

Peace, War & Social Conflict

Section of the American Sociological Association

Website: www.peacewarconflict.org

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Robin M. Williams, Jr. Award for Distinguished Contributions to Scholarship, Teaching, and Service

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Josh Klein, and **Joyce Apstel**

Message from the Chair

Despite the significant drop in overall attendance at this year's ASA conference in Atlanta, our Section's sessions, business meeting, and reception had high levels of enthusiastic participation. I attribute this success not only to the dedication of longstanding members, but also to heightened awareness of the relevance of research related to peace, war, and social conflict.

The current historical moment provides us with an opportunity to expand our Section's membership while increasing the influence of our collective scholarship not only within the discipline, but also in public venues. The failure of increased troops in Afghanistan to defeat the insurgency raises anew questions about the goals of the war, its costs, and alternatives to reliance upon military intervention as a tool of US government foreign policy. The announcement of a formal end to Operation Iraqi Freedom coupled with the ongoing presence of 50,000 troops also raises questions about the role of the US military in post-combat situations. The rather tumultuous Review Conference for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons underscores the challenges that remain in achieving comprehensive, multilateral disarmament. Last month, a gathering led of representatives from the United Nations, national governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations held a conference on the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. The conference focused upon the role of women in conflict prevention mechanisms. On a less formal level, peace activists around the United States are discussing the idea of spending less time opposing war and more time building peace cultures and institutions.

Collectively, our scholarship speaks to these issues. With a mixture of sadness, celebration, and pride, we said our farewells to three founding members of the section—Elise Boulding, William Evan, and Joseph Perry, Jr. (see below for further tributes). The scholarship of each provides important insights for how we can further address the critical issues of our time. Dr. Boulding conceptualized every day processes for promoting peace. In particular, she called for the creation of learning communities emphasizing creative thinking and the development of alternative practices. Her research also highlighted the important but often devalued roles of women and children in conflict transformation. Dr. Evan's research on nuclear weaponry highlighted the development of an overlapping consensus on the illegality of nuclear weapons. Dr. Perry sought to create space within academia for students to challenge racism, militarism, and poverty. I look forward to encouraging and highlighting research by section members that supplements and enhances this solid foundation.

As we move forward this year, I would like for us to make an even greater concerted effort to encourage graduate students and faculty to pursue research on

peace, war, and social conflict. The membership committee (chaired by Stephen Scanlan and including Dan Burland, Steve Carlton-Ford, David Rohall, Satoko Kakihara, and Lindsey Peterson) has done an outstanding job of ensuring that we have already reached the 300 member level. Because of their prompt and hard work, we now are guaranteed two sessions in addition to the business meeting for Chicago. But this is only the beginning! Start talking up the section among your peers and encourage them to join us when they join/renew their ASA membership in the new year.

We need to be prepared to offer leadership, resources, and support to our new members. Accordingly, I ask that you get involved in one of the following committees if you are not already active in service to the section: (1) the *Nominations Committee* (to join contact Anna Sandoval at anna.sandoval@simmons.edu); (2) the newly formed *Graduate Student Mentoring Committee* (to join contact Greg Maney at socgmm@hofstra.edu); (3) the *Off-Site Events Planning Committee* (those in the Chicagoland area are particularly encouraged to join by contacting Lynne Woehrle at woehrlel@mtmary.edu); and (4) the *Reception Committee* (those in the Chicagoland area are particularly encouraged to join by contacting Greg Maney at socgmm@hofstra.edu). Getting involved in Committee work is a great way to get to know others while strengthening the Section. So join up!

