

ICAR News

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GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Andrea Bartoli and the Evolution of ICAR

By Richard E. Rubenstein, Ph.D., ICAR University Professor of Conflict Resolution and Public Affairs, rrubens@gmu.edu

It isn't often that one senses a new phase of development beginning. Usually, these commencements go unremarked. Only later does it become clear that an event which seemed relatively continuous with the past was actually a door opening upon a new stage of one's personal or professional life. Prediction is a hazardous business, of course. In ancient Rome, "inauguration"



ICAR Director, Dr. Andrea Bartoli. Photo: ICAR.

tion" meant reading the entrails to foretell the fates of the leader and the state. Nonetheless, Andrea Bartoli's inauguration as ICAR director seems to me an event both reflective and generative of a new period of transformation.

Professor Bartoli came to ICAR two years ago as Christopher Mitchell's successor in the Drucie French Cumbie Chair of

Conflict Resolution. Since that chair was designed to be occupied by a world-class conflict resolution practitioner, scholar, and teacher, there was much talk on the search committee of "replacing the irreplaceable," but fortune smiled upon us twice. First, Chris Mitchell remained a powerful, creative force at ICAR. Second, Andrea had the rare combination of talents, experiences, and character needed to do the job brilliantly. These same abilities made him a natural choice to succeed the redoubtable Sara Cobb as director of the

Transitions

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A Congregation of Leaders: ICAR's Directors from 1983-Present

By Richard E. Rubenstein, Ph.D., ICAR University Professor of Conflict Resolution and Public Affairs, rrubenst@gmu.edu



ICAR's first director was the remarkable *Bryant Wedge*, a charismatic Yale psychiatrist and social scholar who pioneered the use of psychoanalytic concepts to interpret the behavior of political leaders, and who helped create the original Center for Conflict Resolution at George Mason in 1981. With his colleague and successor, former Foreign Service Officer *Henry C. Barringer*, and with the support of future ICAR director James H. Laue, Wedge led the fight for a National Peace Academy, which eventuated in the creation of the US Institute for Peace.



George Mason sociologist *Joseph Scimecca* succeeded to the directorship in 1986. Under his leadership, a group consisting of John Burton, Dennis Sandole, Kevin Avruch, and others succeeded in creating and securing approval for the nation's first doctoral program in Conflict Analysis and Resolution. They also won a major, multi-year institutional grant from the James and Flora Hewlett Foundation and, with the support of Edwin and Helen Lynch, established the first chaired professorship in Conflict Analysis and Resolution.

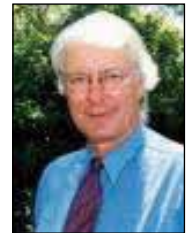


Richard Rubenstein, currently University Professor at ICAR, served as director from 1989-1991. During his term of office, the Center for Conflict Analysis and Resolution became a free-standing Institute, the Lynch Lectures were initiated, ICAR convened the nation's first major conference on the News Media and Conflict Resolution, and John Burton's and Frank Dukes' four-volume *Conflict* series was published by Macmillan/St. Martin's Press with participation by other faculty members. Rubenstein's successor, Christopher Mitchell (1991-94), initiated the process by which ICAR would later become a Commonwealth of Virginia Center of Excellence, as well as the leading institutional home for Zones of Peace research. Mitchell strengthened ICAR's commitment to reflective practice and organized major conferences

on negotiation before becoming the first *Drucie French Cumbie Chair of Conflict Resolution*.

Kevin Clements, a New Zealander and secretary-general of the International Peace Research Association, became ICAR's director in 1994 and served until 1997. His administration saw the first significant jump in numbers of graduate students, and completed the process by which ICAR became a Commonwealth Center of Excellence. Rapid growth continued during the directorship of *Sandra Cheldelin* (1997-2000), current holder of the *Vernon and Minnie Lynch Chair of Conflict Resolution*, who used her considerable organizational skills to make peace within the Institute and improve relations with the University, as well as raising significant funds for ICAR research, and beginning the work with Daniel Druckman and Larissa Fast which would later produce ICAR's first all-faculty textbook, *Conflict: From Analysis to Intervention*, now in its second edition.

