Note from the Editor

Last February, Jennifer Turpin, in her capacity as head of the section's membership effort, sent me a letter in which she noted that section membership has dropped to 179. This number, we should all recognize, is dangerously low, since we must have 200 members in order to qualify as an ASA section. While I was immediately concerned, the irony of this situation only struck me as I was assembling this edition of the newsletter and read the item now to the right of this column. It makes the relevance of our section's work immediately apparent. Unfortunately the relevance of the study of military institutions, nonviolence, the causes and dynamics of war, conflict resolution, and peace movements has not translated into section membership. Though it must be acknowledged that the end of an ASA section on peace and war is not the equivalent of the end of the world,

(Continued on page 2)

Call for Help from Yugoslavia

We recently received an urgent call for help from the European Civic Center for Conflict Resolution. The program director Vedran Vucic wrote to the Section requesting information that might be helpful in preventing the spread of war in the Balkans and/or implementing confidence-building measures. They are desperately seeking help, but claim they do not have enough knowledge to begin implementing such programs. They request articles, studies, papers, or any other information that might be of use.

This seems to be a real test for us. Can we rise to the challenge and offer help? Information can be sent directly to Vedran Vucic, European Civic Center for Conflict Resolution, Otvoreni Univerzitet, Trg cara Jovana, Nenada 15, 24000 Subotica, YUGOSLAVIA; or to Sam Marullo, Sociology Department, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057.
Note from the Editor (continued from page 1)

the loss of an intellectual home within sociology
for the study of conflict would still be extremely
unfortunate for the discipline and for most of us
individually. Hence the dedication of this edition
of the newsletter to the issue of “Building the
Section.” I hope the evidence of intellectual
productivity and inspired activism contained in
this newsletter stands as a strong argument for
section membership, and inspires you to go out
and recruit a new section member. I have extra
copies of the newsletter if any of you would like to
distribute them in your department or at
professional meetings or conferences. And please,
be sure to forward to me your items for inclusion
in the newsletter. Anything of general interest to
the section is acceptable, including news such as
notices of publication, meeting announcements,
grant and conference opportunities, and
substantive pieces. There is a place for it all in
the newsletter, or at least eight big pages worth. ---
Dana P. Eyre

Call for Award Nominations

Distinguished Achievement Award

The Peace and War Section honors one of its
members each year for his or her distinguished
contributions in the areas of scholarship, teaching,
and/or service on the subject of peace and war.
This is the second year that the Section will be
confering such an award. Last year’s winner was
Robin Williams of Cornell University.

Distinguished Career Award in the Study
of Peace and War for Lifetime
Contributions in Scholarship, Teaching, or
Service for the Sociological Study of Peace
and War.

This annual award given by the Peace and
War section of the American Sociological
Association honors the career contributions of a
member of the section.

Nominations for either award may be
submitted by any member of the section. To
receive fullest consideration, nominations should
be made by 15 May 1993. The winner is selected
by a committee of five people, including the
current Section chair, chair-elect, past chair, and
two other members chosen by the chair-elect and
receive full consideration, nominations should
be made by 15 May 1993. The winner is selected
by a committee of five people, including the
current Section chair, chair-elect, past chair, and
two other members chosen by the chair-elect and
past chair. When submitting nominations, please
try to gather as much information as possible
regarding the nominees—attaining a CV or other
biographical information would be most helpful.
We plan to begin the deliberations in early May.
The awards will be presented at the business
meeting of the Peace and War section in Miami,
August 17, 1993. Nominations may be submitted
to any of the committee members:

Sam Marullo, Chair, Awards Committee,
Sociology Department, Georgetown
University, Washington, D.C. 20057;
Ruth Searles, Department of Sociology,
University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606;
David Segal, Department of Sociology,
University of Maryland, College Park,
MD 20742;
Jim Burk, Department of Sociology, Texas A & M
University, College Station, TX 77843;
Martin Patchen, Department of Sociology, Purdue
University, Lafayette, IN 47907;

