq war began.

President George W. Bush’s strident march to war against Iraq would not be taking place if not for the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Those attacks and their aftermath have unleashed a variety of emotional reactions among Americans and others: shock, outrage, frustration, even guilt and shame, plus a lingering sense of helplessness, anxiety, depression and fear.

These reactions have all been compounded by an earlier anthrax scare and a month of sniper attacks in the Washington, DC, area, plus a recent increase in the color-coded terrorist alert system—with Americans stocking up on duct tape, plastic wrapping, bottled water, and the like.

What all these emotions have in common, besides many translating into a thirst for revenge, is the need to reduce the intensity of the experience and to avoid other painful situations. Hence, the tendency for Americans and others to expect their political leaders to do something to reduce and avoid the threat of terrorist attack.

The War on Terror is probably the first truly postmodern war, where “the Enemy” is not a traditional nation-state with a fixed territory and population, governed by an identifiable political leader. Instead, the people associated with the 19 young men who attacked us on 9/11 are members of decentralized terrorist cells in many countries throughout the world.

Apart from the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan to topple the Taliban regime and destroy al Qaeda training infrastructure, the War on Terror has been very diffuse, irregular, and without closure. Despite the recent capture of 9/11-mastermind Khalid Sheik Mohammed in Pakistan, security forces still have not apprehended the “other guys” who did this to us. We do not even know if Osama bin Laden is dead or alive. For many Americans and others, therefore, the level of emotional upset and need for revenge have not been resolved by the War on Terror itself.

Enter a truly evil, ruthless despot: Saddam Hussein, a man who rules rough over his own people; has killed scores of Iraqi Kurds; invaded Kuwait in 1990 and subsequently, after the Persian Gulf War of 1991, attempted to assassinate President Bush’s father, former President Bush. Saddam Hussein is a political leader truly “made to order” for emotionally upset Americans who need a more traditional enemy to target with aircraft, missiles, tanks, artillery, infantry, and the like: all the weapons that are difficult to employ in many of the 60 countries where al Qaeda is rumored to be active.

Enter the “Fog of War.” President Bush, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, and Secretary of State Powell have convinced a majority of Americans that a war on Iraq is a sensible component of the War on Terror, even though Saddam Hussein apparently had nothing to do with the attacks of 9/11 nor has any operational relationship with al Qaeda. He was not even supportive diplomatically of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, which U.S. “allies” Pakistan and Saudi Arabia were.

Indeed, Pakistan—a nuclear armed state—is the location of the religious schools (*madrassa*) where the Taliban

were created with U.S. support during the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s. Saudi Arabia is the major exporter worldwide of Wahabism: a more traditional (and, for some, “more pure”) form of Islam. Wahabism informed the worldviews and identities of the 19 young men (15 of whom were Saudis) who perpetrated the acts of terrorism of 9/11. It is also the basis for the beliefs and values of Osama bin Laden, himself a very wealthy Saudi. Ironically, the earlier spread of Wahabism was supported by the U.S. as a bulwark against the Shiite fundamentalism of post-Shah Iran.

The question arises: How has President Bush been able to convince a majority of Americans and others (e.g., Prime Minister Tony Blair) that a war against Iraq is a relevant component of the War on Terror?

Saddam Hussein is certainly evil, as he was when the U.S. supported him in his war against Iran during the 1980s. There is no doubt that he has chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction. But unlike Pakistan, India, Israel, North Korea and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, he does not have nuclear weapons.

Still, Saddam Hussein is a truly negative character and, unlike the North Koreans whom President Bush has also included in the “Axis of Evil” designation, he is both an Arab and a Muslim (although not a fundamentalist). The 19 young men who perpetrated the 9/11 attacks were also Arab and Muslim.

In other words, there may be an element of stereotyping, “racial profiling,” and even racism implied in the U.S. decision to go to war against Iraq, as Iraqis “look like” the terrorists of 9/11.

The Bush Administration has successfully argued that some of Saddam Hussein’s chemical and biological weapons may fall into the hands of al Qaeda, which may then use them against American targets. Curiously, the same case has not been made about Pakistan’s nuclear weapons. The Bush Administration has also convinced a majority of Americans that Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda are operationally connected: something that

the French, Germans, and Russians, among others, continue to dispute.

