Letter From The Chair

Dear Section Members:

I hope this letter finds you enjoying a rewarding semester. In this issue, you will find much about the health of our section, our plans for the future, and our current membership situation.

I am extremely pleased to report that the section is as active and as energized as I can recall. Questions of peace, war and social conflict loom large for sociologists in general, irrespective of their research. Members of our section find not only their own work and their views of great moment, but also substantial opportunity to engage others and to bring the benefit of their expertise and their commitments to bear on academic and lay audiences alike. The sessions at the annual meetings in Atlanta last August sponsored by our section and organized by section members on related themes were provocative and engaging, generating substantial discussion. Notable to all present, our roundtables were quite a success, and our business meeting was well attended and productive. Few better indicators of our section’s vitality can be offered than the tremendous dedication of our members to the section, and the huge outpouring of volunteers to serve on section committees and to assist in the preparations for future section events. My thanks to all of you!

Among our chief concerns are plans for the next annual meeting in San Francisco, August 14-17, 2004, whose theme is Sociology and Its Publics. In line with this theme, and in an effort to engage recent events while allowing for broader historical sweep, the section will be sponsoring a session entitled “Armed Conflict and Its Opponents since 1990: Redefining War, the Military and the Citizen.” We will also be sponsoring roundtables, and I have a few ideas in mind to get the juices flowing. Among the topics that surfaced at the meetings and since are: “What is America doing in, and with, Iraq?,” “What light do social movement and military studies shed on the emergence or shifting significance of militias, guerrillas and terrorists?,” “UN efforts to reduce violence”; “Challenges facing the US military in the war on terror;” and “Dynamics of ethnic and ethno-religious conflict”. Please, however, don’t constrain yourselves to these ideas. We will form as many roundtables as we can from the papers submitted. Remember, submissions are due by January 15, 2004.
And also remember, if we have a sufficient number of paper submissions to the section session on armed conflict and its opponents since 1990, we can petition the ASA on a first-come first-served basis to be awarded an additional section session on the program.

This newsletter, our website (http://www.la.utexas.edu/research/pwasa/index.htm) and our two section email listservs comprise the main mechanisms by which we as a section communicate. After substantial discussion at the section business meeting in Atlanta, and further discussion among members of the council, the section has decided to embark on an experiment of distributing our newsletter electronically and doing away with the printed and mailed version. The newsletter you hold is the last paper copy that will be distributed by the section until after the meetings in San Francisco. Starting in April and continuing with the June issue of 2004, we will move to an electronic newsletter distributed to our membership and available on our web page. For those who prefer to read a hard copy, you will be able to print one faithfully from the electronic file we distribute. This format will give us much greater capacity to provide graphics, linked materials, and updated information. It will allow us to publish new items in the newsletter, including research notes, substantive essays, and commentary. Moreover, this move will significantly reduce the costs of producing and distributing our newsletter to our membership, one of the largest expenses the section confronts each year. As a result, this transition will allow the section to balance its budget, permitting us to discontinue the practice of eating into our small endowment. After the June 2004 issue has been distributed, we will assess our experiment, and based on feedback from our membership, we will see whether the electronic newsletter meets the needs of the section.

In order to make this transition, it is absolutely vital that we have accurate email addresses for each and every member of the section. First and foremost, when you renew your ASA membership in the winter of 2003/2004, please make sure to double-check and to update your email address. Furthermore, we ask that you confirm your email address with the section by signing up to our section discussion listserv. Go to http://www.la.utexas.edu/research/pwasa/flashplu.htm#listserv to learn how to do so. Not only will this permit us to broaden the discussion surrounding issues raised in the newsletter and by section members, it will also permit us to make absolutely certain we have your proper address so that you will not miss any issues of the new, electronic newsletter.

Both our future plans for the 2004 meetings and our move to an electronic newsletter have been influenced by the size of our section membership. Since our section is so strong and vital on a host of qualitative measures, its relatively small size does not put its future in danger, at least as far as the ASA is concerned. However, because our membership still hovers around 275—below the “magic” threshold of 300 specified by the ASA—our allocation of sessions on the program for 2004 is limited to two (one panel, one slot for our business meeting and roundtables) and our financial allocation from the ASA to cover expenses is reduced relative to larger sections.