Last but not least, thanks to the Newsletter Committee (Chair Josh Klein joined by Laura Heideman and Alec Campbell) for putting together this wonderful issue—

Greg Maney

Tributes, Op-Eds, and Book Reviews

Remembering Elise Boulding

Elise Boulding died at 4:40 pm, June 24, 2010 in Needham, MA. Hailed as a “matriarch” of the twentieth century peace research movement, she was sociologist emeritus from Dartmouth College and from the University of Colorado and in on the ground floor in the movements of peace, women's studies and futures and played pivotal roles in each. Her writings on the role of the family, women, spirituality and international non-governmental organizations have offered activists and educators new ways of conceiving the tasks inherent in making peace. Beginning in tandem with her late husband, economist and Quaker poet Kenneth Boulding and later on her own, she went on to build a life that encompassed research, writing and teaching, networking and building communities of learning. Dr. Boulding is the author of over 300 publications and was nominated

for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990. Her theoretical work on the role of the family in educating toward social change, and the role women have played in peacemaking, together with her ideas on transnational networks and their relationship to global understanding are considered seminal contributions to twentieth century peace education thought. Prior to her scholarly career, which formally began for her at age fifty after receiving her doctorate from the University of Michigan, Dr. Boulding was making major contributions in other areas, most notably as a peace educator and prominent Quaker and as a leader in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), rising up to be International Chair.

She was a founder of the International Peace Research Association and later became its International Secretary-General. She was a co-founder the Consortium on Peace, Research, Education and Development. As an active opponent of the Vietnam War, Dr. Boulding ran for Congress in the 1960s on a Peace Platform in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She taught sociology and women's studies at the University of Colorado, where she helped to found the peace studies program. She later taught sociology and helped to found the peace studies program at Dartmouth College. She took key leadership positions in the American and International Sociological Associations, worked on climate change, population, and arms control with the American Association of the Advancement of Science, was engaged with the American Futures Society, the World Policy Institute, the United Nations University in Tokyo, consultative work with UNESCO, and was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as the only woman to sit on the Commission to establish the U.S. Institute of Peace. She was on the boards of the National Peace Institute Foundation, the Boulder Parenting Center, the Exploratory Project on Conditions for a Just World Peace, the International Peace Research Association Foundation, the Committee for the Quaker United Nations Office, and Honorary Chair of the National Peace Academy Advisory Board. Prior to her retirement from Dartmouth College, she was a Senior Fellow of the Dickey Center for International Understanding at that university. In 1993 Dr. Boulding represented Quakers at the inaugural gathering of the global Interfaith Peace Council.

Born in 1920 in Oslo, Norway, her status as an immigrant profoundly affected her life and work. A graduate of Douglas College (now part of Rutgers University), Dr. Boulding joined the Religious Society of Friends at age 21. Her sense of herself as a Quaker and her deep spirituality informed all of her subsequent work. Blessed with a very high energy level, at times she also sought out Catholic monasteries for times of retreat from her very heavily scheduled life as an academic, activist, author and speaker. In 1973 she spent a year in retreat in a mountain cabin outside Boulder, CO, where she began writing her seminal work on women, *The Underside of History, a View of Women Through Time*. Her last book,

Cultures of Peace: the Hidden Side of History, is a celebration of the many ways peace is made in everyday places and hidden spaces and its writing was a culmination of her life's work. Retiring from Dartmouth College in 1985 she returned to Boulder, Colorado. In 1996 she relocated to Wayland, MA and in 2000 she moved to a retirement home in Needham, MA.

Pre-deceased by her husband, Dr. Kenneth Boulding and her two sisters Sylvia Griffith and Vera Larson, she is survived by her five children and their spouses: Russell and Bonnie Boulding of Bloomington, IN, Mark and Pat Boulding of Englewood, CO, Christine Boulding and the late Gregory Graham of Wayland, MA, Philip and Pam



Boulding of Olalla, WA and William and Liz Boulding of Durham, NC, 16 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren. Memorial contributions may be made to the National Peace Academy, PO Box 382, San Mateo, CA 94401 (please identify Elise Boulding Scholarship Fund, which was established to honor her life of dedication to peace, on check). Russell Boulding (4464 N. Robbs Lane, Bloomington, IN, 47408, jrb-eeh@bluemarble.net) is collecting tributes/reminiscences of those touched by her to be compiled, shared with the family and placed in the Elise Boulding Collection at the University of Colorado Archives, Boulder.

