

# Peace, War & Social Conflict

## Section of the American Sociological Association

Website: <http://www.la.utexas.edu/research/pwasa/index.htm>

Issue: November 2004

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### Letter From The Chair

Dear Section Members:

When we met in San Francisco last August, it was clear that our section is active and vibrant. For the first time in many years, our membership numbers are over the 300 mark, thanks to the diligent efforts and determination of our membership committee. We can rejoice that we are now up to 317 – a significant increase from only 255 members in 2002.

Surpassing the 300-member threshold has very tangible benefits. We will receive a larger amount of funds for our section budget, which we will use to start paying back our small endowment. (Additionally, with our decision to go to an electronic newsletter, we will significantly reduce expenses that can be redirected toward this end.) We are also allotted a second session at the 2005 annual meeting in Philadelphia. The designated themes for these sessions are “Peace, War, and Military Institutions: Implications for Policy and Practitioners” and “Factors Inhibiting or Exacerbating Violence in Social Conflicts.” Please consider presenting your work at either session or at the section roundtables. Remember that the deadline for paper submissions is January 15, 2005.

Finally, I invite you all to consider taking a more active role in the Peace, War, and Social Conflict section by running for council positions. Each year, we elect two new members to serve as officers on our six-member council. This is a three-year term and it is open to any section member including graduate students. We seek a balance of military sociologists as well as those in Peace, Justice, and Conflict Studies. In addition, we will also be voting for the Chair-Elect. If you would like to nominate someone for one of these positions, please make sure you secure his or her permission before submitting the name to the nominations committee. You are also welcome to nominate yourself. If you have any questions or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact any of the nominations committee members: Patrick Coy ([pcoy@kent.edu](mailto:pcoy@kent.edu)), David Segal ([dsegal@socy.umd.edu](mailto:dsegal@socy.umd.edu)) or me ([nepstad@duq.edu](mailto:nepstad@duq.edu)). All nominations are due by November 30, 2004.

Best wishes to all of you,

Sharon Erickson Nepstad, Section Chair



Sharon Erickson Nepstad  
Assuming the Section Chair Position

## Robin Williams Distinguished Career Award to Paul Wehr

At the section's business meeting in San Francisco, out-going chair Meyer Kestnbaum announced that Paul Wehr is this year's recipient of the Robin Williams Distinguished Career Award. This award honors an individual who has achieved excellence in teaching and/or scholarship in the study of peace, war, genocide, military institutions or social conflict. It also recognizes those with outstanding service to the ASA section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict.

Professor Wehr's service to the field of Peace and Conflict Studies is extensive. His contributions to the ASA Peace, War, and Social Conflict section date back to its beginnings since he was one of the founding members. He was actively involved in the section as program chair, newsletter editor, and a member of the nominating committee. Wehr also helped to create COPRED (now the Peace and Justice Studies Association), the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), and the Conflict Research Consortium. Additionally, he served as executive editor for the highly respected journal *Peace and Change* for seven years.

Wehr is perhaps best known, however, for his long career of productive scholarship on the topics of conflict analysis and management, nonviolence, social

movements, and peace. Some of his earlier books include *Peace and World Order Systems* (Sage, 1976) and *Conflict Regulation* (Westview Press, 1979). More recently, he has published *Justice Without Violence* (with Guy and Heidi Burgess, Lynne Reinner Publishers, 1994), *The Persistent Activist* (with James Downton, Westview Press, 1997), and *Using Conflict Theory* (with Otomar Bartos, Cambridge University Press, 2002). In addition, he has published dozens of articles.

Although Professor Wehr was unable to attend the ASA meetings in San Francisco, he sent the following message:

Dear Section Friends and Colleagues,

I accept the Robin Williams award with deep appreciation. As a graduate student, I drew heavily on his pioneering work for my study of the southern sit-in movement of the 1960s.

Conflict knowledge has grown considerably since the section's founding 30 some years ago in the tragic shadow of the Vietnam War. It is sobering, even aggravating, that the US government is once again intervening militarily elsewhere in the world, with similarly flimsy pretexts, wrong-headed means and bloody consequences... ignoring the substantial peace-supportive practice produced over those decades.

