

**Centre For Conflict Resolution  
Department of Peace Studies  
University Of Bradford**

## **Conflict Resolution in International Society**

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Seminar Facilitators Yuka Hasagawa and Andreu Sola y Martin**

**BA Hons, 2nd Year  
Core Course  
January-May 2004**

Thursdays, 2-5, Lecture Room T 0.1

## Course Objectives

This course aims to familiarise you with the multi-disciplinary field of conflict resolution as it has developed since 1945, and to investigate how it applies to international conflict today.

Conflict resolution as a formal study of the nature of conflict, and of the means for transforming potentially destructive conflict into peaceful processes of political and social change, took shape in a number of centres in different countries in the 1950s. Since then it has developed theoretical insights and practical skills, which have been applied in many fields. In this course we consider the 'upper end' of the conflict spectrum, focusing on violent interstate conflict and civil war.

Conflict resolution has in many ways developed in critical tension with traditional international relations and strategic studies approaches, drawing from politics, sociology and psychology, among other disciplines, in attempting to gain an adequate understanding of contemporary conflict. Since the end of the Cold War this broader agenda has been widely accepted. At the same time insights from critical theory, UN peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention in complex emergencies, and from development perspectives, have further enriched understanding.

At the end of the module you should be acquainted with the nature of international conflict resolution as a distinct theoretical and applied field of study, and have some understanding of current thinking about the uses of mediation, conflict prevention, post conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation. While a variety of examples and case studies are used, special attention is given to the situation in the Middle East, Bosnia and former Yugoslavia.

The course will be delivered by a combination of lectures, class discussion and seminars. Generally the first two hours will take the form of a lecture followed by questions and discussion. The third hour will be a seminar, facilitated by Andreu Sola y Martin and Yuka Hasegawa.

## Assessment

**By essay : approved essay titles follow each lecture topic, with recommended readings. Essays should be between 3,500 and 4,000 words in length and must be submitted on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2004.**

## SEMINARS

Over the course of the semester, students will attend a series of five seminars, which are designed to support and complement the lectures. Your seminar tutor is Veronique Dudouet.

- Seminar 1 (week 2&3): Azar, E. "Protracted Social Conflict: An Analytical Framework" (staff file 2190)
- Seminar 2 (week 4&5): Collier, P. "Economic Causes of Civil Conflict and their Implications for Policy (Turbulent Peace Ch 10, or staff file 1139)
- Seminar 3 (week 7&8): Hopmann, P.T. "Bargaining and Problem Solving: Two Perspectives on International Negotiation" (Turbulent Peace Ch 27, or staff file 1141)
- Seminar 4 (week 9&10): Kelman, H.C. "The interactive problem-solving approach" (staff file 1760)
- Seminar 5 (week 11&12): Baker, P. "Conflict Resolution versus Democratic Governance: Divergent Paths to Peace" (Turbulent Peace, Ch 44, or staff file 567)

## Required Reading

The required textbook for this course is H. Miall, O. Ramsbotham, and T. Woodhouse (1999). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*. Cambridge: Polity Press (henceforth referred to as *Conflict*). It is available in the University bookshop in paperback at £14.99. See the Centre's website (<http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/confres/>). For further information and research links which support this course.

NB: Where appropriate, recommended websites are noted. Many of these have downloadable publications and should prove useful to you in deepening your reading and understanding. They also provide a good view of the different ways in which conflict resolution organisations operate.