Elise Boulding and the Beginnings of the ASA Section on Peace, War and Social Conflicts

by Louis Kriesberg

Elise Boulding was a remarkable, intellectual and organizational leader in both activist and academic spheres, within the United States and globally. She greatly influenced the emergence of contemporary peace studies and will be an enduring inspiration. She was one

of the founders of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), which was established in 1964 and of the Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (COPRED), which was established in 1970. Elise represented the field in a wide range of organizational settings, such as the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation of the University of California and the International Association of University Presidents meeting in Costa Rica. She led workshops about envisioning the future. She published path-breaking books, including: *Cultures of Peace: The Hidden Side of History*, *Building a Global Civic Culture: Education for an Interdependent World* and *The Underside of History: A View of Women*.

I focus my remarks on Elise Boulding's work in the academic field of peace and conflict studies, particularly as it pertained to the American Sociological Association and the central role she played in the formation of the ASA Section on Peace, War and Social Conflicts. The origins of the ASA Section go back to the late 1960s and early 1970s. Within the Society for the Study of Social Problems, an International Tensions Division was formed in the late 1960s (I was chair of the Division, 1969-1972). Within the ASA, as in other social science professional associations, a radical caucus was formed that opposed U.S. engagement in the war in Vietnam. It proposed ASA resolutions calling for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, to which the ASA council responded in 1972 by establishing a Committee on the Sociology of World Conflicts. Elise Boulding was chosen to chair the section, with Joseph W. Elder, Ted Goertzel, Ruth Harriet Jacobs, and me as members. We undertook efforts to foster teaching and research about peace and we wrote "Teaching the Sociology of World Conflicts: A Review of the Field," which was published in *The American Sociologist*, November 1974.

As we wrote then, an intellectual struggle was underway in the peace studies field between the integration theorists and the conflict theorists. "The integrationists rely on the 'sisterhood of man' principle: we are evolving, however slowly, toward a harmonious world society. The task of the researcher is to identify and strengthen communication networks. The conflict theorists argue that most of the initiatives which have brought people together have been coercive, imperialist, elitist, and racist, and must be resisted and destroyed."

That struggle was evident in the early years of the Section. The ASA council had insisted that the Committee could not continue for long and would have to become a section or cease to exist. We were not sure we could reach the required minimum number of members to form a section, but we necessarily made the attempt and succeeded. The Section on the Sociology of World Conflicts was established in 1974 and it took a year or so to become organized and elect officers. I was Chairperson of the Section, 1976-1977.

Elise Boulding helped link the ASA to peace studies organizations. For example, she helped establish the position of ASA representative to COPRED. She saw to it that I would serve as the ASA representative, 1973-1974. She encouraged sociologists interested in peace studies to join IPRA as well as COPRED, which several of us did.

Section members have always included sociologists of diverse approaches and concerns, such as nonviolent action, peace movements, civil-military relations, conflict resolution, pacifism, military organizations, the military-industrial complex, public opinion about foreign policy, gender roles, consequences of wars, international organizations, and many more. The relative attention to these diverse matters has changed over time, sometimes when members with particular concerns joined or formed new sections. The shifts in membership and in the salience of various topics in the world are reflected in the several changes in the section's name.

Thoughts about Emerging Opportunities

Although I have not been an active member of the Section in recent years, I have remained engaged in the fields of peace and conflict transformation and have some thoughts about the kinds of contributions the Section might make. In some ways the Section seems to have a relatively cohesive group interested in military forces as organizations within societies and another group that is quite diverse in its interests relating to peace. ASA members interested in conflict analysis and resolution as a related field have not been a consistently well represented group in the Section.