Yet, while it may seem from such destructive intervention that peace and conflict scholarship has had little influence on the behavior of rogue governments, we can take heart from some positive developments. In good dialectical fashion, movements protesting military adventurism have mobilized ever more quickly to illuminate and resist such aggressive policy. Responsible governments oppose it with strengthened resolve. And within many societies, the knowledge and practice of cooperation and doing conflict without harm has expanded at all levels. So there is sufficient evidence of irreversible forward movement in the science and art of peacemaking to energize us.

One caution for how we go about our work. We should acknowledge and celebrate our modest yet significant role in the expanding intellectual infrastructure of peace development. But the value of our teaching and research flows largely from its practical consequences... the keen observation and

engagement of our students, the violence-reducing utility of our ideas, and no less important, how well we learn and practice in our personal lives what we teach about creative conflict in our writing and classrooms. We can do our necessary work best as whole and healthy persons. The balanced and integrated life is an elusive goal since the voracious organizations we work within demand more than total commitment. Yet personal balance and life integrity are possible. Our study of long-time peace activists (Downton and Wehr, 1997) revealed how single-minded pursuit of a mission can be built at the center of an intellectually, spiritually, and socially complete life. We peace scholar-activists can survive and prosper only if we learn and practice the skills of life integration. Building the organizational infrastructure of peacemaking is essential but we cannot let it devour the builders.

Resisting the professorial inclination to go on too long, let me say then, that I am enjoying retirement immensely. I am thoroughly engaged in distilling concepts from my written work for practical utility, and creating and publishing animated children's books. Fun indeed! Those wishing to learn something of where I have been on life's journey may check me out at [socsci.colorado.edu/~wehr/index.html](http://socsci.colorado.edu/~wehr/index.html). And for a peek at where I have yet to go, visit [www.wehranimations.com](http://www.wehranimations.com).

Again, my heartfelt thanks for this recognition. May our work be inspired, appreciated and above all, useful!

## Elise Boulding Graduate Student Paper Award

The Peace, War, and Social Conflict Section of the American Sociological Association invited 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 the best graduate student paper went to Clayton Peoples a Ph.D. student at Ohio State University. His paper is titled: "How Discriminatory Policies Impact Interethnic Violence: A Cross-National, Group-Level Analysis." The paper empirically examines how different forms of discriminatory policies established by government entities impact interethnic violence. The undergraduate paper award went to Natassia Pura, a

junior at Tufts University. Her paper is titled "Framing Empire: A Case Study" and focuses on transnational social movements and the American Friends Service Committee. The contest continues to be 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. The award committee is made-up of 4-5 members of the ASA Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict including the graduate student winner of the previous year.



Morten Ender Presenting the Elise Boulding Graduate Student Paper Award to Clayton Peoples

## The War in Iraq and the Peace of San Francisco: Breaking the Code of Public Sociology

By Mathieu Deflem, University of South Carolina

Now that the ASA meeting on public sociology that was held in San Francisco in August is over, it may not be unwise to reflect on the enduring legacy of the meeting and its impact for the role and position of sociologists, especially those interested in the study of war, peace, conflict, and other highly contentious aspects of society. With some 5,560 people attending, the San Francisco meeting was the most popular ever. It may also have been the one that did least to advance the field and most to destroy the vision of sociology as an academic discipline. As these perversions of our discipline by the invasion of so-called public sociology have been most clearly revealed since the Association in 2003 passed a resolution against the War in Iraq, fellow members in the Peace, War and Social Conflict section will be particularly well placed to address some of the scholarly and professional concerns that arise from these developments. I here offer a position that can and hopefully will be discussed.

Sociology is a science devoted to analyzing society. It pursues the discovery of truth on social matters. While social issues have deeply moral and political repercussions, and while people have very strong feelings about what their society should be like, sociology takes the human stance towards society (how to best organize society?) as a starting point to develop a resolutely academic approach (what are societies like and why?). The truly revolutionary nature of sociology, like that of any science, lies in its ability to transcend the ethical-political divisions that characterize our normative perspectives about society. Sociologists therefore seek to develop systematically a body of knowledge that uncovers what the world really looks like, whether we like it or not. Science recognizes no force stronger than the truth. Sociology respects the moral discourses that exist on such important issues as human rights, war and violence, racial and gender inequality, law and criminal justice, and any other social matter. The diversity that exists on the organization of these matters is at the heart of societies. But sociologists take no sides. Or do they?