Hence, against the background of the need for many Americans to achieve emotional closure on the 11 September attacks, Saddam Hussein seems to neatly fill the bill!

President Bush has recently gone further by arguing that his plans to conduct a major war against Iraq would lead to the democratization of Iraq and the Middle East, with implications for eventual peaceful relations between Israelis and Palestinians. We should not forget that Iraq possesses no nuclear weapons, has not threatened the U.S., and indeed has allowed U.N. inspectors to look for weapons of mass destruction on its territory. This stands in stark contrast to President Bush’s intention to use diplomatic means to deal with North Korea: a state with which the U.S. is still officially at war, which does have nuclear weapons, is starting up its nuclear weapons program, and has expelled its U.N. inspectors.

How might President Bush’s policies be perceived by the Russians, French, Germans, Arabs, and Muslims worldwide? He may indeed appear to be arrogantly and unilaterally leading the world’s sole superpower to war against a developing country for access to its vast oil reserves. Given that Iraq’s citizens are predominantly Arab and Muslim, how can that perception possibly lead to peace in the Middle East? Indeed, through the “law of unintended consequences,” a U.S. war on Iraq—much like Israeli Prime Minister Sharon’s war against Palestinians—will probably have the opposite effect: a worsening of the Middle East conflict and of Western-Arab/Muslim relations in general.

U.S. Generals Wesley Clark and Anthony Zinni (and earlier Secretary of State Powell) have argued that a war against Iraq is likely to “suck the oxygen” out of the War on Terror. Post-Taliban Afghanistan is a sobering example: parts of the country outside of Kabul are already falling back into the hands of the warlords and elements of the Taliban. Afghan President Hamid Karzai ended his recent visit to Washington with a plea to the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee: “Don’t forget us if Iraq happens.”

Given that Pentagon war plans call for dispatching some 3,000 precision-guided missiles and bombs to Iraqi targets, including in Baghdad, during the first 48 hours of the war, why are many Americans accepting what promises to be a very destructive war against civilians?

Perhaps President Bush is responding to the need for emotional closure on a national trauma, continuing felt helplessness and anxiety about the future. He is doing something to “those people” who “look like” the terrorists. This includes deploying thousands of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf for the war that now seems inevitable.

A U.S. war against Iraq, involving the mobilization of thousands of reservists and national guardsmen and women from communities all across the country, is an excellent way to keep Americans who might otherwise be overwhelmed by fear and anxiety, focused on the same goals. War at this time may be the post-modern glue that holds Americans together, reinforced by the oldest maxim in the practice of politics: “When the natives are restless [because of economic and other problems], find an enemy and [threaten to] go to war!”

It is difficult for many Americans, emotionally and politically, to be critical of President Bush’s decision to go to war against Iraq because that decision involves the deployment of American troops. To criticize the decision is to imply a lack of support for men and women who might be in harm’s way, calling into question one’s loyalty and patriotism: the ultimate trap of the “Fog of War.”

A war against Iraq might well prove to be self-defeating. If Saddam Hussein succeeds in drawing the American and British forces into a “scorched earth,” street-to-street, house-to-house campaign in Baghdad with many casualties, Americans might wonder how this all happened. There could be severe political and other consequences for those held responsible.

A war is also likely to be self-fulfilling. Once the 3,000 precision-guided

missiles and bombs start to assail, destroy, and traumatize the people of Iraq, we should not be too surprised if Arabs, Muslims, and others in the developing world experience a sense of ethnic, religious, class, and other kinship with the Iraqi victims of superpower aggression. This has real potential to establish the very operational ties between Iraq and al Qaeda that the U.S. claims already exist. It could also aggravate further the growing bipolarity between Western and Islamic Civilizations.

Indeed, the messianic zeal of the Bush Administration in preparing to go to war against Iraq certainly borders on a crusade. It appears not to matter to President Bush what the U.N. inspectors do or do not find, or if there is U.N. Security Council authorization or not. This stridency has been matched by what many assume is Osama bin Laden's recent "civilizational rallying" of Muslims worldwide to help defend their Iraqi brothers against the "crusader enemy."

