Les Kurtz, Joe Elder, Sam Marullo, and David and Mady Segal have given the Section a challenging framework for a productive workshop. Peace and War Section sessions at the ASA 1994 annual meeting are scheduled for August 5. The workshop will be held the two days before (August 3 & 4), in the same hotel. Below is a brief description, to be followed later by information on speakers and registration. Researching Paths to Peace will be a research review and development workshop, hosted by the ASA Section on Peace and War, to plan research on interaction among governmental and nongovernmental organizations in forming peace, security, and human rights policies. Presentations by academics will be augmented by those of invited policy makers and administrators who observe the interaction at close range, e.g., a member of Congress, a lobbyist for an arms control and economic conversion coalition, a Defense Department specialist on peacekeeping, or an administrator of a private voluntary organization delivering aid in a war zone. Exchange among participants will be facilitated by materials read in common, panel presentations, refereed roundtables, and discussion. After presentations summarizing the current state of knowledge on each major topic, participants will work on the means for improving and extending it: research agendas, data sources, and communication networks to encourage cumulative, comparative, research on efforts to reduce the prevalence and magnitude of deadly conflict. If you wish to make a short presentation (about 10 minutes) summarizing research or proposing a research agenda on any of the topics below, send a one page abstract by April 8 to (a) the respective organizer and (b) the workshop coordinator.

1) Influences on U.S. foreign policy. Sam Marullo, 710 3rd St., NE, Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone (202) 543-3179

(Cont’d on page 2)
Researching Paths to Peace
(cont'd from page 1)

2) Advocacy organizations and transnational social movements. Lester Kurtz, Sociology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 Fax (512) 471-1748

3) Mediation and administration of humanitarian aid. Joseph Elder, Sociology, Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 Fax (608) 251-5457

4) Sociopolitical and/or cultural factors affecting the prevalence and magnitude of collective violence. Joseph Elder, Sociology, Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 Fax (608) 251-5457

5) Military perspectives on peacekeeping and peace building. David Segal and Mady Wechsler Segal, Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315, Fax (301) 405-5743

If you do not want to make a presentation but wish to attend, request registration information from the workshop coordinator, Ruth Searles, Sociology, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606 Voice (419) 537-4661, Fax (419) 537-8406.

The Workshop will be funded wholly or mostly by registration fees, Section dues (current and accumulated), and in kind contributions by the organizers, presenters, and the organizations with which they are affiliated. We hope that the foundations to which we've applied will help fund the workshop, but we can't count on it. To help in limiting the costs of lodging, an assistant at the University of Colorado will run an information exchange for registrants who want to room share.

Volunteers are needed for the next three items. Inquire to find out if the job fits. 1) Some on-site assistance before and during the workshop from members in the Los Angeles area. Contact Ruth Searles. 2) Reporters for this newsletter to round up information about section members, their recent publications and accomplishments. Contact Dana Eyre. 3) In-kind organizational resources for collecting and assembling a Section directory, to include members' specialties (helpful to nominations committees, editors, planners and other section members). Contact Ruth Searles

-- Ruth Searles

Nominations Needed Now

Peace and War Section election for Chair-elect 1994-1996; Secretary-Treasurer, 1994-97; two members of Council, 1994-97. Send nominations to Martin Patchen, Dept. of Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, IN 47907. (317) 494-4693. Deadline March 10.

Elise Boulding Student Award competition. Send 4 copies of papers (double spaced, 25 pp. maximum, academic format) to Mady Wechsler Segal, Dept. of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1315 (301) 405-6433. Deadline April 15.

Peace and War Section Award for distinguished contributions to scholarship, teaching, and service. Send nominations to Ruth Searles at the address listed above. April 15.

Impressions from a visit to Vietnam

Maurice N. Richter, Jr.
State University of New York at Albany

Fragments of an American B-52 bomber shot down over Hanoi, Vietnam, two decades ago are conspicuously displayed in front of Hanoi's Military Museum, which celebrates the victory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam) over French, American, and "puppet" forces. At the same time, the Vietnamese government has become extremely eager for normalization of relations with the United States, which would facilitate Vietnamese economic development, reduce Vietnam's dependence on Japan, partially compensate for the collapse of Vietnam's two big supporters, the Soviet Union and East Germany, and give Vietnam some leverage against an ancient enemy, China.

On the American side, pressure
for normalization of relations with Vietnam, and in particular for elimination of the embargo against that country that has been in effect since the war, has been coming from American business interests eager to compete in the emerging Vietnamese market. However movement in this direction has been impeded by the unresolved issue pertaining to Americans who remain missing in Vietnam, and by US insistence that more progress must be made in resolving this issue before relations can be normalized.