The ASA meeting in San Francisco was a painfully clear indication of the fact that many sociologists have lost the courage to take up the objectives of sociology. Under the leadership of 2003-2004 ASA President, Michael Burawoy of the University of California at Berkeley, the Association has instead of seeking to develop and practice sociology resorted to a populist perspective of subsuming sociology under a quest for justice and popular activism. Heralded under the banner of public sociology (a benign-sounding label that conceals the particularistic politics and sociological Marxism advocated by the ASA President), sociologists attending the meeting were asked to restrict their research agenda narrowly to certain themes that pertained to a conception of justice. Less politically controversial but not necessarily less important topics were ignored. That included the sociological study of war, peace, and conflict, for the invited speakers at the plenaries were not even skilled to address these issues sociologically, instead proclaiming their personal opinions on related (important) normative questions. Public sociology is not oriented at analyzing any or all of the social world's structures and processes in their complex relations. Thematically alone, public sociology is but a fraction of sociology.

The advocates of public sociology also encouraged sociologists attending the meeting not to merely investigate but to "challenge" the world. Sociologists, in other words, were asked to not be sociologists. They

were asked not to study the complex dynamics of social issues, but to evaluate and critique them. Instead of inviting top-notch sociologists to tell us of the very best of their sociological work, the San Francisco meeting's thematic sessions were devoted to the political crusades of non-sociologists and activists with very specific political agendas. It is not primarily relevant that most of these agendas were leftist in orientation. It is more troublesome that some sociologists have now abandoned the ideal to have the courage to think independently and without emotion on the basis of expertise in order to unravel the truth despite of any normative fads or fashions.

With the currently popular wave of activist sociologists, a substantial part of sociology has rendered itself more irrelevant today than ever before in the now more than hundred-year history of the discipline. Whereas the roots of scientific sociology are deeply imbedded in our society's commitment to advance humanity, many sociologists have betrayed the very mission of the science they promised to nourish and practice. However much we may regret it, today it is often true that sociologists are mere activists in disguise. That is an insult to sociology as much as to the vibrant activism that is practiced by many members of society. Based on a misguided call for sociologists to engage in a debate on ethical values, sociologists have more than ever before opened the door to be chastised for doing things they simply are not meant to do. When it comes to values, sociologists can claim no expertise, for in ethical debates all members of society can freely and equally participate (Deflem and Cole 2004). That also and particularly applies to the reality of social problems and contentious issues such as war and social conflict. Among the participants of democracy there are no experts. To judge the morality of questions surrounding war, peace, crime, law, and politics, we do not need sociology, but sociology is needed to analyze the dynamics and patterns of these questions.

But instead of searching for the truth in matters of society, public sociologists are engaged in an ethical discourse as a foundation for their work. Sociologists are now encouraged to inject their ethics in their work and to draw conclusions not on the basis of evidence and research, but on the basis of the rightness of certain ethical ideas. Rally against injustice, show how upset you are, how really upset you are, and you will find an audience that will take your wise words into account! Really?

Last year, a resolution passed in the ASA that condemned the war in Iraq. Because the resolution implied a political position, a group of about 100 sociologists signed a letter of complaint that an ethical violation had been committed by passing a resolution that cannot be justified on the basis of sociological knowledge. Yet, because the existing procedure of the ASA resolutions process does not explicitly prohibit non-sociological resolutions, the complaint was dismissed. An ill-conceived legalism is all the ASA leadership has to justify its actions.

The ironic consequences of the Iraq War resolution are many (Deflem 2004a). The resolution has in effect ended any option for analysis by sociologists of war and peace. For the ASA, after all, the matter is now resolved. The ASA's actions on the war in Iraq are also less than democratic in their implications, as members in the ASA who do not agree with the resolution—in a free society, dissent is more than a possibility—are on normative grounds no longer represented in the organization they chose to join for professional reasons.