## Suggested General Reading

- Bercovitch, J. (ed.) (1996). *Resolving International Conflicts: The Theory and Practice of Mediation*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
- Bloomfield, D. (1997). *Peacemaking Strategies in Northern Ireland: Building Complementarity in Conflict Management Theory*. London: Macmillan.
- Burton, J.W. and F. Dukes (eds) (1990). *Conflict: Readings in Management and Resolution, Vol. 3*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (1997). *Preventing Deadly Conflict*. Washington DC: Carnegie Corporation of New York.
- Crocker, C., Hampson, F. and Aall, P. (1999) *Herding Cats: Multiparty Mediation in A Complex World*, Washington DC, USIP Press.
- Curle, A. (1995). *Another Way: Positive Response to Contemporary Violence*. Oxford: John Carpenter.
- European Centre for Conflict Prevention (1999). *People Building Peace: 35 Inspiring Stories from Around the World*. Utrecht: European Centre for Conflict Prevention.
- Fisher, R.J. (1997). *Interactive Conflict Resolution*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.
- Harris, P. and B. Reilly (eds) (1998). *Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators*. Stockholm: IDEA.
- Lederach, P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington, DC: USIP Press.
- Lund, M. (1996). *Preventing Violent Conflicts: A Strategy for Preventive Diplomacy*. Washington, DC: USIP Press
- Mitchell, C. and M. Banks (1996). *Handbook of Conflict Resolution: the Analytic Problem Solving Approach*. London: Cassell
- Reimann, Cordula (1999). The Field of Conflict Management: Why Does Gender Matter? *AFB-TEXTE No. 4/99*. Bonn: Information Unit Peace Research Bonn.
- Sandole, D.J.D. and H. van der Merwe (eds) (1993). *Conflict Resolution Theory and Practice: Integration and Application*. Manchester: Manchester University Press
- Zartman, W. and J. Rasmussen (eds) (1997). *Peacemaking in International Conflict: Methods and Techniques*. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace Press

## WEEK 1: 29th January

### Introduction to the Course

#### Understanding Conflict Resolution: History and Ideas

This part of the module provides a comprehensive survey of the field as it has developed historically. We look at the foundational ideas, core concepts and the contributions of main thinkers such as Kenneth and Elise Boulding, John Burton, Adam Curle and others. We also give an overview of the institutionalisation of conflict resolution.

*Please note that session 1 will take place from 2-3pm, session 2 from 3-4pm (with a short break to be decided on by the course lecturer in between these sessions) and session 3 from 4-5pm on all weeks.*

#### **Session 1**            **Tom Woodhouse**

Introduction to the course including discussion of organisation, coverage, assessment, and required reading.

#### **Session 2**

**Lecture:** History and Institutionalisation of Conflict Resolution: Key Thinkers and Key Ideas: Video, Adam Curle as Peacemaker

#### **Session 3**

Introducing the seminar programme

#### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict*, Chapter 2

#### **Additional Reading**

- 'The development of the conflict resolution field', L. Kriesberg, Chapter 2, in Zartman and Rasmussen, (1977)
- 'Making Peace: the Work of Adam Curle', in T. Woodhouse, *Peacemaking in a Troubled World*, Berg, Publishers: Oxford, 1990, Chapter 1.
- *World Encyclopedia of Peace*, entries on 'Peace Studies', 'Peace Research Institutes', 'Conflict Resolution', and 'Problem Solving'.
- **Essay:** What were the main phases in the growth and development of conflict resolution as an academic area of study between c. 1950 and the 1990s?

(Recommended website: [www.transcend.org](http://www.transcend.org) - this is centered very much on the work and approach of Johan Galtung, one of the founders of peace research, and gives a good idea of Galtung's analysis of many current conflict, including the 'war on terror')

## WEEK 2: 5<sup>th</sup> February

### Defining and Analysing Major Armed Conflict: War Zones and Cultures of Violence

#### *Session 1*            **Oliver Ramsbotham**

**Lecture:** This session will look at how warzones are analysed in conflict theory. The work of Edward Azar on protracted social conflict is highlighted and recent work on the political economy of war zones is introduced.

#### *Session 2*

**Class Discussion:** To what extent are protracted social conflicts sustained by economic motivations vs. political, psychological and cultural factors?