Vietnamese people who have contact with Americans living in Vietnam and with American business people and scholars who visit there probably come to think that there is more anti-embargo sentiment in the US than there actually is. The Americans with whom they have contact tend to be more anti-embargo than most Americans, both because they are self-selected in ways that make them unrepresentative in this respect, and also because the embargo inconveniences them, making it impossible, for example, for them to use credit cards in Vietnam, and prohibiting various Vietnam-related activities. Also many Vietnamese are apparently unaware that the rules of the embargo contain certain exceptions for "informational materials," and they therefore assume that various Americans are violating the embargo rules when really they are not doing so. One Vietnamese scholar who made a visit to the United States a few years ago told me how surprised he was to find that, despite the embargo, professors at several US universities that he visited were willing to discuss their work with him quite freely. He thought these Americans were violating the embargo rules in defiance of their own government, although they might very well not have known about these rules and were probably not violating them.

If a resident of Hanoi today knows only a few English words, "embargo" is likely to be one of them. The embargo has retarded Vietnamese economic development but has also given the Vietnamese government an easy way to deflect blame from itself for unfavorable economic conditions. Whether the embargo has had any effects of the sort intended by its sponsors is not clear, but it has obviously been very far from totally successful: after many years of embargo, the fates of many long-missing Americans remain unknown.

I was in Hanoi May 8-17, 1993, lecturing at the Institute on Science Management of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. I also spent a day visiting the Sociology Department at University of Hanoi, and also visited an institute at the National Centre for Scientific Research. Everywhere I received a friendly reception, which may have reflected not only a desire for closer ties with the United States but also a perception that I was "different" from those other foreigners who have been coming to Vietnam in search of financial profit.

I was surprised when one Vietnamese scholar told me that he had more than twenty American friends who live in Hanoi, most of whom work for international agencies. I do not know how many Americans live there but it cannot be very many. Hanoi, in contrast to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) which was formerly occupied by more than half a million American troops, has had relatively little American influence, although elements of American popular culture have inevitably seeped in there, and some products familiar to Americans are readily available there. The layout of
the city, the architecture, the menus in Western-oriented restaurants, and some administrative arrangements show French influence that dates from colonial times. The most conspicuous political influences have come from the former Soviet Union. Despite reforms, Vietnam retains a largely Soviet-style political culture, with Communist Party rule; with a founding father (Ho Chi Minh) whose remains (like Lenin's in Moscow and Mao Zedong's in Beijing) are publicly displayed, and with an official commitment to an ideology associated with the founding father (“The Thought of Ho Chi Minh,” comparable to “The Thought of Mao Zedong” in China).

There are not many countries in the world today that retain a system of this sort. Paradoxically, Vietnam has troubled relations with the two most important of these. Relations with China have been historically difficult, the most recent war between China and Vietnam having broken out in 1979. And, the Communist North Korean rulers could not have been pleased by the recent friendly visit of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister to SOUTH Korea, a visit well publicized in Hanoi while I was there.

The Soviet-style political system presumably does not provide a maximally beneficial environment for sociology. However, particularly strong support for sociology in Vietnam has come from that country's most famous military leader, General Vo Nguyen Giap (now retired) whose forces defeated the French at the decisive battle of Dienbienphu in 1954 and who was Deputy Prime Minister during the American War. I do not know what kind of sociology he supports or what aspects of the discipline interest him.

In my lectures, which focused on the sociology of science, I tried to explain how it was possible for a government to function effectively without centralized controls of the sort that members of my audience were accustomed to: how, for example, the United States could have a flourishing scientific establishment even though we have no Department of Science, no Soviet-style Academy of Science, nothing comparable to the Soviet, Chinese or Vietnamese "State Commission for Science and Technology," and no comprehensive national science policy. I explained that science could be largely self-regulating: that, for example, if left alone, scientists will spontaneously distribute themselves among disciplines and specialties in reasonable ways.

For purposes of illustration I was able to mention the way traffic flows in Hanoi. Numerous bicycles, swift and silent motorbikes, "cyclos" (tricycles that carry fare-paying passengers, propelled by the driver's muscles), occasional cars (mostly taxis), and occasional trucks and buses all intermingle in the traffic along Hanoi's broad boulevards. There are many busy intersections which have no traffic police and no traffic lights, and the flow of traffic there is purely self-regulated. I was told that there are many accidents, and some reckless (young) motorbike riders, but I did not see any of that. What I did see was traffic flowing in all directions simultaneously through busy intersections, with no collisions: drivers would all slow down, and traffic going in different directions would interweave itself with a graceful efficiency that has to be seen to be believed. It is, I think, unfortunate for the people of Vietnam that their government has not permitted more reliance on spontaneous self-regulation in certain spheres of life other than traffic, although there have been major changes in this direction in recent years, with economic
reform and consequent economic progress.