To the extent that the platform of public sociology has been embraced, U.S. sociologists have rendered themselves less challenging and more irrelevant than ever before in the now one-hundred year history of the profession. By explicitly disrespecting the diverse ethical attitudes that exist among people, public sociologists are far from challenging the world, instead isolating and insulating themselves from the people they ought to serve. Public sociologists betray the very mission of sociology. Public sociologists are activists. They do not want to tear down the ivory tower; they are merely trying to paint it red (Deflem 2004b).

There is urgency for sociologists and their various publics, whether they be students, political activists of all kinds, policy makers, and people of all walks of life, to recognize the true potential of sociology as an academic discipline. In a rapidly moving and turbulent world that is uncertain in its future, a sociology committed to the truth is needed more than ever. With war and conflict as constant factors of our era, a sociology of war and peace that observes and explains accurately is needed more than ever. Society and all of its members deserve and need sociology as an academic discipline.

### References

Deflem, Mathieu. 2004a. "There's the ASA, But Where's the Sociology?" Public Forum letter. Footnotes, the ASA Newsletter, July/August, p. 9.

Deflem, Mathieu. 2004b. Letter to the Editor ("The Proper Role of Sociology in the World at Large"). The Chronicle Review, October 1, 2004, p. B17.

Deflem, Mathieu, and Stephen S. Cole. 2004. "Sociologists as a Group Should Not Get Involved in Political Controversies." Presentation at the ASA meeting in San Francisco, August. Audio copy available online: <http://www.savesociology.org>.



Meyer Kestnbaum at the Podium

## Calls For Papers

**The 37th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, Stockholm, Sweden, July 5-9, 2005**

### War's Impact On Society:

Papers could cover a range of topics, from society-wide psychological impact to the problems of post-war reconstruction, related to the ways in which war (or armed conflict more generally) affects society. Papers could be oriented around large scale empirical analyses of the impact of war on socio-economic development to more qualitative examinations of the impact of war on affected peoples. If you wish to present a paper in this session "War's Impact on Society", send an abstract of no more than one page to Steve Carlton-Ford: [steve.carlton-ford@uc.edu](mailto:steve.carlton-ford@uc.edu).

Abstract Submission Deadline: November 30, 2004. More information is available from the conference website <http://www.scasss.uu.se/IIS2005/>.

Territorial Mobilities: Control, Order, Counterstrategies:

A proposed panel for the 37th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology Stockholm, Sweden; July 5-9, 2005. Deadline for abstract submission: November 30, 2004.

Increasing global mobilities of people -- whether migrant workers, tourists, refugees, undocumented, or business travelers -- do not necessarily imply that territorial boundaries have been weakened. For some types of mobilities, boundaries have been made invisible and their movements easy. For other mobilities, boundaries are reinforced and recreated. Out of this movement across territories and institutions that endeavor to regulate it arise simultaneously practices of differential control and ever new strategies to confront, negotiate, or avoid this control. Theoretical and empirical papers from any perspective are welcome. Those interested should send an abstract of no more than one page.

For more information on the World Congress see below <http://www.scasss.uu.se/IIS2005>

For additional information: Vida Bajc  
vbajc@ssc.upenn.edu

### **Teaching About Human Rights**

Joyce Apse (co-editor with Helen Fein of *Teaching about Genocide*, 3rd ed. 2003) is collecting syllabi (including writing and other assignments and short essays) for a new volume, *Teaching about Human Rights* to be published by the American Sociological Association. The goal is to include a broad range of courses taught in different countries and from a variety of perspectives and to provide a needed resource with web-sites and bibliography sources for teachers who are designing courses on the subject.

The editor is looking for courses currently taught in a variety of disciplines including sociology, history, literature, political science, critical studies, law, public health, philosophy, drama, psychology, art, and other disciplines as well from an interdisciplinary perspective for both undergraduate and graduate students.

The recent increase in courses on human rights and changes in the nature of courses taught range from comparative perspectives to focus on specific cases and from focus on human rights violations in specific areas to the challenges of humanitarianism. Courses in human rights are taught in a variety of area studies programs and in multidisciplinary programs such as gender studies, peace studies, legal studies and genocide studies.