#### *Session 3* Essay Workshop 1

#### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict* Chapter 3, pp. 68-76.
- Keen, D. (1998), 'The Economic Functions of Violence in Civil Wars', IISS, Adelphi Paper 320

#### **Additional Reading**

- *Conflict*, Chapter 5, pp. 129-133
- Azar, E. and Moon, C. (eds) (1986). "Managing Protracted Social Conflicts in the Third World: Facilitation and Development Diplomacy." *Millennium*, 15(3), pp. 393-406.
- Berdal, M. and Malone, D. (eds.) (2000) *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars*. Lynne Rienner, Boulder and London.
- Kaldor, M. (1999) *New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era*, Cambridge: Polity Press
- Nordstrom, C. (1992). 'The Backyard Front', in C. Nordstrom and J. Martin (eds). *The Paths to Domination, Resistance and Terror*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, pp. 260-271
- Nordstrom, C. (1994). 'Warzones: Cultures of Violence, Militarisation and Peace', *Working Paper* No. 145. Canberra: Peace Research Centre, The Australian National University
- Wallensteen, P. and M. Sollenberg (1999). 'Armed Conflict, 1989-1998', *Journal of Peace Research*. 36(5):593-606

#### **Essay:**

What does Azar mean by 'protracted social conflict,' and what do you consider to be the main gaps in his analysis?

**Recommended websites:** University of Maryland Centre for International Development and Conflict Management (CICDM), [www.cidcm.umd.edu](http://www.cidcm.umd.edu) , then click on 'Read more' within the mission statement box. This will take you to the Minorities at Risk Project, which takes an approach to conflict analysis similar to that of Edward Azar, who was also based at the University of Maryland. Edward Azar (1938-1991) was the founding director of CICDM

Also see the University of Ulster's INCORE project, at [www.incore.ulst.ac.uk](http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk)

## WEEK 3: 12<sup>th</sup> February

Much work in the conflict research field in recent years has been focused on the development of theories and methods for preventing the outbreak of violent conflict. Various symptoms and indicators have been identified which suggest a proneness to conflict, and a variety of mechanisms have been designed to respond to the early manifestation of conflict.

### Conflict Prevention

#### *Session 1*            **Tom Woodhouse**

**Lecture:** The aim in conflict resolution is not to prevent all conflict, but to transform potentially or actually violent conflict into peaceful processes of political and social change. The lecture will define terminology used in the field, such as preventive diplomacy and early warning, and will provide examples of the use of conflict prevention strategies such as in Macedonia (by the UN) and in the work of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

#### *Session 2*

**Discussion:** Expanding our preventative toolbox: can violent conflict be prevented?

#### *Session 3: Video: OSCE and Max van der Stoel*

#### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict*, Chapter 4, pp. 95-127

#### **Additional Reading**

- Lund, M, 'Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy', in *Managing Global Chaos* Chap. 26
- Lund, M. 'Underrating Preventive Diplomacy', *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 1995
- Lund, M. *Preventing Violent Conflicts: A Strategy for Preventive Diplomacy* Washington DC, USIP, 1996
- Stedman, S. 'Alchemy for a New World Order: Overselling 'Preventive Diplomacy'', *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1995
- Touval, S. 'Lessons for Preventive Diplomacy in Former Yugoslavia', *Managing Global Chaos*, Chap. 27
- M. van der Stoel, 'The Role of the OSCE High Commissioner in Conflict Prevention', in Crocker et.al. *Herding Cats*, pp. 65-84.

**Essay:** Undersold or overrated? Comment on the debate between Michael Lund and Stephen Stedman on the feasibility of conflict prevention.

**Recommended websites:** The Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict presented its findings in 1999. Reports and research produced by the Commission, including

the full final report, are available at [www.ccpdc.org](http://www.ccpdc.org) . The EU has become a very important player in conflict prevention. It established the Conflict Prevention Network , see [www.swp-berlin.org/cpn/](http://www.swp-berlin.org/cpn/), which has recently been superseded by Conflict Prevention Associates at [www.conflict-prevention-associates.org/](http://www.conflict-prevention-associates.org/)

## WEEK 4: 19<sup>th</sup> February

### Mediation: Definitions and Types of Mediation

#### *Session 1*                    **Barbara Mitchels**

**Lecture:** Mediation by outsiders or third party has a long history in the management of conflicts and the ending of wars. In this session we will distinguish between formal mediation (traditionally used as a practice of diplomacy by governments) and informal mediation (increasingly practiced by non-state actors such as non-governmental organisations eminent individuals and churches).