ASA Meetings Program Notes

We have a wonderful program scheduled for
the ASA meetings in Miami. Section activities
will begin with a reception on Sunday night, August
15, held jointly with the section on Collective
Behavior and Social Movements. On our section
day, Tuesday August 17, we will have two panels
and a set of roundtable presentations. The first
panel will address the question of how to build a
more peaceful world order. It will include
presentations by Greg McLaughlan, Dana P. Eyre,
Elizabeth A. Sherman, David S. Meyer, Paul
Joseph, and Bill Gamson. The topic of the second
session is “Conflicts and Their Resolutions,”
featuring presentations by: Stjepan G. Mestrovic
and Slaven Letica, Denise Williams, Jeff Goodwin,
and David Segal, with Robin Williams as
discussant. Don’t forget when making your travel
plans, our section day is on the last day of the
meetings. We look forward to seeing you in
Miami!

— Sam Marullo
SECTION ELECTIONS - CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES

for Chair

Kurt Lang

Kurt Lang received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1953. He was a founder-member (in the 1950s), with a handful of others, of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces, Society, and Peace-keeping. He has held faculty positions at the University of Miami (1953-54); Queens College of the City University of New York (1956-64); State University of New York at Stony Brook, (1964-84); University of Washington (1984-present). He has also held visiting professorships at New York University (1959); Columbia University (1961); The University of California - Berkeley (1962-63); Washington University (1964); Johann-Gutenberg-Universitaet at Mainz (1989); Freie Universitaet at Berlin (1992). He has conducted research for the U.S. Government (1945-47) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (1954-56). His major publications include: Collective Dynamics (1961); Politics and Television (1968); Military Institutions and the Sociology of War (1972); Battle For Public Opinion: the President, the Press and the Polls During Watergate (1983); Etched in Memory: the Building and Survival of Artistic Reputation (1990). His major awards include the Edward L. Bernays Award of the American Sociological Association for Research on the Effects of Radio/Television on American Life, 1952; American Association for Public Opinion Research for exceptionally distinguished contribution, 1989; Sociology of Culture Section of the ASA for best article, 1991. His current research examines the effect of war and regime changes on collective memory as exemplified by East and West Germany. He is currently Professor of Sociology and Communications at the University of Washington.

Lester Kurtz

As a former co-editor of the Newsletter and Council Member, I am committed to the section and would be honored to serve as its chair. A long-time student of social conflict, I was educated at Chicago, Yale, and Westmar. Among my publications are three books, including The Nuclear Cage: A Sociology of the Arms Race (Prentice-Hall). A recent chapter in Sociology and Its Publics (edited by Janowitz and Halliday) reviews “War and Peace on the Sociological Agenda.” I am now authoring and editing The Gandhian Legacy in India, The Web of Violence (with Jennifer Turpin), and The Geography of Nonviolence (with Sarah Beth Asher). In addition to trying to establish a program on Peace and Conflict Studies at Texas, I am serving on editorial boards for Peace and Change and Peace Review. I have lectured in the former Soviet Union and Asia, and have held visiting professorships in India and China. Currently, I am working collaboratively to establish a global network for comparative research on nonviolent social movements around the world. Past administrative experience as Co-chair of United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War, and as Director of Religious Studies at Texas, as well as offices in other organizations, has given me insights into the tasks and skills required of an effective Section chair. “Peace and War” has a vital role to play in the ASA, as well as in the emergence of a broad interdisciplinary field encompassing peace research, military sociology, and conflict resolution. We can use our programmatic work (e.g., quality ASA sessions, curriculum development, networking through the newsletter, etc.), as a focal point to sustain section interest. We should also experiment with recruitment methods informed by our social movements studies; e.g., how about a “sponsorship” program, urging members to enroll willing prospects (especially graduate students) by paying their section dues for a year?