Sara Cobb, ICAR's longest-serving director, served from 2000 until 2008 and oversaw the largest growth burst in Institute history. Under her leadership, the beautiful property at Point of View in Mason's Neck Virginia, left to ICAR under the will of Edwin and Helen Lynch, was funded and developed into a workable center for meetings and home to graduate fellows. Sara presided over the creation of George Mason's first undergraduate program in Conflict Analysis and Resolution, originally directed by Professor Susan Hirsch, which now boasts several hundred majors. She instituted administrative reforms that gave ICAR its first genuinely effective administrative staff. And she actively promoted trends, which positioned the Institute as a "player" in the world of Washington, D.C. without sacrificing its political and intellectual independence.



Former ICAR Directors: Left side, top to bottom: Bryant M. Wedge, Henry Barringer, and James Laue. Right side, top to bottom: Joseph Scimecca, Richard Rubenstein, Christopher Mitchell, Kevin Clements, Sandra Cheldelin, and Sara Cobb. Photos for Wedge, Barringer, Laue, Rubenstein, Mitchell, Clements, Cheldelin, and Cobb: ICAR. Scimecca Photo: GMU.

Retrospective

New Graduate Certificate Launched

Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaboration

By, Frank Dukes, Ph.D., Director, Environmental Conflict Resolution Initiative, ICAR, Environmental Science & Policy, GMU, edukes@gmu.edu

In partnership with the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy (ESP), ICAR has established a 15-credit *Graduate Certificate in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaboration* beginning in August 2009. This program has been developed in collaboration with Dr. Frank Dukes of the Institute for Environmental Negotiation, University of Virginia, and in consultation with an informal advisory group of environmental leaders in the region.

Why this new certificate program? Crashed fisheries, lost species, contaminated water, toxic communities, looming impacts of global warming – despite decades of laws, regulations, and environmental education, we are failing in many ways and in many locations to ensure a safe, resilient, and nurturing environment. The President’s Commission on Sustainable Development found that environmental conflicts “increasingly are exceeding the capacity of institutions, processes, and mechanisms to resolve them ... What is usually missing from the process is a mechanism to enable the many stakeholders to work together to identify common goals, values, and areas of interest through vigorous and open public discussion.”

Leaders from all sectors – public, private, and nonprofit – need the ability to build consensus when faced with conflicting interests and difficult choices. Environmental decisions are generally better when developed by processes that are inclusive of diverse views, transparent and inviting to those such decisions affect, and responsive to participant needs. Such processes can shape behavior that builds relationships of integrity and trust and decisions that are creative, effective and legitimate. Communities can only be sustained ecologically, socially, and economically with informed, legitimated participation by citizens actively engaged in public life.

Dr. Dukes returns to ICAR and ESP after a nearly 20-year hiatus in his teaching in the program. The second student to receive his Ph.D. from ICAR, he has worked for the Institute for Environmental Negotiation (IEN) since 1990, and has



Dr. Frank Dukes. Photo: ICAR.

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initiatives

New Leadership for Undergrad and Master's Programs

By Lori-Ann Stephensen, ICAR M.S. Student, lstephea@gmu.edu

Both the Undergraduate and Master’s programs will begin the 2009-10 academic year under new leadership. ICAR Associate Professor, Dr. Agnieszka Paczynska will assume the position of Undergraduate Program Director, taking over for Dr. Susan Hirsch. Dr. Paczynska has been at ICAR since 2002. As we go to press she is monitoring presidential and provincial council elections in Jalalabad, Afghanistan with Democracy International. This transition takes place as the undergraduate program celebrates its 5th anniversary as part of the ICAR community. Dr. Paczynska is anticipating the upcoming conference scheduled for late October, which will explore the experiences of youth in post-conflict settings.

Other plans for the program include an expansion of community service activities that will integrate ICAR’s undergraduate and graduate communities.

Associate Professor, Dr. Mark Goodale, will assume the position of M.S. Program Coordinator, replacing Dr. Andrea Bartoli. Dr. Goodale, who has been at ICAR since 2003, is convinced that a Master's degree from ICAR is suited to a wide range of career options and is ready to help M.S. students find their place at ICAR and in the wider world of conflict analysis and resolution. He emphasizes the need for students to be proactive in making their academic needs and objectives known.

Dr. Mara Schoeny will continue to serve as director of the Certificate Program and Dr. Sandra Cheldelin will remain in her role as Ph.D. Program Coordinator. ■



Dr. Agnieszka Paczynska.
Photo: ICAR.



Dr. Mark Goodale. Photo: ICAR.