#### *Session 2*

**Exercise/Discussion** based on Adam Curle's mediation work.

#### *Session 3: Essay Workshop 2*

#### *Key Reading*

- *Conflict*, pp. 51-53, on Adam Curle and mediation
- Crocker, C & F. Hampson and P.Aall (eds)(1999). *Herding Cats: Multiparty Mediation in a Complex World*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press.
  - this collection includes 'Multiparty Mediation and the Conflict Cycle' (Crocker, Hampson and Aall, pp. 19-45); 'Rising to the Challenge of Multiparty Mediation', (Crocker, Hampson and Aall, pp. 665-700)

#### *Additional Reading*

- Bloomfield, D. (1997). *Peacemaking Strategies in Northern Ireland: Building Complementarity in Conflict Management Theory*. London: Macmillan.
- Curle, A. (1990). *Tools for Transformation-a personal study*. Stroud, Hawthorn Press.pp. 22-96
- Curle, A. (1995). *Another Way: A positive response to contemporary violence*. Oxford, Jon Carpenter, pp. 64-100
- Curle, A. *In the Middle: Non Official Mediation in Violent Situations*, Oxford; Berg, 1986
- *People Building Peace*, European Centre for Conflict Prevention, Utrecht, 1999, pp. 286-296.
- Yarrow, C.H. 1978: *Quaker Experiences in International Conciliation*. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press.
- **Essay:** Examine the role of mediators (e.g. Quakers, NGO's, governments, Jimmy Carter) in a conflict case study of your choice.



**Recommended websites:** For mediation and the way it relates to a variety of other peacemaking strategies, see the United States Institute for Peace website at [www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org) . This is a very rich resource to support your work. Similarly the International Crisis Group provides an excellent range of conflict analysis at [www.crisisweb.org](http://www.crisisweb.org)

## **WEEK 5: 26th February**

### **Contingency and Complementarity in Conflict Resolution**

#### ***Session 1:* Veronique Dudouet**

##### **Lecture**

This session will introduce notions of objective and subjective models of conflict resolution, multi-track diplomacy and especially contingency approaches to third-party intervention. These models, first introduced by Fisher and Keashly and more recently developed by other scholars, propose a multi-modal and multi-level approach to resolving international and in particular inter-communal conflicts. They present complementary third-party strategies that can be employed simultaneously or sequentially to address the different dimensions of conflicts, in their various escalation and de-escalation phases.

#### ***Session 2:***

##### ***Discussion***

Designing and discussing complementary intervention roles in international conflicts, and especially “asymmetric conflicts”

or

Applying the model to a specific case study (eg Cyprus, which was Fisher and Keashly’s application)

#### ***Session 3: Video – Responding to Conflict***

##### ***Key Reading***

- Fisher, R.J. and Keashly, L. (1991). “The potential complementarity in mediation and consultation within a contingency model of third-party intervention”. *Journal of Peace Research*. 28(1): 29-42.
- Keashly, L. and R. J. Fisher (1996). “A contingency perspective on conflict interventions: theoretical and practical considerations”. In J. Bercovich, *Resolving International Conflicts: the Theory and Practice of Mediation*. Boulder, Lynne Rienner: 235-63.

##### ***Additional Reading***

- Byrne, S. and L. Keashly (2000). “Working with ethno-political conflict: a multi-modal approach” In T. Woodhouse and O. Ramsbotham, *Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution*. London, Franck Cass: 97-120.
- Bloomfield, D. (1997). *Peace making Strategies in Northern Ireland: Building Complementarity in Conflict Management Theory*. London, Macmillan.

- Fetherston, A. B. (1993). *Toward a Theory of United Nations Peacekeeping*. Bradford, Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford.
- Hoffman, M. (1992). “Third-party mediation and conflict resolution in the post-Cold War world”. In Baylis and Rengger, *Dilemmas of World Politics: International Issues in a Changing World*: 261-286.
- Laue, J. and G. Cormick (1978). “The ethics of intervention in community disputes” In G. Bermant, H. C. Kelman and D. P. Warwick, *The Ethics of Social Intervention*. Washington, Halsted: 205-232.
- Lederach, J. P. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington, U.S. Institute of Peace.
- Reimann, C. (2000). “Assessing the state-of-the-art in conflict management; reflections from a theoretical perspective”. Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation, available online on [www.berghof-center/handbook/](http://www.berghof-center/handbook/)

**Essay question:** What do Fisher and Keashly mean by the terms ‘contingency’ and ‘complementarity’ in conflict resolution? To what extent would you agree with the view that their approach enabled conflict resolution to deal properly with the complexity of conflict, rather than to apply idealistic but unworkable remedies implied single strategies like problem solving?