Adding further to the complexity of the postmodern world where pre-emptive war is the strategy of choice for the world's sole superpower and therefore a "legitimate model," imagine that one or both of the remaining members of the "Axis of Evil," especially the nuclear-armed North Koreans, decided that they were next on the U.S. "hit list." What then?

Despite his best intentions to the contrary, President Bush may have become one of the world's most dangerous men.



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JOB OPENINGS

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY Assistant or Associate Professor Conflict Analysis Resolution

The Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University invites applications for a tenure-track or tenured position in Conflict Analysis and Resolution. This hire will be at either the Assistant or Associate level and begins in Fall 2004.

The person selected for this position will participate in a new undergraduate BA/BS in Conflict Analysis and Resolution; this degree is a collaboration with the College of Arts and Sciences, and as such, this new hire will teach and advise undergraduates in addition to teaching and advising graduate students. We will also look to this person to bring to ICAR a well-established research and writing program as well as a desire to link research and writing to broader policy contexts.

Candidates must have a record of demonstrated excellence in teaching and scholarship and must be committed to working and teaching in a diverse, interdisciplinary setting.

Disciplinary grounding could be in any of the following areas: anthropology, communication, political science, psychology, or sociology, in addition to training in interdisciplinary programs like conflict or religious studies. Although we welcome a broad range of foci, persons with expertise in any of the following areas are especially encouraged to apply: (a) the dynamics of change processes; (b) the role of religion in conflict resolution; (c) globalization and violence; and (d) reflective practice. As ICAR is committed to the study of, and intervention in, identity-based protracted conflicts, candidates with expertise in this area are also encouraged to apply.

Candidates are encouraged to visit ICAR's Web site (www.gmu.edu/departments/ICAR) for further information on its range of research, teaching, and outreach activities.

Applicants should send electronically, a curriculum vitae, a statement of research interests and teaching philosophy, and names and addresses of three references to: Pamela Harris at

pharris1@gmu.edu. Alternatively, application materials can be sent to Pamela Harris, Undergraduate Faculty Search Coordinator, ICAR, 4260 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax VA 22030.

The committee will begin reviewing applications immediately, with preference given to those received by January 15, 2004. The search will remain open until the position is filled.

A Ph.D. is required at the time of appointment. George Mason is an Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity employer. Women, minorities and people with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply.

SABANCI UNIVERSITY Faculty Position in Conflict Analysis and Resolution

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Sabancı University, an English-speaking private university in Istanbul, Turkey, invites applications and/or nominations for a faculty position in Conflict Resolution for its Graduate Program in Conflict Analysis and Resolution. Qualifications for the position are as follows: Ph.D. in Conflict Resolution or International Relations with a special emphasis on the processes and mechanisms for solving and transforming international conflicts. Third-party roles in conflict resolution, alternative approaches to resolving and preventing conflict, approaches to peacemaking, the transformation in post-conflict environments are some of the critical topics.

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

Applicants need to include a resumé, brief statement of research teaching goals, and three letters of recommendation to Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sabancı University, Orhanlı, 34956 Tuzla Istanbul, Turkey. Application review begins February 1, 2004, and continues until the position is filled. For further information, please contact Nimet Beriker, Ph.D., Coordinator, Graduate Program in Conflict Analysis and Resolution, Fax: 90(0216) 483-

92-50, beriker@sabanciuniv.edu, www.sabanciuniv.edu/fass/conflict/.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies — Professor of Peace Studies

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame, a premier center for research and teaching, seeks a scholar-teacher of exceptional prominence or promise. Field and academic discipline open. The Kroc Institute pursues research across diverse regions and themes, including the political, economic, ethnic, religious, cultural, and gender dimensions of conflict. Accordingly, the successful candidate could be, inter alia, a sociologist, scholar of international law, an economist, philosopher, psychologist, anthropologist, political scientist, or an international relations expert. The successful candidate will be expected to teach graduate as well as undergraduate courses in peace and conflict studies.