Elsewhere in this newsletter, Greg Maney (our recruitment chair this year) and Dave Rohall (our recruitment chair last year) lay out the membership question with great care and discuss the section’s ongoing efforts both to attract new members and to retain those we currently have. Here, however, I want to draw your attention to a new effort undertaken by the section. A member of our section who would like to remain anonymous has generously donated funds sufficient to pay for two graduate student memberships to the ASA and to the Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict. With this gift, the section is creating the 2004 Peace, War and Social Conflict Fellowship, to be awarded to two graduate students to pay their membership fees to the ASA for the year 2004. The gift and the fellowships they create are to commemorate those UN officials—especially the late High Commissioner of Human Rights, Sergio Viera de Mello—who lost their lives in the effort to reduce violence. Details concerning this fellowship and the application procedure for graduate students are available in the announcement below.

I expect this to be a challenging yet an exciting year for our section and its membership, especially given the international climate and the ongoing war on terrorism. Your input to our section’s governance and future plans are more than welcome. And I encourage all of you to contribute papers to the annual meetings as well as research notes, reports on work in progress, and brief essays to our expanded electronic newsletter.

Meyer Kestnauban
Section Chair

The Struggle Against War Demands a Struggle for More Democracy: Strategic Proposals for the Peace Movement

Jackie Smith
Sociology Department, SUNY-Stony Brook

American antiwar protests have usually failed to prevent or to seriously curtail U.S. military operations, even though they have probably made things a little less bad than they might have otherwise been. But the failures are not wholly the fault of the movement itself, as many activists have assumed that our democracy is designed to respond to public pressures for or against particular government policies. Instead, the U.S.

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foreign policy process is designed to insure that even very large anti-war mobilizations will have minimal policy impact.

The U.S. Constitution places the principal foreign policy making duties in the Executive branch of government. Defenders of this arrangement praise its efficiency and claim that it allows the nation to present a more united front in the face of foreign adversaries or allies. In other words, “politics must end at the water’s edge.” The Constitution’s authors probably did not foresee a need to provide many democratic checks on foreign policy processes that, at that time, were far less consequential in most aspects of people’s day-to-day lives than they are today.

While Congress has the authority to declare war and to approve all government expenditures, these powers have not translated into an effective foreign policy role. The president can deploy large numbers of troops without a declaration of war, and the ability of Congress to recall troops in the absence of such a declaration is uncertain. And Congress’s power of the purse has not proved very effective in the context of a modern, permanently mobilized military that could never have been envisioned by the authors of the Constitution.

In short, the only democratic check on the president’s foreign policy decisions comes with the presidential election. And few national elections place extensive emphasis on foreign policy questions. The few opportunities for public debates about major foreign policy issues like wars have seen large numbers of elected representatives yielding to presidential authority on foreign policy questions. Thus, Congressional debates on both the first Gulf war and on the more recent military invasion of Iraq were both shallow and brief. And although through the “cities for peace” campaign more than 125 city and county councils approved resolutions against George W. Bush’s policy of “pre-emptive” war, many individual legislators and local legislative bodies waived their right to engage in public debates about foreign policy issues, which are seen as within the exclusive jurisdiction of the president. This presidential prerogative in foreign policy goes beyond peace and security issues and into the trade arena, as Congress has passed several versions of “fast track” trade negotiating authority, which again waives the right of legislators to engage in any meaningful debate of international trade agreements.

The Mass Media
The mass media have become central to our political processes, and they can determine the course of most elections and major policy debates. They help set national agendas by defining what events or issues large numbers of people think and talk about, if not how they do so. And their coverage (or lack thereof) can determine the chances a candidate has to win an election. But the mass media are unlikely to be shaped by popular mobilizations around foreign policy issues, and this is largely because the democratic, watchdog function of the mass media is subordinated to its profit-making orientation.

News reporting, particularly in the electronic media, has become increasingly commercialized. That process has involved a steady trend towards more entertainment-oriented “news” presentations. Sound bites and dramatic images have replaced sophisticated analysis and systematic news reporting. Intense competition for ratings among the few remaining mass media outlets has contributed to “pack journalism” so that every major outlet covers the same, few stories. The media’s focus on the economic bottom line means that the news production process hinges on ratings and appeals to advertisers rather than on an independently defined obligation to provide audiences with the information they need to be informed and active citizens. The gruesome details of wars or famines and the important if complex minutia of trade negotiations are not the kind of fare that appeals to advertisers who prefer to convey the message, “don’t worry, go shopping.”