**Recommended websites:** Established in 1992, the mission of the Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy is to promote a systems approach to peacebuilding and to facilitate the transformation of deep-rooted social conflict. Go to [www.imtd.org](http://www.imtd.org) The winner of the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize, ex US President Carter, achieved his award for his contribution to conflict resolution, through the Carter Center, [www.cartercenter.org](http://www.cartercenter.org)

Also see [www.colorado.edu/conflict/](http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/) the website of the Conflict Research Consortium at the University of Colorado. This includes links to the Transformative Approach to Conflict, [www.colorado.edu/conflict/transform](http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/transform) and to [www.crinfo.org](http://www.crinfo.org)

## **WEEK 6: READING WEEK**

### **WEEK 7: 11<sup>th</sup> March**

#### **The History of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict**

The Middle East has been justifiably described as the main cockpit of global conflict. The events of September 11<sup>th</sup>, and the responses to that attack in Afghanistan, can only be understood in relation to historic rivalries and enmities in the region. At the heart of these rivalries is the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, a conflict which has existed for many years and which threatens to define the outlines of global conflict into the foreseeable future. In the following weeks of this course, we examine this conflict, look at mediation and other peacemaking efforts, and examine prospects for a renewed peace process and long-term reconciliation.

**Session 1: Karen Abi-Ezzi**

**Lecture**

In this lecture, we shall look at the origins of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, tracing the roots of the conflict back to the birth of Zionism at the end of the nineteenth century. We shall see how the conflict began as an inter-communal clash between Jews and Arabs living in what was Palestine, before 1948. We shall look at some of the main landmarks in this long, bitter and bloody conflict to try and understand why both Israelis and Palestinians feel so passionately about their 'cause' and why this conflict has been so difficult to resolve.

**Session 2:**

**Discussion**

**Session 3: Essay Workshop 3**

**Reading:**

- Bailey S.D., *Four Arab-Israeli Wars and the Peace Process*, (London, Macmillan, 1990)
- Chomsky, *The Fateful Triangle*, (London, Pluto Press, 1983)
- Flapan S., *The Birth of Israel, Myths and Realities*, (New York, Pantheon Books, 1987)
- Fromkin D., *A Peace to End all Peace*, (London, Penguin, 1989)
- Hirst D., *The Gun and the Olive Branch*, (London, Faber and Faber, 1977, 1984)
- McDowall D., *The Palestinians: the Road to Nationhood*, (London, Minority Rights Publications, 1994)
- Owendale R., *The Origins of the Arab-Israeli War*, (London, Longman, 1984)

**Essay question:** In your view, who was/were the main player(s) who did most to set the Jews and Palestinians on a collision course, prior to the creation of the state of Israel in Palestine in May 1948?

**WEEK 8: 18th March**

**Mediation in the Middle East: The Oslo Process**

**Session 1 Karen Abi-Ezzi**

**Lecture:** This lecture will focus on the process that led to the signing of the Declaration of Principles, commonly referred to as the Oslo Accords, in September 1993. What were the conditions that enabled the Oslo Accords? Challenging Track One and Track Two theories of mediation, discourse analysis will be introduced and used to assess the peacemaking process that resulted in the Oslo Accords. In order to situate discourse analysis, a brief overview of Track One and Track Two mediation will be offered.