The editor encourages submission of present and recent course syllabi and other materials from teachers in various countries and disciplines. Please e-mail the course syllabi and other materials with your name, department or affiliation, e-mail and mailing address to: [jaa5@nyu.edu](mailto:jaa5@nyu.edu) or mail one copy of the syllabus and other materials to:

Dr. Joyce Apse  
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### **Call for Editor: Special Peace Review Issue on the Psychology of War**

We seek an editor to work with a co-editor to assist in the development of a special issue of *Peace Review* on "The Psychological Interpretation of War." The key elements of the position include soliciting and receiving contributions, working with authors to refine their contributions, and editing. Please send a letter outlining the reasons for seeking the position, describing how your experience, expertise, skills and interests make you an appropriate candidate. Include a current CV and respond via e-mail to: [PeaceReviewEditor@earthlink.net](mailto:PeaceReviewEditor@earthlink.net)

The belief that political disagreements can be nonviolently resolved often presumes that disputes leading to armed conflicts emanate from issues in the real world. If, however, political quarrels actually derive from inner, psychological conflicts, what would constitute a viable strategy for pursuing the objective of peace? This special issue of *Peace Review* will explore the anxieties and desires that fuel our attraction to and compel us to embrace the idea of war.

War often is conceived as an immutable element of society, even as "human nature." We propose that the

existence and persistence of warfare as an ideology and institution is a problem to be interrogated rather than something to be assumed or taken for granted. Why has war been a recurring feature of human social life and history? Why do people express a passion for war in spite of the misery it inevitably creates and disillusionment that follows in its wake?

Viewing war as a socially constructed institution or human creation does not diminish our recognition of the profound impact that war has exerted throughout history. This issue of Peace Review seeks papers examining how our internal, mental world impacts upon and interacts with our cultural world to generate wars and warfare. What are the sources and meanings of our attachment to an ideology whose primary product is suffering and death?

Writer's deadline for this special issue: October 2005.

Peace Review Home Page:

<<http://www.usfca.edu/peacereview/index.htm><http://www.usfca.edu/peacereview/index.htm>

Submission Guidelines for the Peace Review:

<<http://www.usfca.edu/peacereview/guidelines.htm><http://www.usfca.edu/peacereview/guidelines.htm>

For further information call Orion Anderson at 718-393-1104.



Sharon Erickson Nepstad at the Podium

## Publication Announcements

Bandy, Joe and Jackie Smith, eds. *Coalitions Across Borders: Transnational Protest in a Neoliberal Era*. Rowman & Littlefield. Forward by Charles Tilly.

### Chapters:

Ethel Brooks: "Transnational Campaigns Against Child Labor in Bangladesh"

Pauline Cullen: "Obstacles to Transnational Cooperation in the European Social Policy Platform"

Arunas Juska & Bob Edwards: "Cross-National Mobilization Against Neo-Liberal Restructuring in Agriculture: The Successful Case of American-Polish Opposition to Corporate Pork Production"

Daniel Faber: "Building a Transnational Environmental Justice Movement: Obstacles and Opportunities in the Age of Globalization"

John Foster: "The Trinational Alliance Against NAFTA: Sinews of Solidarity"

Laura McDonald: "Gendering Transnational Social Movement Analysis: Women's Groups Contest Free Trade in the Americas"

Gay Seidman: "Monitoring Multinationals: Lessons from the Anti-Apartheid Era"

Peter Waterman: "Talking across Difference in an Interconnected World of Labour"

Leslie Wood: "Bridging the Chasms: The Case of People's Global Action"

Benford, Robert D. 2005 (forthcoming) . "The Half-Life of the Environmental Justice Frame: Innovation, Diffusion, and Stagnation." In David Pellow and Robert Brulle (eds.), *People, Power, and Pollution: A Critical Appraisal of the Environmental Justice Movement*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Etzioni, Amitai. 2004. *From Empire to Community: A New Approach to International Relations*.

This book looks at how we can rethink and restructure the global architecture by blending ideas from the left and the right and adopting both Eastern and Western values. As the book shows,

key to this new world order will be the creation of transnational bodies, charged with addressing those issues that effect all of us from terrorism and security to environmental safety and human rights. Amitai Etzioni is a University Professor at The George Washington University where he directs the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies.