Zones of Peace in the South Caucasus

ICAR Hosts Symposium at Point of View

By, Ekaterina Romanova, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate, eromonov@gmu.edu

The long-term consequences of the five-day war over South Ossetia in August 2008 are difficult to evaluate. The contested status of South Ossetia, recriminatory blame and civilian devastation contribute to an unstable situation in the region with a deepening divide between the South Ossetian and Georgian societies. Given the fact that a number of frozen conflicts remain unresolved in the broader South Caucasus region, the situation in South Ossetia gives urgency to finding peaceful, comprehensible and sustainable ways to resolve conflicts in the South Caucasus.

Working with grant funding from Mason's Center for Global Studies, Susan Allen Nan convened the "Zones of Peace in the South Caucasus" symposium in May 2009. The symposium brought together topical and regional experts to discuss the concept and its relevancy and applicability to this volatile region. According to Susan Allen Nan's opening presentation, the concept "Zones of Peace" is understood as an attempt to establish norms

which limit the destructive effects of violent conflict within a particular area, during a particular time period, or with regard to a particular category of people. Zones of Peace can assume various forms, including demilitarized buffer zones, or villages that are open to all non-military personnel, or market places that all can access without fear for their security. On a larger scale, a zone of peace can come in the form of an entire country or region with limited military forces.

Experts from ICAR and the broader Conflict Resolution community, including Dr. Susan Allen



Zones of Peace participants at Point of View.

Photo: Romanova.

Nan, Dr. Christopher Mitchell, Dr. Wallace Warfield, Ambassador John McDonald, Dr. Landon Hancock, Dr. Ayse Kadayifci-Orellana, Irakli Kakabadze, Valeriy Dzutsev, Alex van Oss, Ekaterina Romanova, Natalia Fadlalla and Adriana Salcedo shared their first hand experience and knowledge of examples of zones of peace. Representatives of NGOs working in the region and members of civil society also attended the symposium

The models discussed included urban areas in New York and Washington, D.C.; villages in Colombia and the Philippines, territories along the border of Ecuador and Peru; and El Salvador and Costa Rica. Participants discussed whether Zones of Peace are viable ways to help build a peaceful Caucasus, considering, what steps can be taken to advance this solution. The range in size and scope of Zones of Peace, the various ways they are formed and interact with existing socio-political structures, as well as their shifting dynamics offer multiple possibilities. Zones of Peace do not necessarily require physical space. They can be collaborative virtual spaces centered on scientific, cultural and academic exchange, the work of doctors and medical personnel in conflict-ridden territories, or even internet-based social networks. As an example, symposium participants suggested restoring libraries or setting up a library consortium and interlibrary loan program as a way of preserving and advancing diversity of the languages and culture of the Caucasus. The model employed by "Doctors without borders" could help provide necessary medical care and address the lack of hospitals and qualified medical personnel.

Given the cultural and religious diver-

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EVENTS

Upcoming ICAR Community Events

Saturday, August 29, 2009

GSCS Welcome Back Picnic

12:00 pm - 2:00 pm, Point of View

Saturday, September 12, 2009

ICAR Welcome Dinner

5:30 pm - 9:00 pm, Original Building, 329

Tuesday, September 15, 2009

Event Planning Workshop

5:00 pm - 6:00 pm, Truland Building, 555

Tuesday, October 13, 2009

Tatsushi Arai Book Talk

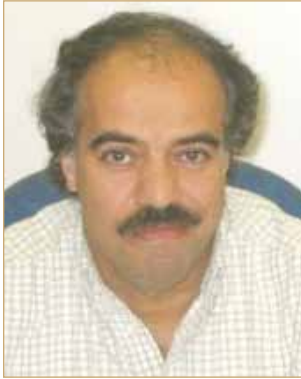
Creativity and Conflict Resolution: Alternative Pathways to Peace

4:00 pm - 6:00 pm, Truland Building, 555

<http://icar.gmu.edu/events.htm>

When Conflict Resolution Challenges Split-Screens

By Mohammed D. Cherkaoui, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate,
mcherkao@gmu.edu



Mohammed Cherkaoui.
Photo: ICAR.