**Session 2**

**Discussion**

**Session 3 Video: Oslo Process**

### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict*, pp.173-177

### **Additional Reading**

- Corbin J., *Gaza First: The Secret Norway Channel to Peace Between Israel and the PLO*, (Bloomsbury, London, 1994)
- In Crocker, Hampson and Aall,
- 'The Oslo Accord: Multiparty Facilitation through the Norwegian Channel', (Jan Egeland, pp. 527-546)
- 'The Road To Madrid' (James A. Baker, pp. 183-206)
- Kriesberg L., 'Mediation and the Transformation of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict', *Journal of Peace Research*, (Vol.38, No. 3, 2001), pp. 373-392.
- Savir U., *The Process: 1,100 Days that Changed the Middle East*, (Vintage Books/Random House, New York, 1998)
- Said E., *The End of the Peace Process: Oslo and After*, (Granta Books, London, 2000)
- Finkelstein N., "Oslo: The Last Stage of Conquest", *News for Within*, (Vol. 14, No. 7, August 1998)
- Michels J., "National Vision and the Negotiation of Narratives: The Oslo Agreement", the *Journal of Palestine Studies*, (Vol. 24, no. 1, Autumn 1994)
- Burr V., *An Introduction to Social Constructionism*, (Routledge, London, 1995)

**Essay:** What were the main developments that enabled the Oslo Accords? Some commentators have called it a Palestinian 'Versailles' – a surrender of their cause? Would you agree with this assessment?

**Recommended websites:** There are a variety of websites on the Middle East and the Israeli Palestinian conflict in particular. See [www.miftah.org](http://www.miftah.org) (MIFTAH means 'Key', in Arabic). Also PASSIA [www.passia.org](http://www.passia.org) which is the Palestine Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs. Finally try [www.bitterlemons.org](http://www.bitterlemons.org) which is a website that presents Israeli and Palestinian viewpoints. It focuses on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and peace process, but other, related regional issues are also discussed. It is produced, edited and partially written by Ghassan Khatib, a Palestinian, and Yossi Alpher, an Israeli and balances Israeli and Palestinian perspectives.

## **Easter Vacation**

## WEEK 9: 22<sup>nd</sup> April

### Developing Cultures of Peace: Neve Shalom and Corrymeela

#### Session 1: Karen Abi-Ezzi and Michael Fryer

##### Lecture

Many believe that the real struggle is to create a 'culture of peace' where ordinary people, who may still be living in a conflict situation, begin to explore what it means to live in peace with their (former) 'enemies'. In this lecture, we shall look at two case-studies; a grass-roots initiatives for peaceful co-existence in Israel in a small village called Neve Shalom- Wahat al Salam (or 'Oasis of Peace' in Hebrew and Arabic) and in Northern Ireland, looking at the work of a very well-known and well-respected NGO called The Corrymeela Community.

#### Session 2:

Exercise: Example of exercise used with cross-community groups in Northern Ireland

#### Session 3: Essay Workshop 4

**Key reading:** *Conflict*, pp. 177-183 (on Northern Ireland),

#### Reading:

- Darby J., *Scorpions in a Bottle: Conflict Cultures in Northern Ireland*, (London, Minority Rights Publication, 1998)
- Lederach J.P., *The Journey Toward Reconciliation*, (Herald Press, 1999)
- Lederach J.P., *Preparing for Peace, Conflict Transformation Across Cultures*, (Syracuse University Press, 1995)
- Lederach J.P., *Building Peace, Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, (Washington DC, U.S Institute of Peace, 1997)
- Curle A., "New Challenges for Citizen Peacemaking" in *Medicine and War*, (Vol. 10, No. 2, April-June 1994)
- Curle A., *Tools for Transformation*, (Hawthorn Press, 1990)
- Curle A., *To Tame the Hydra, Undermining the Culture of Violence*, (Oxford, Jon Carpenter, 1999)
- Curle A., *Another Way, Positive Response to Contemporary Violence*, (Oxford, Jon Carpenter, 1995)
- Davey R., *The Channel of Peace: The Story of the Corrymeela Community*, (London, Marshall Pickering, 1993)
- Davey R., *Take Away This Hate: The Story of a Search for Community*, (Belfast, Corrymeela Press, 1985)
- McReary A., *Corrymeela: the Search for Peace*, (Belfast, Christian Journals Ltd, 1975)
- Morrow, D. & Wilson, D., *Ways out of Conflict: Resources for Community Relations Work* (Ireland, Understanding Conflict Trust)
- Whyte J., *Interpreting Northern Ireland*, (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1990)

**Recommended websites:** The Corrymeela Community Website: [www.corrymeela.org](http://www.corrymeela.org)  
The Neve Shalom Website: [www.nswas.com](http://www.nswas.com)

**Essay:** “Peaceful communities in areas of conflict provide ideal laboratories for understanding the ways in which sustainable cultures of peace can be developed”. Critically discuss this statement in relation either to Corrymeela or Neve Shalom.

