

# PEACE STUDIES SECTION NEWSLETTER

May 1998

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## Observations from the Chair

*Louis Kriesberg, Syracuse University*

The ISA meetings were intellectually exciting, and the sessions of our Section were wonderfully diverse. I pass on a few observations based on the sessions I attended and on conversations with Section members. Many of the theoretical, empirical, and policy matters originally advanced by persons doing peace studies have now become quite diffused and accepted within the international relations community. This includes according high significance to non-state actors in the world system, particularly of international non-governmental organizations. It also includes recognizing the importance of problem-solving conflict resolution, alternative conceptions of security, and nonviolent means of struggle. Furthermore, some of the research done on demystifying the notions of national security and the presumed need for an immense war machine has been continued in the form of post-modernist critiques.

These very successes generate the question: what, if anything, is special about peace studies? The question is given additional significance by the ending of the cold war. Many of the concerns of peace studies section members, like members in most other sections, were shaped by the cold war. The new circumstances, according to some section

members, seem to pose an identity crisis. Ways of responding to these new developments appear to vary by gender, generation, and other identities and experiences.

Many specific issues and questions continue, however, to be of particular interest to workers in the field of peace studies. Some are even gaining more attention, for example, north-south relations and issues of sustainable development, as they emerge from being overshadowed by the cold war. Among the many matters of ongoing concern are issues related to advancing peace with justice, and clarifying what justice means in various contexts. Another ongoing concern is to find effective alternatives to destructive violence when pursuing a just peace. Furthermore, increased attention is being given to previously neglected stages of conflict, notably post-conflict peace building, conflict transformation, and preventing destructive conflict escalation.

Some new matters are gaining fresh attention, as well. For example, since we Americans perceived the United States to be one of the principal adversaries in the cold war, many of us focused much attention on what our government and society might do to reduce the dangers of cold war antagonism. With the apparent rise of large-scale conflicts within the countries of Africa and Eurasia, based on ethnic, religious, linguistic and other communal matters, some of us now see the United States as a possible intermediary in solving other people's conflicts.

That brings peace studies closer to mainstream international relations and foreign policy analysts. However, some workers in peace studies stress how the U.S. and other industrialized countries contribute to such conflicts by past actions, arms sales, and by destabilizing societies due to the extension of multinational corporate activities, of free market ideology, and of popular culture.

Each of the matters mentioned could be discussed at length. Some of the discussion might be carried on in this Newsletter, and participation in that conversation is invited.

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## **Collaborative Peacekeeping Research**

*Major David Last*

*Pearson Peacekeeping Centre*

The 1998 International Studies Association Annual Convention was an opportunity to present several collaborative research projects relevant to the problems facing today's peacekeepers. The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Pearson Peacekeeping Centre) sponsored a thematic panel on new peacekeeping research, to which 18 scholars and practitioners contributed.

Dana Eyre of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School returned in January from eight months in Sarajevo as a Civil Affairs officer. His work to develop strategies and plans to implement the Dayton Peace Agreement was challenging and sometimes frustrating. It raised many questions about how international third party intervention can support an evolving peace process, and how it should measure the effectiveness of its impact. The Dayton Peace Agreement requires military, political and economic actions by the parties to the agreement. As the military force shrinks, new tools are required and practical problems have to be solved. Economic reconstruction is central, but the way in which aid can be linked to compliance is problematic. Refugee and displaced person return is still impeded in most places, and this affects the sustainability of local election results. Hard-liners in all camps continue to be influential in politics, even where they do not dominate. Nurturing civil society has to strike a delicate balance between imposing solutions and accepting the unacceptable.

The most basic question is, How do we know when we are making progress? Domestic audiences in the U.S. make demands and have expectations, but measuring return to normality and mission effectiveness are complex problems. Questions of timing, duration, and the sustainability of the peace are central to evaluating policy, yet are secondary in most theory and empirical research.