RECRUIT one new member!
SECTION ELECTIONS - CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES - for Council

Jen Hlavacek

Jen Hlavacek has been an active member of the Section since she entered the Master's program at the University of North Texas in 1988 as part of a mid-life career change. She served as the Editor of the Section's newsletter from 1989 until 1992. She is currently serving as chair of the Public Relations Committee and is responsible for disseminating the Section's "Sociological Statement on War and Violence" to major textbook authors. Hlavacek does cross national research in the area of military spending and its effects on social policy. Her current research is "Military Spending and How it Affects Nations' Ability to Provide Basic Human Needs to Citizens." Along with Sam Marullo, she co-authored "Sociologists on War as a Social Problem," which was published in Peace Review, Fall 1992. Hlavacek served as Managing Editor of the journal Peace and Change, and is a fellow of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society. She is currently finishing her doctoral work at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Martin Patchen

Martin Patchen was educated at Columbia, the University of North Carolina, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. After work as a Senior Study Director at the Institute for Social Research, and Assistant Professor of Psychology, at the University of Michigan, he moved to Purdue University, where he is currently a Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. His most recent book is Resolving Disputes Between Nations: Coercion or Conciliation? He has written widely in areas related to the issues of peace and war. Articles include "When do Arms Races Lead to Deterrence and When to War?" Peace and Change, 1986; "When Does Threat Work in Relations Between Nations?" International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy; "Explaining the Cold War in the Context of Theories of Inter-Nation Conflict" in Research in Social Movements, Vol. 14; and "Reciprocity of Cooperation Between Individuals and Nations" in Felson and Tedeschi Aggression and Violence, forthcoming.

Helen M. Raisz

My undergraduate degree is from Radcliffe College, my masters is from the University of Rochester, and I am a Ph.D. candidate at SUNY-Buffalo. Currently I am an Assistant Professor (half-time) at Saint Joseph College in West Hartford, CT, a visiting lecturer at Trinity College, and a seminar leader at the University of Connecticut Health Center. While my published work is in the area of community based long term care for the aged, I have a life long interest in incorporating the Sociology of Peace and War "across the curriculum." I am a community peace activist, currently a member of the core group of 20/20 Vision, and WILPF. I was a local coordinator for Sane/Freeze. My service to the Section includes serving on the Student Award Committee, and the Membership Committee. I also assisted John MacDougall in the publication of the Syllabi Collection. The growth and development of the Section is very important to me, and if elected, I will try my best to serve with distinction.

John MacDougall

I am professor of sociology and coordinator of peace and conflict studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. My main research interests have concerned the US peace movement's institutional impact, especially in Congress. I now plan to embark on a new project on the sociology of economic conversion. What role do I see for our section- in addition to serving as a stimulating and congenial place for exchanges on the latest ideas and findings in research and teaching on war & peace? I would like to see our section put considerable energy into: a) fostering connections between academics and activists/community leaders (to that end, I am helping to organize a tour of community bridge building in greater Miami at this years meetings); and b) encouraging in every possible way encounters with what might be called the peace studies perspective, on the part of non-peace studies sociologists and students. An example of the latter at my school is a new interdisciplinary faculty group I am leading, that is introducing an innovative core-cluster program for engineering (later on other) undergraduates. In this program, students take three out a menu of ten, upper level peace and conflict courses.
PEACE AND WAR SECTION
CONFERENCE - 1994
Suggestions invited: Focus? Date? Site?

by Ruth Searles

At the ASA annual meeting in Pittsburgh, following the Peace and War section business meeting (at which members endorsed the idea of a section sponsored conference), about a dozen members continued the discussion. They agreed that the conference should be planned for 1994, should aim to advance the discipline, and should be sufficiently prepared and focused to produce a published work.

At the discussion, there was general consensus that, while all section members aspire to prevent war and promote peace, our analyses fail to profit from each other’s work because different databases, various theoretical perspectives, diverse publication outlets and common time constraints thwart the examination, discussion, and mutual challenge which could test and improve our formulations. A conference might overcome some of these obstacles.