## **Week 10: 29<sup>th</sup> April**

### **Reconciliation in Divided Societies**

#### **Session 1 Rhys Kelly**

This lecture will explore the challenges of, and opportunities for, reconciliation and peacebuilding in societies divided by violent conflict. Drawing principally on the work of John Paul Lederach, we will first review the characteristics of deeply divided societies, reflecting on what this implies for a reconciliation process. We will then consider how or whether Lederach’s proposed ‘holistic approach’ provides a framework for meeting the complex challenges of peacebuilding.

**Session 2 Discussion:** What does reconciliation mean? What are the obstacles to sustainable reconciliation in societies divided along ethnic, national, or religious lines?

#### **Session 3 Video: *The Unquiet Peace***

**The Unquiet Peace** reveals the destruction that war inflicts on both sides caught in conflict and the difficulties facing Albanians and Serbs as they now try to live together in peace. It follows the effort of war photographer Nick Danziger as he journeys through Kosovo and Macedonia to find the people he had photographed in the refugee camps during the war. He unravels the personal stories of four Kosovan Albanians, but also becomes aware of the desperate situation the Serbs face in that region.

#### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict*, pp. 206-215+

#### **Additional Reading**

- *People Building Peace: 35 Inspiring Stories from Around the World*, (Utrecht: European Centre for Conflict Prevention, 1999)
- Lederach, P., *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, (Washington, DC: USIP Press, 1997)
- Lederach, P., *The Journey Toward Reconciliation*, (Herald Press, Scottdale PA, 1999)
- Irani G., “Rituals of Reconciliation: Arab-Islamic Perspectives”, *Mind and Human Interaction*, (Vol. 11, No. 4, 2000)
- Glass C., *Tribes with Flags*, (London, Secker & Warburg, 1990)

**Essay:** Comment on John Paul Lederach’s ideas on the reconciliation process.

**Recommended website:** John Paul Lederach is a leading theorist and practitioner of reconciliation and post conflict peacebuilding. Although now at Notre Dame University,

he developed much of his thinking at the Eastern Mennonite University, where he built up the Conflict Transformation Program: see [www.emu.edu/ctp/](http://www.emu.edu/ctp/) which has good resources including a series of articles on September 11. The CTP newsletter is also available online. Note that Eastern Mennonite University is inspired by Christian pacifist ideals, as is Lederach's approach to peacemaking.

## WEEK 11: 6th May

### The Role of Local Peace Constituencies in Peacebuilding

#### *Session 1*            **Rhys Kelly**

**Lecture:** This session looks more closely at the idea of 'peacebuilding from below' and the role that local peace constituencies can play in the prevention, reduction or resolution of conflict. Taking the experience of the Osijek Peace Centre as a case study, this lecture will cover: the involvement of Adam Curle in peacemaking in the former Yugoslavia; the needs of the local community in Osijek and the development of local initiatives for peacemaking; and how the Centar za Mir evolved to play an important role in the local and international community over a span of ten years.

**Session 2 Discussion:** What are the challenges for a local NGO, with long-term goals and a wide variety of functions, working for peace in a complex and challenging conflict environment?