It seems to me that recent developments within the United States and in its role in the profoundly changing world, along with new developments in peace-relevant research and the practice of peace prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding present exciting possibilities for policy-relevant research by Section members. There is widespread attention by governmental and non-governmental organizations to societal recovery after large-scale violence. Analysing the relations between armed forces (in their multiple forms) and governmental and non-governmental actors is crucial in bringing about constructive conflict transformations. Similarly, in regard to issues about averting, limiting or ending large-scale conflicts, reliance on military force is often inappropriate and counterproductive and a better understanding of possible alternatives would be widely beneficial.

These concerns also point to the need for long-term structural changes locally, nationally, and globally to improve the chances of waging conflicts constructively. New research on the problems arising from the military-industrial-congressional complexes and how they can be overcome is needed. The rapid globalization underway in many domains affects all matters relating to peace,

including ethnic relations, social movements, gender relations, governance institutions, as well as religious and ideological thinking. The implications of these matters for building enduring and equitable peaceful relations deserve analyses.

Remembering William M. Evan

by Louis Kriesberg

William Evan and I, like many sociologists now in their 80s, were always deeply concerned about wars and mass violence. We were committed not only to understanding how they came about, but how they could be prevented, or, if that failed how they could be quickly stopped and their destructive consequences overcome. However, those concerns were not highly salient among most sociologists. So, some of us who were concerned about peace, taught, researched, and published about subjects of broader sociological interest and concurrently did what we regarded as peace-related work.

These multi-track careers had gratifications and frustrations. Bill Evan ably and successfully pursued a few tracks, making important contributions to the study of organizations and management, crises, and the sociology of law. His peace-related work was itself wide-ranging. Before the recent surge of attention to international non-governmental organizations, Angell (Angell 1969), Evan (Evan 1981) and a few other scholars did research about them, examining their growth and their role in building a regional or even global society. He later co-edited : *The Arms Race and Nuclear War*, with Stephen Hilgartner (1987) and later wrote about nuclear proliferation (Evan and Nanda 1995). Most recently, in 2005, he edited a comprehensive reader, *War and Peace in an Age of Terrorism*.

It seems to me that the field of peace and conflict studies now has grown enough to have become an established area of work within sociology and other disciplines. This means that persons interested in the subject can be educated about the field as graduate students and can concentrate on particular questions and issues in peace and conflict studies throughout their careers as academics and/or applied practitioners in the field. In good measure that is an achievement to which William Evan significantly contributed with his teaching, research, and publications.

Angell, Robert Cooley. 1969. *Peace on the March: Transnational Participation*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Evan, William M. 1981. *Knowledge and Power in a Global Society*. Beverly Hills/London/New Delhi: Sage.

Evan, William M. and Ved P. Nanda. 1995. *Nuclear proliferation and the legality of nuclear weapons*. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America.

Re: Burning Korans and the Manhattan mosque/Islamic community center controversies

September 9, 2010

Thomas J. Scheff, Professor Emeritus
Dept of Sociology, UCSB

I am against the idea of burning even one Qur'an in either public or private, on the grounds that to do so is likely to help radical Islamic militant jihadi terrorist recruitment. On the other hand, I am not entirely comfortable with the idea of constructing even an Islamic community center so close to the site of the old World Trade Center. I have heard or read both good and bad things about the Iman who is purportedly in charge of the proposed structure and eventually, its administration. So I am thinking, what might this Iman do as evidence of his good intentions? Most of us are familiar with the idea of so called 'blue laws,' that is to say blue laws are laws, either secular or religious, which are 'on the books' but which are generally never enforced and so are regarded as inoperant. For instance in Leviticus or Deuteronomy, I am not sure which, there is a law against "allowing a 'witch' to live." No Jews pay any attention to this 'law' and if they did they would likely be referred to some rabbinical opinion which essentially disallowed it. Similarly there have been blue laws against working on Sundays.