International intervention in Bosnia faces a deceptive calm. The boundary changes imposed by the settlement are part of the continuing conflict, with demographic manipulation of areas such as Brcko, Doboj, and Sapna. The issue of minority return, often orchestrated by hard-line leaders, is critical to the security of each of the entities. Intervention is beginning to be seen by some in terms of gang-busting or crime-fighting rather than conflict resolution, and this suggests a different range of tools. However, fostering responsive government and bottom-up peacebuilding remain essential. How this is to be assessed, let alone achieved, remains a major problem for field-based research.

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### **Ongoing Research on Peacekeeper's Contact Skills**

There are now several studies which identify the importance of communicating and negotiating skills (or contact skills) for peacekeepers. We know less, however, about how peacekeepers actually *do* negotiation and mediation, and how different types of training prepares them for these experiences. Jim Wall (University of Missouri) and Dan Druckman (George Mason University) initiated a multi-country study of peacekeepers' experience to fill this gap. Ib Ravn and Anders Levinsen of Amphion Denmark, David Last and Ken Eyre of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Canada, and Martin Euwema and Richard de Ridder in association with the Clingendael Institute in the Netherlands have joined them to use a common survey instrument in all four countries.

This research will provide a large sample of typical negotiation/mediation engagements or incidents faced by peacekeepers, and will provide detailed information about how peacekeepers typically handle these incidents. Existing training will be evaluated by using standard test cases, to which respondents will react. Analysis will compare the training approaches and results of more-trained and less-trained peacekeepers. It will also make comparisons between the four national approaches to negotiation and mediation represented in the data. Samples of 25 interviews in each country will be available by May to refine data management techniques, before launching the wider programme, which might tap as many as a thousand peacekeepers in each country.

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### **Conceptual Models of Peacekeeping**

Dave Davis at George Mason University has been building a Conceptual Model of Peace Operations within a systems theory framework since 1992. Each year, there are new practical applications, several of which are now field-tested. The model consists of three main families of inter-related structures: peace-making, peace-building, and peace-support. These structures provide a conceptual framework for sub-models which can be used to solve real-world problems. For example, when parties in the Liberian conflict could not agree on the modalities of a national election, a model was built to chart the decisions which had to be made and the resources which had to be applied in order to hold an election by a certain date. By making decision-points concrete, and necessary actions specific, intervenors were able to cut through much of the rhetoric and hidden agendas surrounding the discussion of election dates. This is just one example of a practical tool which can be developed from the conceptual model of peace operations. (See <http://ralph.gmu.edu/cfpa/peace/model.html>).

The CMPO is one of several relevant operations research approaches to improving the effectiveness of peace operations. Each year, operations analysts and an increasingly diverse group of academics and practitioners get together in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia to talk about how these techniques can be applied. The proceedings from these seminars are a good place to start for anyone interested in learning about the applications of military (and other) analysis to support peace operations.

Tom Johnson, also at George Mason University, examined a comprehensive data set of post-Second World War peace operations and their associated tasks. Using a variety of clustering techniques, the analysis categorizes peace operations within a typology of contexts and missions. Johnson assessed the relevance of about 400 tasks across 29 historical peace operations cases, and demonstrates that peace operations can be categorized according to their task structure. Some of the mission types he identifies are: complex operations, humanitarian missions, observer missions, and diplomatic political missions to build civil authority.

The most recent peacekeeping missions have been the most complex. These include UN Missions in Bosnia, Haiti, Cambodia, Somalia, Mozambique, Liberia and Rwanda. A Mission Creep<sup>®</sup> has been a persistent reality in these missions. Tasks involving conflict resolution or reduction of violence have been central to many of these, while humanitarian and nation-building tasks are gaining salience. While new tasks are gaining in importance, traditional military observer functions remain central to most missions.