#### *Session 3 Essay Workshop 5*

#### **Key Reading**

- *Conflict*, pp. 15-19; pp. 194-215

#### **Additional Reading**

- Bennet J. (ed.), *Meeting Needs – NGO Coordination in Practice*, (London, Earthscan, 1995)
- Curle, A. (1990). *Tools for Transformation-a personal study*. Stroud, Hawthorn Press.
- Curle, A. (1992). *Another Way: A positive response to contemporary violence*. Oxford, Jon Carpenter, pp. 110-131
- Curle A., "New Challenges for Citizen Peacemaking" in *Medicine and War*, (Vol. 10, No. 2, April-June 1994)
- Francis, D. (2002). *People, Peace and Power*. London, Pluto Press. (chapter 8)
- Kruhonja, K., Ed. (2000). *I Choose Life: Building a Democratic Society Based on the Culture of Non-Violence-Post-War Peace Building in Eastern Croatia*. Osijek, Croatia, Centre for Peace, Osijek.
- Goodhand, J. and N. Lewer (1999). 'Sri Lanka: NGOs and Peace-Building in Complex Political Emergencies', *Third World Quarterly*. 20 (1): 69-87
- Kumar, K. (ed.)(1997). *Rebuilding Societies After Civil War: Critical Roles for International Assistance*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner

- Large, J. *The War Next Door: 'A Study of Second Track Interventions During the War in Ex-Yugoslavia'*, Hawthorn Press, Stroud, 1997.
- Paris, R. (1997), "Peacebuilding and the Limits of Liberal Internationalism", *International Security*, 22 (2): 54-89
- Woodhouse, T. 'Peacebuilding from Below', *World Encyclopaedia of Peace*

**Essay:** What are the important elements of a post-settlement peacebuilding process, and what specific contributions can NGOs make to it? Illustrate by reference to a case study, or case studies, of your choice.

## **WEEK 12: 13<sup>th</sup> May**

### **Memory, Truth and Justice: Coming to Terms with the Past**

#### **Session 1. Seeking Justice Through Truth Rhys Kelly**

This lecture will look at the different ways that some post-war or transitional societies have attempted to come to terms with a painful history. With reference to different cases, we will examine common tensions between remembering and forgetting, the relationship between truth and justice, and the role that common mechanisms – such as war crimes trials and truth commissions – can play in documenting and working through painful memories, and preventing further violence.

**Session 2. Discussion:** Is it better to remember or forget in the aftermath of traumatic events?

#### **Session 3. Video on Truth and Justice Processes**

**Essay: How should post-war or transitional societies deal with the legacies of a painful history?**

#### **Recommended Readings:**

Cohen, S. (2001), *States of Denial: Knowing About Atrocities and Suffering*, (Cambridge: Polity Press). Chapter 9: "Digging up Graves, Opening up Wounds", pp. 222- 248.

Hayner, P. B. (2001), *Unspeakable Truths: Confronting State Terror and Atrocity*, (London: Routledge). Chapter Two: "Confronting Past Crimes", pp. 10 – 23; Chapter Three: "Why a Truth Commission?", pp. 24 – 31.

Mani, R. (2002), *Beyond Retribution: Seeking Justice in the Shadows of War*, (Cambridge: Polity Press). Chapter One: "Three Dimensions of Justice in Post-conflict Peacebuilding", pp. 3-22.

Minow, M. (1998) *Between Vengeance and Forgiveness: Facing History After Genocide and Mass Violence*, (Boston: Beacon Press).

Rigby, A. (2001) *Justice and Reconciliation: After the Violence*, (London: Lynne Reiner).



Summerfield, D. (1998) “The Social Experience of War and Some Issues for the Humanitarian Field”, in; Braken, P and Petty, C. (1998) *Rethinking the Trauma of War*, (London: Free Association Books).

Mertus, J. (2000), “Truth in a Box: The Limits of Justice through Judicial Mechanisms”, in; Amadiume, I. and An-Na’im, A. (2000) *The Politics of Memory: Truth, Healing and Social Justice*, (London: Zed Books).

**Recommended websites:** About Kosovo, but of general interest, too, the Archives of Memory website is now accessible at the address <http://www.kosovomemory.iom.int/>. This site brings together the materials gathered under the programme Psychosocial and Trauma Response implemented in Kosovo by IOM since December 1999. The documents preserved in the Archives of Memory consist of letters, diaries, drawings, interviews and pictures, all of which yield different accounts on the experience of war and forced migration and can therefore facilitate the sociocultural contextualisation of the trauma suffered by Kosovar people. The Truth and Justice Commission, the major tool and process for reconciliation in South Africa, also has a website at [www.doj.gov.za/trc/](http://www.doj.gov.za/trc/) which has extensive resources, including the full report of the TRC.