Relations between the US and Vietnam will very likely become normalized soon. When this happens we can expect greatly increased interest in American tourist and business travel to Vietnam, mostly to the south where American personnel were once stationed and where Vietnam's biggest city, Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), is located, but also to some extent in the north including Hanoi, the center of political power and a remarkably attractive place in many ways. However any significant increase in demand for travel at least around Hanoi (the only part of Vietnam that I saw) would hopelessly overwhelm the extremely limited accommodations available for foreign visitors. When China opened up to American tourism in the 1970s I got stuck on a waiting list for four years (a fact that I remembered in May 1993 when I could fly into Beijing en route home from Vietnam without making a hotel reservation in advance). Anticipating a similar bottleneck in Hanoi I would suggest that anyone interested in visiting there should probably not wait for normalization. But anyone planning to visit Vietnam now should first acquire information about the embargo rules and should be prepared for various hazards and difficulties too complex to mention here.

Normalization of US-Vietnam relations will also presumably greatly increase the currently small flow of students from Vietnam coming to the US for educational purposes. At present, Vietnamese students wishing to come to the US for study cannot take the Graduate Record Examination in Vietnam, and also have to go outside their country (usually to Bangkok) to get their US visas, but these and other obstacles will someday vanish. American university professors are already accustomed to seeing numerous students from Vietnam who have come to the US as refugees, and numerous American students of Vietnamese ancestry who have been born in the US, but very few have yet seen a student who has come from Vietnam with a Vietnamese passport for the purpose of obtaining an American education and with the intention of returning home to Vietnam after that education has been completed. Encountering such students will be a very new experience for their American classmates as well as for most of their teachers.

Normalization of relations will probably also lead to new perceptions in the United States, of the history of the relationship between the two countries, but I will not try to speculate here about what that might involve.

Upcoming Conferences

The Fourth Freedom Forum and the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace announce a conference on Denuclearization. The conference will address questions such as "did the nuclear threat really end with the cold war?" and "what can the United Nations do to curb the spread of weapons of mass destruction?" The "Bombs, Carrots, and Sticks" conference will be held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, April 8-10, 1994, at the Hesburgh Center for International Studies on the University of Notre Dame Campus. Registration is $45 ($55 after March 1st) with a $15 student rate. Contact Jennifer Glick at 1-800/233-6786. To register, send check, with the usual information, to the Fourth Freedom Forum, 803 North Main Street, Goshen, IN 46256.

The Peace Studies Association announces its 6th Annual Meeting, April 7-10, 1994, at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA. Invited speakers include Noam Chomsky, Frances Moore-Lappo, Michael Parenti, Alice Walker, and Ron Dellums. The conference, titled
“Rebuilding Security: The Bomb, The Debt, and The Rainforest”, will bring together scholars doing work on militarism, development, and the environment, to examine these and other issues. Send abstracts or papers (1 March deadline) to Joseph Fahey, Chair, Peace Studies Program, Manhattan College, Riverdale, NY 10471. Selected papers will be published in Peace Review. For information, contact Jennifer Turpin, Department of Sociology, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080, (415) 666-6496.

The Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace will be the host for a conference focusing on civil-military relations. To Sheath the Sword: Civil-Military Relations in the Quest for Democracy and Peace will center on new roles for the military; civil-military relations in the pattern of success and failure of democracy; the adjustment of civilian and military elites to democratic constraints; military restructuring and resocialization; changes in military recruitment, training, leadership, and reward distribution; changes in the composition of the military and the treatment of women and minorities; changes in the role of the U.S. military in a democratizing world; and U.N. peacemaking and peacekeeping. The conference will run from Friday the 14th of October through the 16th of October, at the Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Comments and suggestions regarding the program are invited, as are proposals for papers or other participation. Communication may be addressed to John P. Lovell, Jack W. Hopkins, or Sander C. Valyocsik, all at the Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace, 1217 East Atwater, Bloomington, IN 47405. Phone (812) 855-8859 (voice) or 855-3209 (fax). E-mail lovell, hopkins, or valyocsik @usc.indiana.edu.

The XIII World Congress of the International Sociological Association will meet July 18-23 at Bielefeld, Germany. Research Committee 01, Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution, brings together sociological research on the military with work in the areas of non-violence and conflict resolution, with paper sessions reflecting both areas. We particularly urge that scholars of non-violence and conflict resolution participate. Send your papers, abstracts, or suggestions to Jurgen Kuhlman, Sozialwissenschaftliches, Institute der Bundeswehr, Winzererstrasse 52, 8000 Muchen 40, Germany. FAX FRG 8-12003-352. Send copies of your material to Louis Kreisberg, Program on the Analysis and Resolution of Conflicts, 712 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse University, Syracuse NY 13244-4400; David Segal, Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; or Proshanta K. Nandi, Sociology, Sangamon State University, Springfield IL 62794-4243.