Marc Kilgour, Liping Fang, and Keith Hipel have developed a practical tool in the Graph Model for Conflict Resolution (GMCR II). Peacekeeping forces and other third parties need tools to help plan their interventions. GMCR II allows planners to model multi-party disputes where each party controls multiple options. This helps to assess risk and uncertainty, and can be used to explore optimum outcomes in partnership with the parties to the conflict. A trial of the system considered a real problem related to NATO support for refugee return, situated in Northwest Bosnia in 1996/97. The person using the model begins by identifying the decision makers and specifying the options controlled by each (for example, the *de facto* and *de jure* Mayors of a town to which refugees wish to return). A State<sup>®</sup> results when each decision-maker selects options, and a Move<sup>®</sup> occurs when there is a shift from one state to another. The next step is to enter decision-makers' preferences over feasible states, using a list of logical statements in priority order. This process alone is very useful to clarify the objectives of parties. GMCR II can then derive the states which are stable in the short term, medium term or long term, based on the interaction of parties' preferences over states. Having done this for two parties, a third party can then experiment<sup>®</sup> with different options for intervention. What actions by the third party influence the preferences of the parties to the dispute, and how does intervention affect stability of outcomes?

In the GMCR II model of a Bosnian dispute, several scenarios are possible, but most end in confrontation, and compromise is difficult to reach. These conclusions have been borne out over the last 18 months. The model can be used to expand and vary the number of options available to the parties and the third party, in order to find new ways of avoiding confrontation and balancing the preferences of the parties.

### **Peace-Building in the Era of Post-communist Transitions**

The peacekeeping boom coincided with the end of the Cold War and the transition of a number of communist states. Patrick Rechner's poster focused on understanding third party roles in building stable peace after the difficult transition from one-party rule. The sources of violence as Yugoslavia turned to war lay more in fear than in hatred, particularly fears cultivated by nationalist leaders, supported by paramilitary extremist organizations, and shifting alliances which flourished in an atmosphere of warlords and crime. The war changed a multi-ethnic patchwork of inter-mingled groups into more distinct and homogenous Serb, Croat and Muslim entities. Throughout the war, the third-party role of the United Nations evolved, culminating in active participation in NATO air strikes and action by the Rapid Reaction Force. The military action was only part of a

complex and multi-dimensional effort which included the reconstruction efforts of the International Management Group, the humanitarian work of the UNHCR, and monitoring by UN Civil Police.

The challenge to third-party intervention is to successfully integrate peace-making, peace-building and peacekeeping in a way which addresses the structural violence which is a legacy of totalitarianism. Drawing on work by Mitchell and Fetherston, and analysis of case studies in former Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe, Rechner outlines a model in which peacebuilding techniques alter attitudes, peacekeeping enforces behavioural change, and peace-making changes the situation over time. This concept was actually developed at the time of the first UN Protected Areas in Croatia (especially in Western Slavonia) in 1992-93, in which UN Civil Affairs and Civil Police had local peacemaking and peacebuilding roles, while UNPROFOR had a peacekeeping role. In practice, resources and skills of the third party intervenors were never really adequate to the challenges they faced, given the hostility of the local parties.

### **From Research to Practice**

Research and field experience can have direct application to problems faced in today's complex missions. As an example of training material prepared for practitioners, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre presented some of the material used in two of its courses, C04 *The Humanitarian Challenge: Refugees and Displaced Persons*, and C12 *The Hard Road Home: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration*. Elements of these innovative training packages can be made available for university or professional training purposes.

The course, C04 *The Humanitarian Challenge: Refugees and Displaced Persons* was prepared with the help of experienced field officers seconded from the UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). More than a hundred soldiers and civilians from more than a dozen countries have participated in it over the last two years. The course C12 *The Hard Road Home: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration* was offered for the first time last year, and has already attracted considerable attention. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will sponsor delivery of focused seminars on disarmament and post-conflict combatant reintegration in three war-affected countries over the next year and a half. Like the course offered at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, these seminars will draw on the experience of practitioners, as well as studies completed by the World Bank, UNIDIR, and UNRISD, amongst others.