With the growing optimism in the revival of multilateralism in the Obama administration, there arises an opportunity for the Conflict Resolution community to reach out to public audiences and make its presence known. The time is ripe for conflict theorists and practitioners to step into the relatively uncharted territory of mediatic conflict resolution, lending their voices in an effort to stimulate change and introduce an alternate orientation that challenges zero sum solutions, humanizes the parties to conflict, and exposes distortions

on all sides. Essentially, there is a *basic need* for practitioners to position themselves, with their nuanced knowledge and field experience, between the dueling "talking heads" that currently dominate the "analysis" of conflict by employing vitriolic sound bites and abbreviated video clips as their weapons of choice.

Broadcast media enjoys ever-increasing influence in the shaping of public perceptions and opinions, which in turn drives polls and political decisions. Despite their claims of objectivism, news anchors spin parallel spirals, striving to maximize and accelerate the contrast between the "Just Self" and the "Unjust Other," thereby camouflaging common ground. As the saying goes, "if it bleeds it leads." This melodramatic contextualization gains power as it feeds mythic narratives within the scope of polarized audiences. Distorted representations of the parties' positions, generally remain uncontested and function to satisfy the public's demand for "real drama," fuel the ratings race, and ramp up the competition over who wields the banner of "justice" and "righteousness."

Conflict experts, including the ICAR community, should move from a passive position to become proactive agents of change – qualitatively by entering the public discourse through the myriad of public media options – quantitatively by assessing and analyzing the impact of the media on public perception. A significant opportunity was missed after 9/11, but the post-Bush era should not remain unexplored in terms of bringing Conflict Resolution into the public eye, the public ear, and possibly the public imagination. Consider the potential of an audience that aspires to formulate solutions and resolutions. This is an age of dynamic bottom-up conflict resolution. As John Burton emphasized decades ago, we must move "from institutions to persons as the units of analysis" (Burton 1959). The field can and should address the public directly and we should not wait to be invited into interviews. We should initiate and offer an orientation of resolution and transformation, inviting ourselves in front of cameras and microphones and forging a relationship with the media in order to insert a third voice into the sardonic split-screens of public discourse. ■

Recent ICAR Articles, Op-Eds and Letters to the Editor

LTE Re: Defending the Airways

By Dennis Sandole, ICAR Professor
The Economist, 8/13/09

People to People Contact

By Saira Yamin, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate
The News, 8/8/09

The Art of Appeasement: Unraveling a Patchwork of Improvised Disaster

By David Young, ICAR M.S. Alumnus
Asia Times, 7/31/09

Bullies, Jerks, and Weasels

By Sandra Cheldelin, ICAR Professor
Change Magazine, 7/6/09

Atrocity in Context

By Solon Simmons, ICAR Professor
Global Studies Review, 7/6//09

Indicting Bashir is Wrong

By Hussein Yusuf, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate
Foreign Policy in Focus, 7/02/09

Who Will 'Make the World a Better Place' Now?

By Steve Utterwulge and Abou El Mahassine Fassi-Fihri, ICAR M.S. Student
Common Ground News Service, 6/30/09

The Chadian Civil War in Sudan

By Suliman Giddo, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate
Sudan Tribune, 5/20/09

The Ghost of Cyrus: Persian Potential for Reform in the Nuclear Age

By Marc Gopin, ICAR Professor
Sh'ma, 5/19/09

What Egypt Can Learn From The "Swine Flu" Scare

By Sam Rizk, ICAR Ph.D. Candidate
Common Ground News Service, 5/19/09

West must push for democratic reform in Georgia

By Susan Allen Nan, ICAR Professor
The Financial Times, 5/15/09

http://icar.gmu.edu/ICAR_Newspage

PRESS

ICAR Welcomes Dwyer and Flores as Assistant Professors of Conflict Resolution

By Lori-Ann Stephensen, ICAR M.S. Student, lstephea@gmu.edu and Mike Giusti, ICAR M.S. Student, mgiusti1@gmu.edu



Leslie Dwyer, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Conflict Resolution at ICAR. Photo: Dwyer.

Leslie Dwyer, who comes to ICAR from Haverford College, has joined the Institute's faculty as an Assistant Professor of Conflict Resolution. Dr. Dwyer – an anthropologist with extensive expertise in social science research methodology; the social and political life of discourse, narrative, and ritual; and discourses

of transitional justice – received her Ph.D. from Princeton University in 2001. Before joining the faculty at Haverford, Dr. Dwyer was awarded postdoctoral fellowships from the MacArthur Foundation, the H.F. Guggenheim Foundation, and UCLA's Center for Southeast Asian Studies.