To top it off, the major electronic and print news outlets have systematically reduced their funding for international news coverage, replacing highly specialized and seasoned reporters with a less costly but more easily managed generalist reporting staff. This heightens an already strong tendency for foreign policy news reporting to rely primarily on Administration sources. By far the most frequent source for news on U.S. foreign policy is the White House. And while in theory a “balance” norm guides coverage of most issues, in practice few alternative sources—from either inside or outside of government—are brought in to offer serious critiques of official foreign policy positions.

From Peace Movement to Democracy Movement
Given these tremendous structural disadvantages to effective peace movement mobilization, those seeking alternatives to current forms of U.S. engagement in the world should adopt a conscious strategy of enhancing public involvement in the foreign policy process. Without substantial changes to the way U.S. foreign policy is made, anti-war activities, no matter how popular and dramatic, will have little policy impact.

The U.S. Constitution effectively authorizes a presidential monopoly on foreign policy decision-making, but is this kind of structure appropriate for a contemporary democracy in an increasingly globalized world? Should our elected officials at both local and national levels be able to opt out of debates around matters that have increasingly important impacts on the day-to-day lives of both U.S. citizens and of people around the world? Is a sound-bite and corporate-dominated media an appropriate form of information-transmission in an increasingly interdependent world with complex and multi-faceted problems? For those...
The time is ripe to talk about reviving American democracy. Indeed, as the U.S. government seeks to impose democracy on countries of the Middle East, it is blatantly curtailing democratic rights within this country. A recent international Gallop poll showed low levels of trust in democratic institutions and especially low levels of trust in corporations. The peace movement could tap into this sentiment and perhaps find new allies in an attempt to revive public engagement in governance. Here are a few proposals for action that might help focus peace movement efforts in this direction:

- Advocate for a constitutional amendment that would re-define war-making powers, perhaps even by demanding a national popular referendum to authorize war. It sounds far-fetched, but the Ludlow Amendment of 1935 proposed just such a thing, and it gained nearly 50% of Congressional votes (a 2/3 vote would be needed to amend the Constitution).
- Systematically expose the corporate connections to the foreign policy process. This goes far beyond the military-industrial complex, but we could begin there. Not only to major military contractors benefit from enormous government contracts, but they still violate national laws (and all notions of patriotism and national loyalty!) by illegally selling weapons technologies to other countries and by exploiting overseas tax havens, among other offenses. Then let’s look at the revolving doors between government offices and corporate headquarters.
- Support alternative, non-commercial media and create a centralized, alternative news service that could feed into local and national news outlets. A “Global Policy News Service,” if you like. This news service could be a more professionalized version of the Independent Media Center (Indymedia), which was launched by young activists during the WTO protests in Seattle.
- Consciously support multilateralism and international organizations. Without pressure from peace and human rights activists, our system of international law and institutions would be substantially weaker than it is now—if it even existed at all. But there is limited attention in the U.S. to the issue of multilateralism, even though nearly 80% of the U.S. public consistently supports U.S. action through the United Nations over unilateralism. In comparison, less than half of our national leaders support multilateral approaches to international policy. Again, there is strong sentiment that peace movements can tap into as they try to mobilize for a less militant foreign policy. U.S. citizens’ groups were among the most numerous and motivated of those pressing for an International Criminal Court, which now has broad international support (but intense U.S. opposition) as it begins its work. American leaders and citizens like the idea of the “rule of law” at home; let’s talk about having it globally!
- Mobilize public support for existing Congressional legislation for a Cabinet-level, Department of Peace. Rep. Dennis Kucinich has introduced such legislation, seeking to devote more of our national resources and attention to the search for alternatives to military responses to international crises and threats. The Department of Defense and National Security Council play an extensive role in shaping U.S. policy in the world. And we have five national military academies. Yet there is no non-military parallel to these institutions. Why shouldn’t the U.S. invest serious financial and human resources into research on non-military solutions to complex international issues that are hardly solved through military interventions?
- Support Rep. Charles Rangel’s Congressional proposal to reinstate the military draft. Although few are eager to see a draft, a national discussion of the inequality that is part of our existing “all-volunteer” military is important. Moreover, an army of draftees would create more pressure on elected officials to avoid military interventions that do not enjoy broad public support. A new debate about the draft would also provide opportunities for public debates about a number of important questions, such as why public monies can be used to provide military career options but not to expand other sorts of economic opportunities for low-income Americans? And secondly, why shouldn’t our ideas of national service include activities that do not involve participation in organized violence?
- Finally, with or without a debate about the reinstatement of the military draft, peace activists should press for the legal recognition of Selective Conscientious Objection (SCO). Soldiers should not be asked to check their conscience at the recruitment office. Indeed, advances in international law make it all the more important that soldiers are equipped to make ethical judgments about what they are ordered to do, as they can be held individually liable for carrying out illegal orders. Under SCO, soldiers could choose not to participate in a war they saw as unjust, and alternative service options would be available to such persons.