The work of peace/war scholars is often classified by features of their theoretical positions or by what they study in the empirical world. Lester Kurtz observes, “One of the most striking aspects of research on issues of war and peace is the presence of two distinct camps, one drawn toward military institutions and the other toward peace movements.”

Would useful common focus be achieved by inviting a couple of sociologists from each major camp with the section to specify their respective theoretical positions – assumptions, objects and units of analysis, major concepts, research strategies – in an analysis of a shared real-world problem, e.g., curbing the arms race, or peacemaking and peacekeeping in a given region? Their papers, circulated to attendees for reading before convening, would be critiqued by designated discussants in a meeting of the whole, and discussed, perhaps by smaller groups, by all.

The ASA/NSF Small Grants Program is a possible source of support for the conference. This program has as its purpose the support of substantively important, basic research activity, including conferences which bring scholars together to work on new ideas or developments. What focus would you propose if you were organizing the conference? Do you have suggestions for the conference focus, format, or purpose?

Section members are geographically concentrated in the east and the west. With travel funds short, the site of a conference is an important consideration. The 1994 ASA annual meeting is in Los Angeles, California, August 5-9, at the Westin Bonaventure and the Los Angeles Hilton.

The Peace and War section is scheduled for the first day of the annual meeting, as are Political Sociology, Population, Sex and Gender, Latinas, and Emotions. If we coordinated the conference program with that of the annual meeting, we might be able to meet in the same hotel(s) one or two days before the meetings. We would save on airfare, while lodging would be about $100 per room per night; meeting rooms would be negotiated by the ASA with the hotel.

Alternatively, we might have a conference after the spring term, in June, 1994, at a college campus east of the Mississippi and less than one-half hour from an international airport. While this would require a special trip for most conference participants, lodging would certainly be cheaper, perhaps $12-20 per person per night in dormitories. Cafeteria meals might be available to be purchased individually or on a meal plan. Meeting rooms would cost the section approximately $50 per day, depending on the nature of the accommodations.

All of these ideas are suggestions, no firm decisions have been made, and the primary purpose of this article is to generate interest and ideas for the conference. Please pass your ideas to Ruth Searles, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606. Office (419) 537-4661 or home (419) 472-0123.
Building The Section

by Jennifer Turpin and Dana P. Eyre

In his contribution to the recent Sociological Forum special issue on needed research on issues of war and peace, Robin Williams noted the existence of an "unfortunate disjunction between peace studies and war studies" John McDougall and Helen Raisz made similar comments in their introduction to Teaching the Sociology of Peace and War: A Curriculum Guide. We too have felt the existence of such a lacuna with the ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War.

Such a gap is all the more troubling in the face of current events, which suggest that the need for an integrated knowledge of war and peace, militaries and peace movements, is more pressing than ever. It is no overstatement to say that issues of concern to the section are in the news at a rate unprecedented in recent years. Events such as the Gulf war, discussions of a "new world order," the return of war to Europe, the growth of peacekeeping efforts, nuclear disarmament attempts by the superpowers, changing civil-military relations throughout the world, and the proliferation of weapons are among the most central of the day. Anything less than a broad and comprehensive understanding of these issues is inadequate. We agree with Robin Williams, the "unfortunate disjunction between peace studies and war studies needs to be abolished. The time is now."

The past two years have witnessed significant efforts by section leadership and members to address this absence, yet the possibilities for further growth are substantial. We wish to contribute to this process, and we would like you to participate in this effort. Our objectives are simple:

- to generate reflection on the state of the ASA Section on the Sociology of Peace and War
- to build awareness within the section of work by section members
- to foster productive interaction between section members

We have discussed a range of possible activities to attain these objectives. The conference Sam Marullo has proposed for 1994 is designed to foster the intellectual development of the section. We seek to reinforce to this effort, but also to help build the section as an organization which contributes to our own scholarly productivity through more mundane activities. Three examples of such an effort would be the production of a section directory, of an electronic mail network, or of a regular process to make contemporary teaching materials available to section members (e.g. through the newsletter, or some other distribution means). These efforts are not designed to eliminate difference or productive conflict, but to find ways to exchange ideas and enhance our learning, research, and teaching.