For those interested in analyses to support peacekeeping or collaborative research on peacekeeping problems, the Cornwallis Group holds an annual seminar in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. See the website at <http://ralph.gmu.edu/cornwallis>. The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre is also a good place to start for research or help in teaching these issues. The website includes full access to the Pearson Peacekeeping library catalogue, and an increasing number of full-text articles. You will also find descriptions of 15

courses and upcoming round-tables and seminars on peacekeeping topics. Training materials like board games, simulations and electronic presentations are made available on a fee-for-service basis. Cornwallis Group Seminar <http://ralph.gmu.edu/cornwallis/cornwallis.html> Conceptual Model of Peace Operations <http://ralph.gmu.edu/cfpa/peace/model.html> Pearson Peacekeeping Centre <http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca/> International Studies Association <http://csf.colorado.edu/isa/isn/isn-home.html> .

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### **Minutes from Annual Business Meeting**

20 March 1998, Minneapolis, MN

1. The ISA Peace Studies Section Business Meeting was held from 5:45 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at the Minneapolis Hilton with 17 members and attenders present. Mark Ross, Section Chair, began by noting his efforts at more deliberate outreach to other sections in areas such as co-sponsoring panels and receptions. This year, 18 panels were sponsored by the section, including 7 co-sponsored with other sections. The reception was co-sponsored with the Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration section and ISA Theme Panels. In addition, Cassell Publishers co-sponsored the reception and contributed \$500, which significantly reduced our costs.

2. The section has one of ISA's largest budget surpluses, roughly \$8,000. Ideas were solicited about what the section should do with the surplus. One idea was to provide money to help third world scholars attend the meetings, but it was noted that ISA does this to some extent and that our own budget would not allow substantial assistance.

A second idea that was raised was to organize a workshop for the section immediately prior to an upcoming ISA meeting. The decision was made that the chair form a committee to explore further the workshop idea. The newsletter will help solicit feedback from members about the feasibility and utility of such a workshop for members.

3. Elections. The Nominating Committee, chaired by Carolyn Stephenson and including Michael Andregg and Eileen Babbitt, presented nominations, with the two-year Chair's position to be divided between Louis Kriesberg, to serve in 1988-89, and Juergen Dedring, to serve in 1999-2000, with David Last, and Volker Franke to serve as Executive Committee members 1998-2000, and Eileen Babbitt to serve her second two year term also 1998-2000. The slate of candidates was unanimously approved, pending final approval after bios are sent out in the newsletter.

A nominations committee was formed to generate a slate of candidates for next year. The Charter requires that at least one member of the nominations committee be a section officer and that at least one not be an officer. Eileen Babbitt was nominated, and Jackie

Smith and Tristan Borer also volunteered to serve. (Borer was unable to serve and Craig Auchter, of Butler University, is now nominated for the committee. Louis Kriesberg requests that members express to him their approval or disapproval of the selection.)

4. Charter Renewal. The ISA requires that sections renew their charters every five years. Over the past year section members have been able to review the charter, which was printed in the October 1997 issue of the newsletter. No suggestions for changes were made and those present at the meeting unanimously agreed to submit it to the ISA Council in its present form for renewal of the section.

5. Kenneth E. Boulding Award. There has been a problem with generating submissions for the Boulding Award for the best student paper presented (a problem that is common to other sections). Ways to expand good submissions to the competition were discussed, including contacting chairs and organizers of panels to ask them to recommend excellent student papers. Questions of whether to re-word the call for submissions, clarifying whether the work should be directly related to the work of Kenneth Boulding, were resolved by leaving the wording as is. It was decided that consideration should continue to be limited to those papers presented at the annual ISA meeting. Carolyn Stephenson, Chair of the Boulding Award Committee, agreed to write a statement about the award which would appear in the section and ISA newsletters as a way to elicit more submissions.