My question is, whether the Iman who wishes to build an Islamic community center near Ground Zero is or would be willing to publicly, and in print, identify one or more passages in the Qur'an or Koran, which he considers to be outmoded, no longer applicable or as in English usage, 'blue.' Does he in fact consider passages, assuming there are such passages, which call for the use of violence to recruit and convert non Muslims into the religion of Islam, valid and applicable today in the present, or not? If he welters at composing and signing and reading on the news such a list, that would tend to indicate to a disinterested observer that in fact his protestations of peaceful intent are more bogus than sincere. But I would also give him the opportunity to offer a piece by piece critique of American foreign and economic policies, as well as cultural standards, not on the grounds that "they may run counter to the standards of the Koran," that would be too general and broadly religious a critique, but rather on the grounds (that) some specific practices and principles yield results which run counter to defensible political and economic values and ethical standards that happen to be specifiable and only

as a matter of coincidence, are also found in the Koran. Because freedom of religious choice does not mean or even imply, (that one must assume) that all religions and religious values are equally valid or for that matter, invalid. Such an assumption would effectively imply that one's choice or religious identification is meaningless, a sort of basic nihilistic despair at finding or allowing any sorts of values in other words. Such a nihilistic value system would have unfortunate consequences for its host society, one would think. It is only when religious and political leaders extract specific injunctions and values from within their religious traditions, distinguishing the 'wheat from the chaff,' the valid from the blue laws and injunctions, that society is able effectively to utilize any religious values in pursuit of a generally better style and standard of living.

This is all the more the case in a multicultural or multi religious society, or for that matter in societies where there are merely two competing strains of principal religion, like for instance the Shi'a and Sunni varieties. The road to peaceful coexistence in all such violence threatened situations involves discussion and argumentation regarding religious details and prescriptions. Absent such essentially ecumenical discussions and arguments, vestigial feelings of familial based sectarian loyalty are likely to be drawn into play, fueling acts of violent despair yielding more insecurity and divisiveness.

Review: Websdale, Neil. *Familicidal Hearts: The Emotional Styles of 211 Killers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Reviewed by Thomas Scheff. *PsycCRITIQUES*, 55 (Sept. 8) 2010

This is an important book for anyone interested in the roots of violence, and not just violence in the family. For one thing, it represents the largest and most systematic of the attempts to study multiple killings. Websdale gathered data on 211 cases of familicide (one spouse kills the other spouse and one or more of their children) from all over the world. There are a few earlier cases, but most are in the last 40 or so years.

The early cases are based almost entirely on press releases, but most of the later cases also involve much more data, coming from a wide variety of sources, such as police investigation reports and even interviews with persons who knew the family. Most of these sources were made available to Websdale by the Domestic Violence Fatality Review movement, a sizable group judging from the many persons acknowledged by the author. As a result, descriptions of the families and

killings are quite detailed, which represented an unusual problem for this reader. I will return to this issue below.

For his basic thesis, the author draws on a theory by the psychiatrist James Gilligan: "The emotion of shame is the primary or ultimate cause of all violence... The different forms of violence, whether toward individuals or entire populations, are motivated (caused) by shame" (Gilligan 1997, pp. 110-111. The idea of group shame will be discussed below).

Websdale finds considerable support for this thesis when there is enough detail to allow him to judge the presence of shame in the killer, that is, in a substantial majority of the 211 cases. All of the detailed cases suggested that the killer was deeply ashamed, as Gilligan's theory states.

However, Websdale's study not only supports the Gilligan theory, but also provides a surprise. Gilligan and everyone else who studied shame and violence seem to have assumed that anger also plays a major part in what Helen Lewis (1971; 1987) called feeling traps of shame-rage or humiliated fury. An image involving visible anger as well as shame is more or less implied in earlier work, including my and Retzinger's studies of violence. (Scheff and Retzinger 1991; Scheff, 1994). We also wrote about shame-shame spirals, but implied that they lead only to withdrawal or depression.

The shame/anger spiral predominating seems to fit a majority of Websdale's cases, but not a sizeable minority. In this minority, there is no prior history of violence, and the killings are carefully premeditated, often over a considerable length of time. Websdale calls these kinds of killers civil-reputable (CR), in contrast to those he calls livid-coercive (LC). The LC killers are virtually all men, and all of them have a history of aggression and violence. Almost all of the women killers fall into the CR category.