Our efforts are at an early stage and we solicit any reactions or comments that you may have. Providing us with a suggestion in no way obligates you to volunteer for further effort, though if you are willing to participate in this effort we would welcome your assistance. If you have any suggestions or ideas, please contact us by mail, phone, or electronic mail. Dana Eyre can be reached at the address shown on page 1, by phone at (408) 656-2831(o) / (415) 854-6406(h). Jennifer Turpin can be contacted at the Department of Sociology, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117-1080. (415) 666-6784. We look forward to your suggestions.

Member Publications

Turncoats and True Believers: The Dynamics of Political Belief and Disillusionment (Prometheus Publishers, 716 E. Amherst St., Buffalo, NY 14215) has been published by section member Ted Goertzel. It is a life history study of political activists and ideologists. Of special interest to section members is the biographical material on Mohandas Gandhi, A.J. Muste, and Kenneth Boulding, as well as on Saddam Hussein and George Bush. The book also includes a general discussion of Gulf War movements.

Trends in Peace Studies

by Ron Pagnucco

The origin of the field of peace research in the United States is traced to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1956 when an interdisciplinary team of social scientist, interested in studying conflict, violence and nonviolent conflict resolution, began publishing the Journal of Conflict Resolution. In the following year they established the Center for Conflict Resolution at the University. In the nearly four decades since, there has been much growth and development in the field; today we find a dozen such centers at as many universities, as well as approximately 200 undergraduate peace studies programs -- many offered as minors, some as majors -- and 12 graduate programs-- most offering Ph.D.s. There have been similar developments in other regions of the world, with Europe and Great Britain having a large number of peace research institutes, centers, and university programs and departments. National and regional peace research associations and institutes have been formed, in many cases with the aid of UNESCO, so that every region of the world now has a peace research association and institute. The International Peace Research Association serves as an umbrella organization for these associations and institutes (see the UNESCO Yearbook for Peace and Conflict Studies).

The interdisciplinary, problem-focused nature of peace research, while certainly an advantage for the comprehensive investigation of conflict and violence, has highlighted some of the conceptual and methodological issues one finds in any academic enterprise. Certainly none of the conceptual and methodological debates one finds in peace research is unique to that field, although at times outside observers, such as journalists and academic deans, seem to overlook this fact. The field of peace research reflects all the intellectual trends and debates one finds in the humanities and social science disciplines that inform it.

As noted earlier, intergroup and international violence is a major area of study in peace research. But what is violence? Philosophers and theologians have argued about the definition of violence for centuries, so it is not surprising that there is no consensus on the definition in peace studies. Rather, a conceptual distinction has been made between behavioral violence, or physically harming or killing humans, and structural violence, or social injustice and the inequality of life chances due to social, political or economic arrangements. The absence of behavioral violence is referred to as "negative peace" ("peace is the absence of war"), whereas the absence of structural violence, or the presence of social justice, is referred to as "positive peace." While certainly not unconcerned about social justice, those who focus on behavioral violence argue that this phenomenon is more than enough to investigate empirically and that the concept of structural violence covers too broad and vague a range of social problems. Those who focus on behavioral and structural violence argue that many preventable deaths are due to structural violence and social injustice and there can be no true peace without justice, social and economic development. The arguments one sometimes hears about what should be included in university peace studies programs is based on this conceptual debate. Often, church-related universities base their programs on the broader conceptualization of violence since they believe this more accurately reflects the biblical tradition. However, journalists and academic deans may find such a program bewilderingly broad in subject-matter, failing to recognize its legitimate conceptual underpinnings. One can argue about which concept of violence should be used, but both concepts are quite legitimate, journalists and deans notwithstanding.