6. Newsletter and Communications. It was announced that Jackie Smith and Betts Fetherston will again edit the newsletter this year. As part of our effort to expand our communication with members, Volker Franke, new Executive Committee member, has agreed to help work on a web page for the Section. Help from ISA will make it possible to assemble an e-mail listserve that will enable us to make more timely announcements (eg., of conference submission deadlines) to Section members. Section members are encouraged to send announcements of their recent publications to the newsletter editor, and to send e-mail addresses to the Section Chair at lkriesbe@maxwell.syr.edu.

7. Many panel ideas for the 1999 ISA Annual Meeting were proposed and discussed. They are listed in the Call for Papers set forth elsewhere in this Newsletter.

8. Adjournment. With thanks expressed to outgoing Section Chair Mark Ross, the Section adjourned to the reception.

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### **Call for Papers 1999 ISA Meeting (Washington, D.C.)**

Since the ISA meetings are relatively early next year (16-20 February), so is the deadline for submitting proposals for the meetings in Washington, D.C. (15 June). All the information about the submission policy and forms for paper and panel proposals are in

the program distributed at the 1998 convention in Minneapolis, and they also appear on the ISA web page (<http://www.isanet.org> or <http://csf.colorado.edu/isa/washington/>). The Conference theme is: "One Field, Many Perspectives: Building the Foundations for Dialogue." Consequently, we expect that some panels will be co-sponsored with other sections. Furthermore, panels may be constructed to include perspectives from different sections, disciplines, or perspectives within peace studies. Consider constructing such panels.

At the section business meeting, several ideas were suggested for panels, and are listed below. Members are encouraged to contact the proposers (in parentheses) if interested in the topic suggested.

"Comparing theories of conflict resolution: criteria of success and evaluation (Lund); " Nonviolence challenging regimes (Zunes); " The poverty of theorizing in peace studies and/or comparative theories of peace (A.B.Fetherston); " Dialogue with Security Studies (Carranza); " Concepts of security (Kelman proposed, but cannot organize); " Joint panel on ethics and the environment (with ESS) " Globalization, inequality, and conflict (J. Smith); " Prevention of conflict, and post-conflict peace-building (Ackermann); " Processes of dialogue and consensus-building (C. Auchter); " NGOs and the UN (Kodama) (with IO)

The centralized system used for the 1998 Convention will be used for next year. **You must submit your proposals by June 15, 1998** to: *Joe D. Hagen, 1999 ISA Program Chair, Department of Political Science, 316 Woodburn Hall, P.O. Box 6317, Morgantown, WV 26506-6317, USA.* Be sure to include ALL the information requested in the proposal forms.

Please also send a copy of your proposal to Louis Kriesberg, Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts, 410 Maxwell, Syracuse University, Syracuse NY 13244, USA. Kriesberg (lkriesbe@maxwell.syr.edu) will serve as Section Program Chair for the 1999 meetings, and will be aided by Carolyn Stephenson of the University of Hawaii.

### **Next Year, Consider a Poster Session**

*Major David Last*

*Pearson Peacekeeping Centre*

Peace research, more than some fields, is about making a difference in the world around us. This often means conducting real-life research, and getting timely results and new

ideas out into the classroom or field so they can be used by those who need them. At this year=s ISA conference, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre sponsored a thematic group of posters with that in mind. The poster format was ideal for presenting both work in progress and graphic material suitable to support teaching. More than a sixty people passed through the poster area, and many stopped to discuss data, methods, or applications. While a panellist might get three or four questions about his paper, the poster presenters were able to speak to dozens of people, with one-on-one questions and discussion. Here are some tips about preparing a thematic group of posters for next year=s conference.

If you are interested in assembling a thematic poster group, you should start now by contacting other scholars who might collaborate. One person might take the lead, to make sure all the details come together. Ideally, the lead person should have access to a colour printer which can handle 11@ by 17@ paper, and a programme like Microsoft Powerpoint. We also found it useful to have short summary sheets, or three-per-page reductions of the posters themselves to hand out to interested people, so we could get further comments from them. With the large number of panels competing for attention, a thematic group may be a better way of getting substantive comments and one-on-one discussions with other interested scholars than a panel where you do most of the talking. Next year, consider a poster session to report your on-going research or new teaching materials.