Most activists will still want to participate in mass protests and otherwise continue more traditional forms of antiwar activism, and these actions still serve useful functions of promoting critical discourse, building solidarity, and nurturing activists’ commitments to the broad principles of justice, equality, and a preference for nonviolent approaches to resolving conflict. But we must not pretend that these protest actions will, by themselves, bring substantial policy changes. Effective peace advocacy demands efforts to strengthen our democratic institutions at home. It requires the
fostering of public discourse and understanding not only of foreign policy issues, but also of core democratic values, especially those of tolerance, equality, and freedom.

Membership Status and Future Prospects

Greg Maney (socgmm@hofstra.edu) and David Rohall (de-rohall@wiu.edu)

Our section currently has 275 members, just 25 members short of the 300 members necessary to obtain an additional session at the next ASA annual conference. Thanks to the work of a number of section members, we increased from just 257 members this summer and an average of about 232 over the last twenty years. While we did achieve the 300 mark in 1999, our numbers seem to have stabilized around 250 over the last several years.

The goals of the membership committee are twofold: (1) to maintain current membership, and (2) to find ways to increase membership (ideally to reach the elusive 300 mark). Not only will 300 members provide an additional opportunity for section members to present their research, it will also provide evidence of the vitality of our section to the larger ASA administration. While the current trend seems to have us stabilized around 250 members, the question is whether this quantity can be maintained and whether we can reasonably expect to get another 50 or more “committed” members.

Toward the goal of maintaining current membership, the committee has begun institutionalizing the means by which current members are encouraged to maintain their membership in this section. However, the procedure currently asks a lot of the membership chair. Consequently, we need to find better ways for the section to find those who have not renewed their membership and encourage them to keep their membership in good standing. Perhaps we can make more efforts to get current members to take part in the section listserv, as a better means of communicating with all members. This solution would also help in disseminating an electronic newsletter.

Developing a better system of sustaining members will only keep current members active, but will not increase membership in the future. We have discussed future membership efforts with several section members and found quite a mix of opinions. Several members have indicated that they believe that we have important role in the intellectual discussion of war and peace, but this does not come across to the larger ASA membership. If our research and/or dialogue on the topics of peace and war are the “products” that we can offer sociologists, how can we provide that information to people? For instance, the Collective Behavior and Social Movements section currently hosts an electronic journal. While this may not be feasible for our section, we can expand our newsletter to highlight members’ research as well as to hold a regular debate over major issues concerning peace, war, and social conflict.

Given the current state of conflict in the world, there will not be a shortage of topics for discussion in the near future.

On a more pragmatic level, it seems that we need to be better about recruiting and mentoring student members. This must be done every year, without exception; and all members must be reminded to introduce the section to interested students. Perhaps the membership committee can regularly send membership forms to current members, making it easier to sign-up new students. Members can also consider sponsoring students by agreeing to pay their section dues.

In addition, the committee must institutionalize relationships with sections sharing similar goals, encouraging cross memberships among new members who may not be aware of the important research being conducted by members of other sections. These sections would include the Collective Behavior and Social Movements; Political Sociology; International Migration; Political Economy of the World System; and Race, Gender, and Class sections.

There seems to be a lot of motivation to not only increase membership but to sustain a viable section with 300 or more members. So spread the word to your students and colleagues. If you have any suggestions for ways to increase section membership or have questions regarding membership, please contact one of us at the e-mail addresses listed above.