Salary and rank are open. The position begins in August 2004. The successful candidate must have scholarly and teaching record sufficiently strong to gain tenure in the department of appointment. Applicants at the assistant professor level should demonstrate promise of building such a record.

Applicants should submit a CV; a cover letter describing your research agenda and, if relevant, your organizational, field, or other related experience; a writing sample; evidence of teaching ability; and three letters of reference to: Professor Scott Appleby, chair, Peace Studies Search Committee, 107 Hesburgh Center for International Studies, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, Phone: 574-631-8500, Fax: 574-631-6973; Appleby.3@nd.edu.

Applications will be reviewed on an ongoing basis beginning December 1, 2003, until the position is filled. The University of Notre Dame is a national Catholic research university and an AA/EO employer; minority and women

candidates are particularly encouraged to apply.

Further information about the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, including thematic areas of study, is available at www.nd.edu/~krockinst.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies — Rockefeller Visiting Fellowships in Religion, Conflict, and Peacebuilding

With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame invites applications for Visiting Fellowships in its Program in Religion, Conflict, and Peacebuilding (PRCP) for the 2004–05 academic year. Fellowships are open to senior and junior scholars in the humanities and social sciences, as well as religious leaders and peacebuilding practitioners, of any nationality.

For the class of 2004–05, the program encourages applications from scholars and practitioners with expertise in inter-religious and/or intra-religious dialogue, conflict transformation, and peacebuilding in conflict settings.

Further information and application instructions are available on the Kroc Institute's website at <http://kroc.nd.edu> or by contacting Rashied Omar, PRCP Coordinator, Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, 100 Hesburgh Center for International Studies, P.O. Box 639, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556; phone: (574) 631-7740; or email omar.1@nd.edu.

The application deadline is December 15, 2003.

**PROJECTS,
NEW PROGRAMS &
NEW COURSES**

Center for the Study of Intelligence and Wisdom

Ground Zero Minnesota & Justice and Peace Studies Program University of St. Thomas

Ground Zero Minnesota in collaboration with the Justice and Peace Studies

Program at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota, has launched a project called the "Center for the Study of Intelligence and Wisdom."

This reflects an unusual approach to peace-making and peace education. The core concept is working directly with senior personnel from the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, and other official U.S. and allied intelligence agencies to try to broaden their scope of concerns and time horizon specifically to get more "wisdom" (whatever that is) into the official products of national intelligence agencies. Putting "global vision" and enlightened compassion into national estimates, warnings, and goals is another way to describe this process.

Toward that end, the Center sponsored a conference at the University of St. Thomas last June 10, 2002; arranged an unusual panel at the last meeting of the ISA with senior people from the CIA, DIA, and NSA; and present a plenary lecture at a spy conference in Washington, DC, in May 2003.

At the next meeting of the ISA in Montreal, this work will take the form of a join panel involving the Peace Studies and Intelligence Studies sections of the ISA to examine relationships between the concepts of "human security" and "national security."

Peace activists are often frustrated by the selfish goals and short-time horizons of political leaders. We also often complain with good reason about "not being heard." You might be shocked to know how often this is also true of the professional intelligence analysts and spies who actually do get to talk with policy leaders from time to time. They can tell us much more about the frustrations of trying to enlighten leadership that is stuck in short-term, narrow conceptions of self-interest.

Contact: Michael Andregg, University of St. Thomas, 153-JRC, 2115 Summit Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105, USA. mmandregg@stthomas.edu.

**WEBSITES AND
OTHER RESOURCES**

International Journal of Peace Studies

www.gmu.edu/academic/ijps/

IJPS, sponsored by the International Peace Research Association, developed a website including articles published in the past.

ACT Alliance for Conflict Transformation, Inc.

www.conflicttransformation.org

For the past three years, ACT has developed and maintained one of the premier resources for professionals seeking employment and fellowship opportunities in the field of peacebuilding, conflict resolution, international studies, civil society development, human rights, and international education. ACT currently maintains *Announcement Forums* for individuals seeking jobs and scholarships and information on conference and events, and for organizations interested in recruiting qualified candidates and applicants.