Hunt, Scott A. and Robert D. Benford. 2004. "Collective Identity, Solidarity, and Commitment." Pp. 433-457 in David A. Snow, Sarah A. Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi (eds.), *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Benford, Robert D. and Scott A. Hunt. 2003. "Interactional Dynamics in Public Problems Marketplaces: Movements and the Counterframing and Reframing of Public Problems." Pp. 153-186 in James A. Holstein and Gale Miller (eds.) *Challenges and Choices: Constructionist Perspectives on Social Problems*. NY: Aldine de Gruyter.

Gongaware, Timothy B. and Robert D. Benford, 2003. "Qualitative Research on Social Movements: Exploring the Role of Qualitative Designs in Examining Contentious Political Action." *Research in Political Sociology* 12: 245-281.

Carlton-Ford, Steve. "Armed Conflict and Childrens' Life Chances." *Peace Review*. 16 (2): 185-191.

Ender, Morten G. & Kolditz, Thomas A. 2004. "Evolution of Sociology at West Point, 1963-2001." In L. Betros et al (Eds.). *West Point: Two Centuries and Beyond* (Abilene, TX: McWhiney Foundation Press): Pp. 455-477.

Holmes, Robert L., and Barry L. Gan. 2004. *Nonviolence In Theory And Practice*, Second Edition 383 pages, \$29.95 list; ISBN 1-57766-349-7.

This Second Edition adds twenty-three new readings to an already impressive collection of writings by some of the leading theorists and practitioners of nonviolence. Holmes and Gan provide a diversity of articles on both secular and religious origins of nonviolence; articles by or about Gandhi, King, Tolstoy, and Chavez; feminist approaches to nonviolence by con-temporary writers; new articles addressing the theory and practice of nonviolence with respect to nature and animal rights; and fresh examples of the application of nonviolence to conflicts in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Tibet. The collection includes

the perspectives of those committed to nonviolence as a principle, those committed to nonviolence primarily as a tactic, and those for whom nonviolence is a personal practice.

We would be pleased to send you a complimentary examination copy if you teach an appropriate course. Write to us, call, or visit our Web site, [www.waveland.com](http://www.waveland.com) <<http://www.waveland.com/>>, to request your review copy. Requests should be accompanied by full course information, including course number and title, annual enrollment, current text(s) in use, and next date for textbook reconsideration. If you do not teach an appropriate course but would like to purchase a personal copy, send your check for \$34.95 (\$29.95 plus \$5 shipping) directly to Waveland Press, 4180 IL Route 83, Suite 101, Long Grove, IL 60047. (847) 634-0081.

Lucal, Betsy and Morten G. Ender, eds. 2004. *Inequalities: Readings in Diversity and Social Life*. Boston, MA: Pearson Custom Publishing.

Nepstad, Sharon Erickson. 2004. *Convictions of the Soul: Religion, Culture, and Agency in the Central America Solidarity Movement*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Nepstad, Sharon Erickson. 2004. "Persistent Resistance: Commitment and Community in the Plowshares Movement." *Social Problems* 51(1): 43-60.

Nepstad, Sharon Erickson. 2004. "Religion, Violence, and Peacemaking." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 43(3): 297-301.

## Position Announcements

### The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Seeking an outstanding scholar in national and international security (broadly defined) to teach courses in an interdisciplinary community of faculty (the Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense, [www.unc.edu/depts/pwad](http://www.unc.edu/depts/pwad)), and in a home department in his or her discipline (history, [www.unc.edu/depts/history](http://www.unc.edu/depts/history); political science, [www.unc.edu/depts/polisci](http://www.unc.edu/depts/polisci); public policy, [www.unc.edu/depts/pubpol](http://www.unc.edu/depts/pubpol); or others involved in the security studies field). The appointment will be at the advanced assistant professor level, or associate professor with tenure. A letter of interest with a

complete curriculum vitae, and four external recommendations, should be sent to Professor Richard H. Kohn, Search Committee Chair, Curriculum in Peace, War, and Defense, CB# 3200 (401 Hamilton Hall), UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3200. Applications will be reviewed beginning November 15 and will continue to be reviewed until position is filled. UNC-CH is an equal opportunity employer and welcomes women and minority applicants.