Call for Nominations

We are currently soliciting nomination for three positions for our section: A chair-elect and two council positions. If you would like to nominate someone or yourself for one of these positions, please send the name(s) and affiliation(s) to David E. Rohall at de-rohall@wiu.edu, or mail them to 405 Morgan Hall, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. Nominations should be received by December 19, 2003.
Section Sessions in 2004

**Armed Conflict and Its Opponents since 1990: Redefining War, the Military and the Citizen**

**Organizers:**
Juanita Firestone, University of Texas San Antonio
jfirestone@utsa.edu

Brigette Neary, University of South Carolina
bneary@gw.uscs.edu

Meyer Kestnbaum, University of Maryland
mk151@umail.umd.edu

**Roundtables (One hour)**

**Organizers:**
Steve Carlton-Ford, University of Cincinnati
steve.carlton-fold@uc.edu

Yuko Kurashina, University of Maryland
ykurashina@socy.umd.edu

Carlos Zeisel, University of Illinois
zeisel@uiuc.edu

**Peace, War and Social Conflict Fellowships**

The Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict would like to announce the 2004 Peace, War and Social Conflict Fellowships. A member of our Section who would like to remain anonymous has given a generous gift of two student memberships both to the American Sociological Association and to the Section. The gift and the fellowships they create are to commemorate those UN officials—especially the late High Commissioner of Human Rights, Sergio Viera de Mello—who have lost their lives in the effort to reduce violence. The awards will be made to two graduate students in the form of fellowships that will pay their membership fees for one year.

Those selected as fellows will be asked to contribute a research note on their own work or a short book review on an appropriate volume for publication in the Section newsletter. To apply for these fellowships, the Section requests that graduate students send a brief letter of application describing their interests in the Sociology of Peace, War and Social Conflict (no longer than one page), along with a letter of nomination from one professor of their choice under separate cover.

These materials should be sent to Morten G. Ender, Chair, Fellowship Selection Committee, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, Thayer Hall 282E, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996; email morten-ender@usma.edu. Application materials should be received by February 15, 2004. Preference will be given to first time members of the Section.

**Nominations Sought for Robin Williams Distinguished Career Award**

Now is the time to make nominations for this year’s Robin Williams Award for a Career of Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship, Teaching or Service. The award is intended to honor an individual with an outstanding scholarly career in the study of peace, war, genocide, military institutions or social conflict and/or important contributions to teaching the sociology of peace, war, and social conflict and/or outstanding service to the ASA Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict.

Send requests for information or letters of nomination with a copy of the nominee’s curriculum vitae to Prof. Meyer Kestnbaum, Chair, Robin Williams Award Committee, University of Maryland, 2112 Art-Sociology Building, College Park, MD 20742-1315 or by e-mail to mk151@umail.umd.edu. To receive full consideration, nominations should be received by April 1st, 2004.

**Call For Student Papers: 2004 Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award**

The Peace, War, and Social Conflict Section of the American Sociological Association invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit a paper on any topic related to the sociology of peace, war, military institutions, or social conflict for the 2004 Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award competition. The first place award for both undergraduate and graduate student papers is $150.00 each toward the cost of travel to the 99th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in San Francisco, California, August 14-17, 2004.

AWARDS: Two awards are offered: one for best paper by a graduate student(s) (masters or doctoral level); and one for the best paper written by an undergraduate(s). Award winners are expected but not required to be present in San Francisco to present their papers. All submitters will be notified by June 1, 2004 on the status of their submission.

ELIGIBILITY: The contest is open to any student or former student (within two years) with a high quality paper dealing with the sociology of peace, war, military institutions, or social conflict. Papers can be multi-authored.

SPECIFICATIONS: Papers must have been written within the past two years. They must be typed, double-spaced with a 12-point font. The page limit is 25 pages including tables, references, and illustrations. Each submission should include a separate cover page listing the name of author(s), contact information (including mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address), paper title, and whether the paper was written as an undergraduate or graduate student paper. No
student identifying information should appear in the body of the manuscript or on any other page. All students will be notified electronically about their submission and about the final selections.

JUDGING: The Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award Committee is made-up of four to five members of the ASA Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict. Papers should contain scholarly content, clarity of expression, and an overall professionalism. The reasoning should be thoughtful. The prose should be clear, apt, and occasionally memorable without being overburdensome. The paper should contain few errors, none of which undermines the overall effectiveness of the paper. Finally, the paper should be grounded in the sociology of peace, war, military institutions, or social conflict.

DEADLINE: Students should send five (5) copies of their papers and a cover letter with name, affiliations, and contact information by April 15, 2004 to:

Morten G. Ender, Chair, Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award Committee, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership, Thayer Hall 282E, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York 10996.

Report From The 2003 Elise M. Boulding Student Paper Award Committee

The Committee Members were Chris Bourg (Chair), Levon Chorbajian, and Juanita Firestone. We received eight graduate student papers and two undergraduate papers.