Over 100 organizations and universities throughout the world currently use the forums to recruit advanced professional and academic candidates. And hundreds of individuals have obtained jobs and scholarships through the service. As the *Announcement Forums* have grown, membership has grown to several thousand people internationally—from advanced professionals and academics to people seeking entry-level positions.

Postings of jobs, scholarships, conference and other announcements are free of charge. For subscriptions, a contribution is required although residents of designated international regions may qualify for a free subscription.

List of Forums There are three main forums, which are subdivided into regions covering all geographic areas of the world:

- [ConflictJobs](#) covers job opportunities
- [ConflictScholarships](#) covers scholarship, funding, training, and publications announcements
- [DCEvents](#) covers talks, conferences, and cultural events in the Washington, DC area only.

How to Post Messages ACT welcomes postings from organizations and individuals to any of the Announcement Forums. When posting via the web, use www.actforums.org/postmsg.php. You may send a message to a Forum by selecting a region and clicking "add." To add other regions related to your posting, repeat this process. You may also send postings to the Forum's manager at forums@conflicttransformation.org.

In your postings, provide as much information specific information as possible regarding deadlines, any restrictions on potential applicants in terms of citizenship, and further contact information. Your post will be distributed on the appropriate Regional Forum(s) once the Forum Administrator has approved it. Most posts are confirmed and distributed within a few hours.

Contact: Craig Zelizer, Forums Manager, forums@conflicttransformation.org, ACT, POB 3203, Fairfax, VA 22038.

Peace and Conflict 2003
www.conflicttransformation.org

Monty B. Marshall and Ted Robert Gurr's 70-page, full-color global report is now available free of charge in both electronic and print formats. You may examine or request the report online.

The 2001 edition is also available.

This is the second edition in the global report series produced by the Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research program at the University of Maryland's Center for International Development and Conflict Management. The series has four main features:

- *The Peace and Conflict Ledger*, which provides assessments of the current "peace-building capacity" of all 158 countries in the world where the population (in 2002) is greater than 500,000;

- *Global Trends in Violent Conflict*, which reports on annual levels of armed conflict in the global system and examines current trends in armed conflict;

- *Global Trends in Democratization*, which reports on contemporary trends in the numbers of regimes by type in the global system and regional sub-systems and examines current prospects for democratization; and

- *Self-determination Movements*, which analyzes conflict and settlement

trends in separatist movements around the world.

New features in the 2003 report include sections on trends in *Anti-globalization Protests* (by Mark Irving Lichbach) and *International Crises* (by Jonathan Wilkenfeld). The Peace and Conflict series is based on analyses of INSCR data resources, including Armed Conflict and Intervention, International Crisis Behavior, Minorities at Risk, Polity IV, and State Failure project data bases. These projects are also accessible through the INSCR web site.

Creative Exchange
www.creativeexchange.org/CXhome.html

This new site (launched 3/25/03) offers easy access to information about Creative Exchange, it's partners, services (electronic and published information), and projects.

Central to the site is the new Virtual Resources Centre, a searchable online database system that offers access to almost 500 international specialists and organizations and more than 100 research, practice, and policy resources. The Centre also has links to more than 80 U.N., government, and NGO websites.

The Virtual Resources Centre is a work in progress but already offers an unparalleled range of specialist information. We are planning to make it one of the most comprehensive information resources on Culture and Development worldwide.

PeaceVox
www.peacevox.com

PeaceVox works to link the energies of the arts and peace-building. It reflects the experiences of people involved in conflict resolution and justice and peace-building work. PeaceVox explores the ways in which the arts can place experiences of conflict and injustice in context and encourage change and engagement. Submissions are not limited to those involved in peace-building in a professional, for-pay capacity. PeaceVox aims to give voice to a wide range of people involved in activities that strive for the establishment of a peaceful society.

Contact: Colleen Malone, Editor, PeaceVox, editor@peacevox.com
www.peacevox.com. ■

Please send any announcements regarding your recent publications, upcoming conferences, call for papers, job openings, summer programs, or other news to the newsletter editor,

Jessica Senehi,

senehij@umanitoba.ca

Fax: (202) 474-7620.

Also, if you have any suggestions about members' whose research projects might be featured in the newsletter, please contact the editor.