The question of the role of values in research and teaching inevitably arises in peace studies, which is a value oriented field in that the goal is to reduce or eliminate violence, however conceptualized. Again, peace studies is not unique; certainly the field of medicine is value-oriented in that its goal is the cure and prevention of disease. As Max Weber noted, the issue is not value-oriented scholarship but rather value-neutral methodology -- a method of research that enables us to collect information in as unbiased a manner possible. The goal is to safeguard against the fabrication of information.

As is true for the social sciences and history, there are those in peace research who use quantitative methodologies and others who take a qualitative approach. Born in the behavioral science upsurge of the 1950s, peace research has always included a strong quantitative component. The texts that inspired and guided the founders of peace research were the quantitative studies of war by Lewis Richardson, Pitirim Sorokin, and Quincy Wright. Gathering data on numerous
WARS in various historical periods, these scholars used the scientific method and statistical analysis to try to understand the causes of war and the conditions of peace, and to empirically test the assumptions of realpolitik. Indeed, such an approach was considered to be a unique characteristic of peace research, which readily used an empirical, quantitative methodology at a time when political scientists were still largely untrained in such methods. Today, the Correlates of War project at the University of Michigan, directed by J. David Singer, is one of the most prominent research endeavors in this tradition.

Others in peace studies have taken more qualitative approaches, focusing on case studies or using interpretative, narrative, or other non-quantitative methodologies. As is true in other fields, there is much discussion in peace research about whether positivist or non- or even anti-positivist methodologies are most appropriate for studying human behavior.

As an interdisciplinary problem-oriented field, it is not always easy to keep up with the research in relevant areas. Fortunately, some basic texts and literature reviews, all published in the last few years, make this task easier. Two publications designed to be textbooks are David Barash's *Introduction to Peace Studies* (Wadsworth) and the United Institute of Peace's *Approaches to Peace* (1991). The latter publication provides chapter-length summaries by various experts on such topics as two-track diplomacy and the role of third parties in conflict resolution. James Rule (1988) provides an overview of theories and research on civil conflict and violence in *Theories of Civil Violence*. Morton Deutsch provides an overview of social psychological research in “Sixty Years of Conflict” in *International Journal of Conflict Management* (1990, 1:237-263), while Druckerman and Hopmann summarize work on negotiation behavior in “Behavioral Aspects of Negotiations on Mutual Security” and Holsti reviews research on crisis decision-making, both in *Behavior, Society, and Nuclear War* Vol. 1., edited by Tetlock, et al.. Annual reviews also exist, including the UNESCO *Yearbook of Peace and Conflict Studies*, *The Annual Review of Conflict Knowledge and Conflict Resolution*, the annual *Research in Social Movements, Conflict and Change* and *The Encyclopedia of World Peace* (1986).

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**Work in progress**

Work has begun on *An Encyclopedia of Nonviolent Action*, to be edited by Christopher Kruegler, Roger Powers, Doug Bond, Ronald M. McCarthy and William Vogege, and published by Garland Publishing Inc., of New York City. The Encyclopedia is conceived of as a single volume reference work for students, scholars and the general reader with an interest in non-violent alternatives in conflict. It will be published in 1996. Inquires should be directed to: Dr. William Vogege, The Albert Einstein Institution, 1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. Bitnet address: Vogege@Harvard

Helen Raisz and John MacDougall are starting to think about the new edition of the curriculum guide on the sociology of peace and war. Two obvious topics will be the Gulf War and the war in Yugoslavia. When the guide was published in the summer of 1991, there had not been sufficient time for sociologists to prepare syllabi on the war - - but now there has been time. So if you have contributions, either syllabi (for entire courses, or sections of course) comments, ideas, readings, videos, or whatever, on teaching about the war, please forward them to either John MacDougall, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA 01854 - or - Helen Raisz, Department of Sociology, Trinity College, Hartford, CT 06106.

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**RECRUIT one new member!**