First place in the Graduate Student category was awarded to Karen Albright, Courtney B. Abrams, and Aaron L. Panofsky or New York University, for their paper “From ‘an event downtown’ to ‘an historical event: ’ The social construction of disaster in narratives of September 11.”

Honorable Mention certificates were given to two papers:


*Extending the South African TRC Narrative: Analyzing Positive Audience Response in the “Register of Reconciliation”* by Tanya Goodman, Yale University.

No award was given in the Undergraduate Student category.

Dr. Suzanne Retzinger and Dr. Thomas Scheff receiving the Robin Williams award.

Section Members Receive Grant

Section members Gregory M. Maney, Patrick G. Coy, and Lynne M. Woehrle have received a research grant from the American Sociological Association Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline. The award will support the next phase of their research on peace movements as they further their data analysis and begin manuscript preparation. The grant was awarded for the application entitled: “Shaping Opposition to War Before and After 9/11: Resonance and Resistance in Peace Movement Organizing.”


Edited by John MacDougall and Morten G. Ender, it can be purchased from the American Sociological Association for $15.00 for members or $19.00 for non-members plus S&H.

The guide includes 36 syllabi. These cover: overviews of the field; analyses of terrorism and genocide; cultural and structural factors—for instance, connections to race, gender and other forms of social injustice; the dynamics of military institutions; media images; and
conflicts over resources; particular regions in conflict, including the Middle East, East Asia and Latin America; nonviolence and grassroots movements; constructive alternatives such as conflict resolution.

The guide also includes three essays, and other resources such as student assignments and lists of websites. Contributors include Gordon Fellman, Juanita Firestone, Michael T. Klare, Louis Kriesberg, Mady Wechsler Segal, Lynne Woehrle, and Robin M. Williams, Jr. While most of the syllabi are for upper-level undergraduates, the overview syllabi are at the freshman/sophomore level, and many can be adapted for lower-level or graduate students.

The guide should be of assistance not only to specialists in the field, but to instructors interested in a range of related fields. Some of these fields are: social justice in diverse arenas; crime and violence; and political processes.

Copies may be obtained online at http://www.asanet.org/forms/pubord.html; or from the Teaching Resource Center, American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Ave. NW, Suite 205, Washington, DC 20005-4701.

Recent Publications

Robin M. Williams, Jr. The Wars Within: Peoples and States in Conflict. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003. Robin M. Williams, Jr. is Henry Scarborough Professor of Social Science, Emeritus at Cornell, former President of the American Sociological Association, and namesake of our section's career award. In this book, Williams brings together decades of thought about ethnic conflicts in an effort to better understand their dynamics and to lessen their disastrous consequences. He examines ethnic conflicts worldwide, and carries the analysis through to the present reality of ethnic warfare and genocide.

Keith Doubt (kdoubt@wittenberg.edu) recently published a book titled “Sociology after Bosnia and Kosovo: Recovering Justice” with Rowman and Littlefield. He often goes to Bosnia and Croatia and Kosovo, and recently gave a paper at a sociology conference in Zagreb titled “Reflections on War as Sociocide.”


Website’s New Look

Our section website has a new look! Visit the site at http://www.la.utexas.edu/research/pwasa/index.htm. You may submit your contributions to the site, including event announcements, links to other websites, and more to Lee Smithey at lsmith1@swarthmore.edu.

Section Listservs

Section Announcement Listserv:
Please send your announcements to any of the following officers and they can post your announcement to the listserv:
Chair, Chair-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Immediate Past Chair. Announcements are automatically sent to all section members via email.

Section Discussion Listserv:
To join the section discussion listserv you need to do the following:
1. In the address field type in majordomo@listserv.asanet.org; leave subject field blank
2. In text of the message type subscribe peace_war
3 Make sure there is nothing else in the message (no signature)
4. Send the message. You will receive confirmation, and an authorization key with which to confirm that you really want to join the list. Once you reply positively to that you will get a welcome message.

Join the Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict, or Renew Your Membership

If you are a member of the ASA, now is the time to consider showing your support for the work of the Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict by joining the section or renewing your membership. To do either online, you can go to https://www.e-noah.net/ASA/Login.asp.

If you are not already a member of the American Sociological Association, and would like to join the Association and the Section, you can do so online by going to https://www.e-noah.net/ASA/Profile/General.asp?S=1.

Any questions you might have regarding membership in the Association or the Section can be addressed to membership@asanet.org; or you can telephone the ASA at 202-383-9005, ext. 389.