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### **Candidates for Section Office (ballot below)**

#### Chair

(1998-99) *Louis Kriesberg* (Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1953) is Professor Emeritus of Sociology, the Maxwell Professor Emeritus of Social Conflict Studies, and former director of the Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts at Syracuse University. His current research is on changing accommodations between ethnic, religious and other communally identified groups. His writings include, *Constructive Conflicts* (1998), *International Conflict Resolution* (1992), *Social Conflicts* (1973, 1982).

(1999-2000) *Juergen Dedring* (Ph.D. Harvard University 1974), born and raised in Germany, has taught at Harvard, Dartmouth, CUNY, NYU, & Long Island University. He served as a UN official from 1975-1996. He now teaches international organizations, comparative politics, and conflict resolution, and he is compiling a review of peace research and writing a book on the UN Security Council.

### **Executive Committee**

Eileen Babbitt (Ph.D., MIT) is Assistant Professor of International Politics and Director of the International Negotiation and Conflict Resolution Program at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. She is currently on the Executive Committee and has been nominated for another term.

Volker Franke (Ph.D. Syracuse University), a German native, is currently a research associate for the Global Affairs Institute and program coordinator for National Security Studies at Syracuse University. His research interests include international peace and security studies and political psychology, and his current research examines the cognitive preparation of military personnel for international peace operations.

Major David Last (Ph.D. London School of Economics), has served with the Royal Canadian Artillery since 1975. He has served on UN duty in Cyprus, Croatia, and Bosnia, and with NATO's Implementation Force as a civil affairs officer. He is author of *Theory, Doctrine and Practice of Conflict De-escalation in Peacekeeping Operations* and is currently seconded to the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Nova Scotia, where he has developed courses on military operations and on disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. His research involves work on peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.

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### Publications by Section Members

**Alger, Chadwick** (Editor). *The United Nations System: Potential for the Twenty-first Century* (for the International Peace Research Association) Tokyo: The United Nations University Press, 1998.

**Cawthra, Gavin**, *Securing South Africa's Democracy: Defence, Development and Security in Transition*, Macmillan, Basingstoke, 1997.

**Cawthra, Gavin**, "Subregional Security: The Southern African Development Community", *Security Dialogue*, V 228 No 2, June 1997, pp 207 -218.

**Johansen, Robert C.** "Radical Islam and Nonviolence: A Case Study of Religious Empowerment and Constraint Among Pashtuns." *Journal of Peace Research* 34, no. 1 (February 1997), pp. 53-71.

**Kriesberg, Louis**. *Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution* (1998, Rowman & Littlefield).

**Kriesberg, Louis**. "Preventing and Resolving Destructive Communal Conflicts" pp. 232-251 in *Wars in the Midst of Peace* David Carment and Patrick James, eds. (U. Of Pittsburgh Press, 1997).

**Kriesberg, Louis.** A Conflict Theories, @ pp. 115-121 in *Protest, Power, and Change: An Encyclopedia of Nonviolent Action from ACT-UP to Womens= Suffrage* Roger S. Powers and William B. Voegelé, eds. (1997, Garland Publishing, Inc.).

**Levitt, Matthew A.**, "Kilometer 101: Oasis or Mirage? An Analysis of Third-Party Self-Interest in International Mediation," *Mediation Quarterly*. v. 15 Feb. '98

**Levitt, Matthew A.**, "The Taliban, Islam, and Women's Rights in the Muslim World," *The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs*. v. 21 Winter/Spring '98

**Smith, Jackie, Charles Chatfield, and Ron Pagnucco.** *Transnational Social Movements and Global Politics: Solidarity Beyond the State*. (1997, Syracuse University Press).