### **Teachers College, Columbia University**

Peace Education (International And Transcultural Studies) Position: The Program of International Educational Development at Teachers College, Columbia University seeks an Assistant Professor to provide leadership through teaching and scholarship as well as coordination of its internationally acclaimed concentration in Peace Education. Teachers College has been a pioneer in this field since 1982 and continues to attract strong masters and doctoral students at Teachers College and the broader Columbia University community, as well as among educational practitioners. This highly productive and dynamic specialization includes the study of the pedagogical dimensions of Peace Education, the role of non-governmental and international organizations in promoting global co-operation, and the teaching of human rights in educational contexts. Responsibilities: The new appointee will have responsibility for further development of the Peace Education concentration through innovative instruction and research as well as coordination of educational activities. Research responsibilities include a focus on Peace Education, consisting of its pedagogy, curriculum, politics, and evaluation of effectiveness. Coordination responsibilities include developing outreach activities for teachers, administrators, and policy makers, and serving as a liaison between Teachers College and international organizations, both in New York (e.g. the United Nations) and elsewhere. Qualifications: Earned doctorate in Peace Education, Peace Studies, Political Science, International Education or a related discipline with application to some aspect of Peace Education. Research training in political science is an asset. In addition, applicants should show evidence of a research agenda with a focus on Peace Education and International Affairs. We also seek a record of exemplary teaching, advisement, and promise of productive scholarship. Proficiencies in program organization, leadership, and collaboration are also strengths that we seek for this position. Rank: Assistant Professor, Tenure Track

Application Candidates should submit a CV and an overall letter of interest with details on how they meet the criteria for the position and at least three professional reference letters. In addition, the applicants should provide writing samples and a one-page teaching philosophy statement. Applications should be sent to Professor Henry M. Levin, Chair of Search Committee for Peace Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, Box 181, 525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027. Further inquiries can be made to Professor Levin at [HL361@columbia.edu](mailto:HL361@columbia.edu).

Review of applications will begin on November 1, 2004 and continue until the search is completed. Appointment begins September 2005.

Teachers College as an institution is committed to a policy of equal opportunity in employment. In offering education, psychology, and health studies, the College is committed to providing expanding employment opportunities to minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in its own activities and in society. Candidates whose qualifications and experience are directly relevant to College priorities (e.g., urban issues, education equity, and concerns of underrepresented groups) may be considered for higher rank than advertised.

Teachers College, Columbia University  
525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027  
<http://www.tc.columbia.edu/>

## **Additional Opportunities**

### **Ethnopolitical Conflict: The Asch Center 2005 Summer Institute**

The Solomon Asch Center for Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict will offer an interdisciplinary 8-week Summer Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, June 6-July 29, 2005. The Institute bridges the gap between research and practice by bringing together social scientists and practitioners to study the origins and consequences of ethnopolitical conflict, including issues relevant to working with refugees and others suffering from these conflicts. Applicants should have the Ph.D. degree, or a Masters degree augmented with significant field experience; previous Summer Fellows have included academics, clinicians, and government, military, and NGO officers. The Center expects to support approximately 15 Fellows, including tuition, travel, and living expenses. Interested individuals are encouraged to review curricula for previous Summer

Institutes at <http://psych.upenn.edu/sacsec>. Applicants should send a CV, two letters of recommendation (flap sealed and signed by recommender), and a detailed letter describing interests, experience, and career plans. The deadline for receipt of applications is December 15, 2004; notification of acceptance will be no later than January 15, 2005. Applications should be addressed to Roy Eidelson, Executive Director, Solomon Asch Center, University of Pennsylvania, St. Leonard's Court, Suite 305, 3819-33 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104

### **International Public Sociology Opportunity:**

Are you planning to attend the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil (Jan. 26-31)? Would you like to be part of an international group of scholars considering how to better work together to support international movements? Contact Jackie Smith ([jackie.smith@sunysb.edu](mailto:jackie.smith@sunysb.edu)) for details.

## **Conference Announcement**

Rob Benford was recently elected President-Elect of the Midwest Sociological Society. He is presently helping to organize the 2005 meetings in Minneapolis. The conference theme will be "Mobilizing for Change." Several sessions of interest to Peace, War, and Social Conflict section members will be included on the program. For a list of planned sessions, click on <http://www.themss.org>.

## **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](mailto: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](mailto:membership@asanet.org); or you can telephone the ASA at 202-383-9005, ext. 389.