Announcements & Awards


ACCESS (a nonprofit information clearinghouse for peace and conflict studies) is conducting a survey of (and on completion of the survey, will be producing a guide to) organizations and individuals engaged in conflict resolution training. It will identify key institutions and personnel in the field and give users an understanding of the different approaches to conflict resolution training. Respondents will be included in a database; ACCESS is interested in surveying conflict resolution practitioners and others involved in education, training, and research. They are interested in efforts of indigenous groups and individuals. Contact Lisa Alfred at (202) 783-6050 (voice) or 783-4767 (fax) for further information.
Recently Published


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Wanted

The journal Armed Forces and Society seeks draft articles, and manuscript and book reviewers. The journal considers manuscripts in many areas, including civil-military relations, peacekeeping, military history, military sociology, international strategy, military psychology, and related subjects linking armed forces with their social context. Please send three copies of your draft article to (or, if you are interested in reviewing, contact) Professor Jay Stanley, Editor, Armed Forces and Society, Department of Sociology, Towson State University, Baltimore, MD 21204-7097; (410) 830-2389.

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Announcing A New Publication

Writing Sociology is a quarterly newsletter aimed at helping sociologists write more clearly, authentically, and creatively. It seeks 750-1500 word essays in a variety of areas, including the nature of writing, the link between writing and the self; styles of sociological writing; solutions to writing problems; and about the use of writing to teach sociology. We want to promote good sociological writing by way of example so we will consider strong essays on any topic. Inquiries can be sent to Michael Schwalbe, Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8107. The most recent issue of Writing Sociology includes articles on how computers and networks are likely to change the nature of scholarly writing. A four-issue subscription costs $10.

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Obituary: James H. Laue

James H. Laue, former Lynch Professor of Conflict Resolution at George Mason University, and former chair of the Section on Peace and War, September 25th, 1993. A full obituary was published in the November, 1993 Footnotes.

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From the Editor

Along with my standard (but nonetheless heartfelt) plea for your contributions, I owe all an apology for the absence of a fall newsletter. Rest assured that the spring newsletter, with your creative contributions, will be published in the spring. In particular, I own apologies to Professors Richter and Fatayer, whose ideas aged in my filing cabinet for more than a week or two. It is a testament to their ideas that this aging does not dim the quality of their insights.

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Is Peace Possible? The Palestinian -Israeli Relationship.
Jawad A. Fatayer
West Texas A&M University

September 13, 1993 marked a turning point in the course of history in
the Middle East. The meeting in Washington D.C. between Arafat of Palestine and Rabin of Israel, moderated by Clinton of the U.S.A., was marked by the exchange of handshakes and even by some modest smiles. Yet it seen by all as an extremely significant symbolic event, for it also offered the possibility of profound change in the Middle East. A simple handshake introduced the possibility of a revolutionary redefinition of the social and political situation. Through the possibility of this redefinition, new insights into the present situation will emerge and new hopes in the future will be born. The meeting between the representatives of these nations sent a message to the people of all nations: that guns may not be the answer, that interpersonal communication may be as effective in dealing with the most complex issues. It was a humble moment to witness, simply because it made what has been viewed by many generations as impossible real.

However, the political accord represents the start of a much more difficult effort to dismantle a dysfunctional social system and to reform a new social order. It is essential to realize that this effort is primarily one of social exchange, not (as is often portrayed in the media) a problem in political or economic bargaining and exchange. Social exchange is marked by the “unspecified obligations incurred in trust both required for and promoted by it” (Blau, Peter, Exchange and Power in Social Life).

Sociologists are faced with a tremendous responsibility. Playing an active role in the process of change is not a choice if sociology is to exemplify the principles that justify its existence as an enterprise. Because of our understanding of the processes at hand, because of our understanding of social exchange, socialization, and culture, the role of the sociologist is potentially equal to that of the politician. Because we know that social order is not independent of human action, but a product of human making, we know that no political accord is feasible without a reconstruction of the social order. Are we equal to the challenge?

Call For Essays

Peace Review seeks 2,000-3500 word essays. Essays are particularly sought for an issue “Development, Environment, and Human Rights” (deadline 1 May, 1994). Send essays on disk to Robert Elias, Editor, Peace and Justice Studies, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080 (415) 666-6349.

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<td></td>
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<td>Kurt Lang</td>
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<td>Teaching, and Service Committee</td>
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<td>David S. Meyer</td>
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