Dr. Dwyer has conducted fieldwork and research in Indonesia, specifically, Bali, since 1993 – and it is essentially through the relationships developed there that she was drawn into conflict resolution work. As she describes it, “conflict resolution work found me.” Dr. Dwyer is currently collaborating with her husband, Degung Santikarma, also an anthropologist and human rights activist, on a book entitled: *When the World Turned to Chaos: Violence and its Aftermath in Bali*, which addresses the implications of the 1965-66 state-sponsored violence against alleged communists. Her next project will be an ethnography of the social and political life of discourses surrounding “trauma” and PTSD in Indonesia, and their emergence within contexts of clinical practice, humanitarian intervention, democratization, and the “war on terror.”

This semester, Dr. Dwyer will teach CONF 801, Theories of the Person and looks forward to engaging students at the graduate level in courses designed to invite collaborative, creative thinking, and to encourage intellectual risk-taking.

In addition to her academic endeavors and activism, Dr. Dwyer is the mother of three busy children: Ariel, age 10, Devin, age 8, and Aileen, age 4. ■

Thomas Flores, a researcher and educator in international development and political economy, joins the ICAR faculty this year as an Assistant Professor of Conflict Resolution. Coming from a faculty position in the New York University Global Affairs Program, Flores brings a wealth of experience. Not only has he received a Fulbright for work in Colombia and funding from the Ford Foundation, he was awarded two teaching prizes while in the doctoral program at the University of Michigan.

In his work, Flores focuses on the interaction between political foundations and economic growth, security challenges in developing countries, and the politics of Latin America, especially Colombia. He hopes to supplement the traditionally qualitative elements of the ICAR approach with a quantitative lens that acknowledges the value of utilizing various methods in achieving positive results for the advancement of the field. According to Flores, “I think it is important to show our commitment to conflict resolution by asking such questions as how can we do it better? And, how can we better evaluate civil conflicts, elections, etc?”

Specifically, Flores sees opportunity for exploration into the relevance of conflict resolution in the policy arena. Stemming from his belief that democracy can be implemented in post-conflict areas in a more responsible way, Flores' hope is to, “produce policy relevant resolutions by triangulating cases, and doing such things as using statistics in an anthropological context, for example.” Additionally, Flores expressed openness to providing students additional learning experiences based on research for such cases.

Flores is co-authoring a book on economic recovery from violent civil conflicts with Professor Irfan Nooruddin of Ohio State University. ■



Thomas Flores, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Conflict Resolution at ICAR. Photo: Flores.

Evolution of ICAR With Bartoli

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Richard Rubenstein, Ph.D., ICAR University Professor. Photo: ICAR.

Institute.

Resumes are misleading not for what they say, but for what they omit. So it is with Andrea's. We know, for example, that he is an internationally renowned peacemaker with significant experience in resolving conflicts on four continents, most famously Africa, where he and his colleagues brought Mozambique's horrific civil war to a conclusion and helped start that nation on the road to reunification and peaceful development. We know, too, that he was the founding director of Columbia University's highly successful Center for International Conflict Resolution (CICR), and that he is a senior vice-president and special representative to the UN of the remarkable Community of Sant' Egidio, the world's leading Roman Catholic peacemaking organization. Among his many research-and-action projects, Andrea founded and currently directs Engaging Governments in Genocide Prevention (EGGP), a multi-year program involving scholars and governments around the world in concrete steps to prevent mass murder. His CV lists a wide range of courses taught as well as books and articles published, the latest of which is *The Contributions of NGOs to Conflict Resolution Activities* (Brill, 2009).

So what does the resume omit? Only the essential: the ways Andrea relates to other people, including his moral passion, capacity for empathetic

listening, powers of communication, institutional creativity, and style of leading "from within." There are at least four points at which these particular qualities intersect the development of ICAR and may hasten the next stage of its evolution:

(1) *Bonding and energizing the community.* ICAR has always been something of a cross between an academic department and a beloved community (or, as Dennis Sandole might put it, between a *gessellschaft* and a *gemeinschaft* institution). With the passage of time and the acceleration of growth, however, certain tendencies toward bureaucratization, diversification of individual interests, and the loosening of communal bonds were predictable. Andrea Bartoli's greatest strength as an internal leader may be his ability to counteract this partly-inevitable routinization by recalling the community to its ethical and intellectual mission, cultivating and inspiring individual talents, and helping faculty, staff, and students reconnect to the larger whole. The Italians have a word for this sort of community-building: *Risorgimento*, or resurgence.