" **Smith, Jackie,** Ron Pagnucco and **George A. Lopez,** A Globalizing Human Rights: The Work of Transnational Human Rights NGOs in the 1990s. @ *Human Rights Quarterly* 20 (May, 1998) 379-412.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Call for Nominations: Kenneth E. Boulding Student Paper Award

The Peace Studies Section of ISA announces an award in honor of Kenneth Boulding, a founder of the field of peace studies and former President of ISA. The award will be given each year to a graduate student for a research paper given at the Annual Meeting in the field of peace research. A two-year student membership in ISA and a small cash prize usable for ISA travel will be awarded. **Criteria:** A research paper in peace research that is theoretically based, empirical (but not necessarily quantitative), and deals with a significant problem in the field. Theory alone will not qualify. Research which focuses on areas of peace research with which Kenneth Boulding was concerned will be preferred, but we seek excellent papers in any area of peace research, broadly defined. The paper must be presented by a graduate student at the ISA Annual Meeting. Papers in peace research from any section can be considered, but must be specifically submitted to the Peace Studies Section with a request for consideration for the award.

We welcome both submissions direct from students and nominations from panel chairs and discussants. We encourage chairs of panels and discussants to recommend excellent student papers. Since we received no submissions for 1998, we will be glad to look at papers from the 1998 ISA conference. Please send submissions (one copy) by **January 16, 1999** to Boulding Award Committee chair: *Dr. Carolyn Stephenson; Political Science Department; 2424 Maile Way, Social Sciences 640; University of Hawaii at Manoa; Honolulu, HI 96822; phone: (808)956-8195; fax: (808)956-6877*

The Charles DeBenedetti Prize in Peace History, for 1997-1998

The Peace History Society invites submission for the prize, to be given to the author or authors of an outstanding journal article published in English in 1997 or 1998, which deals with peace history. Articles may focus on the history of peace movements, the response of individuals to peace and war issues, the relationship between peace and other reform movements, gender

issues in warfare and peacemaking, comparative analyses, and quantitative studies. The prize was first awarded in 1989. Previous prize-holders include: Larry Wittner, Frances Early, Sandi Cooper, Allen Smith, and Susan Zeiger. The prize includes a cash award of \$500. *Articles should be submitted in triplicate by **February 1, 1999** to Susan Zeiger, Department of History, Regis College, Weston MA 02193.*

#### PEACE REVIEW: Call for Submissions

Overcoming Linguistic Violence (*deadline: 20 July 1998*) For this issue we welcome explorations of the various ways in which violence is perpetrated in and through the use of language. *Media and Democratic Action* (*deadline: 16 January 1999*) This issue will address questions such as the notion of a public interest, and the role of public media systems in the creation of a democratic public sphere. Please Submit 2500-3500 word essays on or off themes on IBM or MAC disk to: Robert Elias, Editor; Peace Review University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117 USA Fax: 415-388-2631/422-2772 Ph:415-422-6349 Email: eliasr@usfca.edu

#### Section Officers

—Chair: **Louis Kriesberg**, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University lkriesbe@maxwell.syr.edu

—Past-Chair: Marc Ross, Bryn Mawr College *MROSS@BRYNMAWR.EDU*

—Council: (1997-9) Juergen Dedring, CUNY; Betts Fetherston, Bradford University; Jackie Smith, SUNY-Stony Brook (1998-2000) Eileen Babbitt, Tufts University; Volker Franke, Syracuse University; David Last, Pearson Peacekeeping Center

—Newsletter Editors: **Jackie Smith**, SUNY Stony Brook and **A. B. Fetherston**, Visiting Fellow, Center for Peace Studies, Zagreb, Croatia

#### NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

We ENCOURAGE Announcements, reviews of books relevant to members of the Peace Studies Section, essays, or notices of resources, ideas, and events of interest to Section members are welcome. Submit inquiries or submissions via e-mail or diskette to Jackie Smith; Dept. of Sociology SUNY-Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY 11794-4356; E-mail: jacsmith@notes.cc.sunysb.edu. *Target* deadlines: 1 October, 1 February, and 1 May.

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