In a typical CR scenario, a respectable middle-class man has lost his job, but pretends that he is still working. A looming financial crisis is part of the problem, since the killer has always been proud of his ability to bring home money. Yet it appears that unbearable humiliation is the driving force.

Emotion Spirals

How could an emotion become unbearable? This is a puzzling question, because emotions are usually brief signals that could hardly be overwhelming. One explanation would draw upon an aspect of Gilligan's shame theory not mentioned by Websdale: the kind of shame that leads to violence is secret shame, "probably the most carefully guarded secret held by violent men..." (Gilligan, 1997, p. 111). Lewis proposes a parallel idea, that it is unacknowledged shame that causes trouble (Lewis, 1971; 1987)... [Editor's note: The review and the paper go on to link the theory to collective violence.]

Section Awards

The following awards were presented at the ASA meeting in Atlanta:

U.N. Fellowship Awards—2010

Laura J. Heideman

Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin--Madison

Daniel Poole

Graduate Instructor
Department of Sociology
University of Utah

Elise M. Boulding Undergraduate Student Paper - 2010

Reina Chano

Peace & Conflict Studies Department
Swarthmore College
PAPER TITLE: "Youth in Northern Ireland: The Role of Narratives in Promoting Reconciliation"
FACULTY ADVISOR: Lee Smithey

Elise M. Boulding Graduate Student Paper Award - 2010

Yuval Feinstein

MA, PhD Candidate
Department of Sociology
UCLA
PAPER TITLE: "War that Feels Good: A New Explanation for the Rally-Round-the-Flag Phenomenon"

Faculty Outstanding Paper Award Co-winners

Joyce Apsel (New York University)

"The Complexity of Destruction in Darfur: Historical Processes and Regional Dynamics" in *Human Rights Review*. 2009.

Meredith Kleykamp (Kansas University)

"A Great Place to Start?: The Effect of Prior Military Service on Hiring" in *Armed Forces & Society*. 2009.

Outstanding Book Award

Morten Ender (United States Military Academy at Westpoint) *American Soldiers in Iraq: McSoldiers or Innovative Professionals?* Routledge. 2009.

General Announcements

An abbreviation of: "A letter to the ASA section on Peace, War and Conflict about the Real Utopias theme of the 2012 ASA annual meeting," Erik Olin Wright, October, 2010

The theme for the 2012 Annual meeting of the ASA is "Real Utopias: Emancipatory projects, institutional designs, possible futures." Here is how I described the core idea of this theme in the ASA newsletter, Footnotes:

"Real Utopias" seems like an oxymoron: Utopia means "nowhere" – a fantasy world of perfect harmony and social justice. To describe a proposal for social transformation as "utopian" is to dismiss it as an impractical dream outside the limits of possibility. Realists reject such fantasies as a distraction from the serious business of making practical improvements in existing institutions. The idea of real utopias embraces this tension between dreams and practice: "utopia" implies developing clear-headed visions of alternatives to existing institutions that embody our deepest aspirations for a world in which all people have access to the conditions to live flourishing lives; "real" means taking seriously the problem of the viability of the institutions that could move us in the direction of that world...

I am hoping that many of the sections of the American Sociological Association will be enthusiastic about engaging this theme in some of the sessions which they directly organize, but I also hope that members of different ASA sections will submit proposals to the program committee for thematic panels which explore the problem of real utopias within their subfield.

Peace, War and Conflict is obviously one of the pivotal moral issues that drive people to think about real utopian alternatives to the world as we know it. And yet, I think, there has been relatively less systematic attention given to the question of institutional designs for dealing with problems of war and peace than around many other utopian concerns – like social justice or democratic equality. I would therefore be especially eager to see the Peace, War and Conflict section take the opportunity of the 2012 ASA meeting theme to explore the problem of institutional designs for a peaceful world. My hope is that there are people in the Peace, War and Conflict section who will creatively elaborate proposals for panels at the 2012 meeting.