(2) *Revitalizing praxis.* ICAR's original ambition, formulated with special clarity during the John Burton years, was to become a leader of the field, both in theory-building and practice, a task requiring us to link ideas with practical action through the mutually correcting and strengthening feedback processes known as praxis. As ICAR expanded, greatly increased demands for teaching, mentoring, and administrative committee work made it difficult for many of us to combine research and writing creatively with practice. Thanks to organizational reforms made by Sara Cobb, administrative demands on the faculty decreased and teaching schedules became more flexible. Moreover, both

the range of useful research methods and the variety of types of practice are expanding. We are counting on Andrea's commitments to erasing artificial theory/practice boundaries and reworking institutional structures to unleash people's creativity and help us take the next step toward a revitalized praxis.

(3) *Raising ICAR's public profile and influencing public policy.* Under Sara Cobb's leadership, the Institute made its presence felt in Washington, D.C., with faculty and students speaking out on vital issues of the day and proposing better methods of resolving/transferring serious transnational and domestic conflicts. Andrea Bartoli's expertise in public representation, organizing multi-institutional projects and forums, and giving voice to our collective values and ideas should accelerate this development. Equally important, his international reputation and global networks should help us to develop as a global resource for civil society members and policy makers interested in resolving

conflicts effectively and non-violently.

(4) *Leading the leaders* (not the same as "herding cats"). None of the tasks mentioned so far can be accomplished without leadership. Yet, an ongoing internal conflict in almost every academic organiza-

tion is the clash between faculty members, with their strong individual interests and highly developed sense of independence, and administrators with their own visions of the institution's collective purposes and potential. "We really need strong leadership," goes an old academic joke. "Let's make sure we don't get it!" Certain leaders are able to square this circle: those able to articulate a dimly perceived consensus, to include and activate community members who might otherwise be marginalized, and to motivate others by leading "from within," by example.

Andrea Bartoli comes to ICAR at a crucial moment in its evolution. He understands as well as anyone does that we are no typical academic institution. Fortunately, Andrea Bartoli is no typical leader. ■

“...he is an internationally renowned peacemaker with significant experience in resolving conflicts on four continents...”

—RICHARD RUBENSTEIN

Environmental Conflict Certificate

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been director since 2000. With nearly 20 years of experience working on projects involving environment and land use, community development, education, and health, he combines on-the-ground experience with extensive research and publications. His book, *Resolving Public Conflict: Transforming Community and Governance* describes how public conflict resolution procedures can assist in vitalizing democracy. He is lead author of *Collaboration: A Guide for Environmental Advocates*, and with two colleagues, including ICAR Ph.D. John Stephens, is coauthor of *Reaching for Common Higher Ground*, which describes how diverse groups and communities can create expectations for addressing conflict with integrity, vision, and creativity.

Individuals in the Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaboration program will develop a capacity to assess the strengths and weaknesses of collaborative processes while learning about best practices for preventing, preparing for, and addressing environmental conflict. They will focus on the strategic thinking that is required for assessing and designing appropriate collaborative processes. They will learn how to conduct a situation assessment and use criteria for determining which processes are appropriate for which situations. Finally, they will apply the theory and skill-building of course-work to real-life situations, drawn from issues they face in their own work or communities. ■

Zones of Peace Symposium

Continued from page 4

sity of the region and the presence of numerous historical and religious sites, Zones of Peace could also be formed as corridors to spaces of worship. Symposium participants, for example, considered what it would take to build a peace corridor that would allow Armenians to visit Mount Ararat.

Demilitarized buffer zones along the conflict areas can encourage the return of civilians to their homes and exchange in local markets. Cross-border cooperation fosters economic development, intergroup relationships, and grassroots cooperation.

Participants agreed that the concept of Zones of Peace provides diverse means of achieving a peaceful Caucasus, however, one must learn from the challenges of other regions and examples of Zones of Peace. The highly successful example of the development of the European Union only fifty years after WWII provides hope that one day there will be peace in the Caucasus.

Voice of America – Armenia interviewed Dr Susan Allen Nan and aired a program on the symposium in Armenian, which can be viewed at: (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PwLM-sjOsu0>). ■



Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution

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