Information about submitting different kinds of proposals for the meeting can be found at: http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/septoct10/2012_0910.html.

David R. Segal, University of Maryland, has been appointed Director of the Leadership and Education (LEAD) graduate program. LEAD is a cooperative program between Maryland and the U.S. Naval Academy to provide Master's level education for Navy and Marine officers who have been selected to serve as Company Officers at the Naval Academy, responsible for commanding, mentoring, socializing and training Midshipmen.

University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in peace and conflict studies, who will also be the Richard M. Krasno Fellow in the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense, to start as early as July 1, 2011. Competitive candidates must have promising records of research in one or more areas within this field, broadly defined to include peace studies, peace movements, security studies, conflict and conflict resolution. The appointment will be jointly with the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense (PWAD), an interdisciplinary community of faculty (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/pwad>), and relevant courses will be cross-listed in the PWAD Curriculum. Applicants apply online at <http://jobs.unc.edu/2500398> and attach a letter of application and Curriculum Vitae. Four letters of reference should be sent directly to: Dr. Wayne Lee, Chair, Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense, CB#3200, 401 Hamilton Hall, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3200 USA. Consideration of applications will begin on October 15, and the search will remain open until the position is filled. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. The University of North Carolina is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Department website link: <http://sociology.unc.edu>.

United States Air Force Academy. The Department of Behavioral Sciences & Leadership invites applications for a full-time assistant professor position from candidates having a Ph.D. in Sociology with special interests and expertise in military sociology, sex/gender, or race/ethnicity. Will consider other specialty areas, especially cultural sociology and comparative/historical sociology. We seek a candidate who can contribute to our emphases on respect for human dignity, cultural awareness, and the diversity of the human experience. DFBL's Bachelor of Science degree includes track specializations in behavioral sciences (psychology, sociology), leadership and organizations, and human factors engineering. Academy faculty is an integrated group of military and civilian educators/scholars. Consideration of applications will begin December 2, 2010 and the start date for the position is June 27, 2011. The annual contract year is for 12-months rather than the typical 9-months at other institutions. U.S. citizenship is required.

Official ads will appear starting in October on the Federal government jobs site (www.usajobs.gov – type in USAF Academy in the “where” box, then “search jobs”, job #11-07BL) and in the Chronicle of Higher Education and American Sociological Association Employment Bulletin (www.asanet.org). Applicants should apply online at www.usajobs.gov by attaching a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and statement of teaching philosophy and research goals. Candidate also should initiate three letters of reference. Direct any questions to Cmdr. Mike Reddix (michael.reddix@usafa.edu).

RAND Graduate Student Summer Associate Program

RAND's Graduate Student Summer Associate Program introduces outstanding graduate students to RAND, an institution that conducts research on a wide range of national security problems and domestic and international social policy issues. Students receive a stipend and are given the opportunity to conduct research that can be completed during the three months they are at RAND. Positions are available in RAND's three major U.S. offices: Santa Monica, CA; Arlington, VA; and Pittsburgh, PA. The summer stipend in 2008 was about \$12,000 (before taxes) for the 12 weeks of fulltime research.

The program is designed for fulltime students who have completed at least two years of graduate work leading to a doctorate or professional degree. Students must be enrolled fulltime in a graduate degree program during the spring and fall of 2011 to be considered for the program.

Please visit the website for more information: http://www.rand.org/about/edu_op/fellowships/gsap

The American Bar Foundation has two funding opportunities for doctoral students specializing in the field of law and social science: the Law and Social Science Dissertation Fellowship & Mentoring Program, and the Doctoral Fellowships in Law and Social Science. The fellowships are similar and both have application deadlines in December 2010. One is the American Bar Foundation Dissertation Fellowship and the other is a joint venture sponsored by the Law and Society Association, along with the ABF and the National Science Foundation. Information can be found at the ABF website at: <http://www.americanbarfoundation.org/research/Fellowshipopportunities.html>

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