

Ghana: 2000.

30. In similar studies, Klaus Deininger and Raffaella Castagnini, in *Incidence and Impact of Land Conflict in Uganda* (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3248, March 2004), employed the probit model to analyze land conflicts in Uganda; there they modeled household, land, and community attributes. Mamadu A. Akudugu and Stephen B. Kendie, in "Assessment of Natural Resource Utilisation and Conflict Management in the Bongo District of Ghana," a paper presented at the Endogenous Development, African Regional Conference (Tamale, Ghana: 28-29 October 2009), used the probit model to assess the factors that influence individual decisions to choose a natural resource conflict redress approach in the Bongo District of the Upper East Region of Ghana.
31. Colin A. Cameron and Pravin K. Trivedi, *Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 463-569; William H. Greene, *Econometric Analysis*, 5th edition (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 2003), 663-752.
32. "Women Go Naked over Killings in a Chieftaincy Dispute in Dankyira in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana," Daily Guide, <http://news.myjoyonline.com/news/201005/45914.asp>.
33. Akudugu and Kendie, "Assessment of Natural Resource Utilisation."

BOOK REVIEWS

Slavko Goldstein. *1941: Godina koja se vraća*. [1941: The year that keeps returning], 2nd ed. Zagreb: Novi Liber, 2007. ISBN: 9789536045488 (Pbk). Pp. 479.

With this book, Goldstein joins those who are inclined to write autobiographical memoirs after achieving prominence in their fields. Goldstein is a prominent journalist and publisher in Croatia who is also the coauthor, with his son Ivo Goldstein, of the impressive 2004 volume *Holocaust in Zagreb*. The most significant aspect of the present book is its temporal dimension and autobiographical account. He starts in 1941, follows through World War II, and then continues through to the violent destruction of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. The ever-present theme is the shocking genocide of the Jews, Serbs, and Roma in Croatia.

The year 1941 was tragic for all Yugoslavs regardless of their ethnicity or religion. The country was savagely attacked by Hitler's coalition. A puppet regime of Mussolini and Hitler under the name "Independent State of Croatia" (ISC, or NDH in Croatian) was established. This led to the extensive persecution by the Ustashe (Croatian ultra-nationalist fascists) and large-scale genocide in which close to 400,000 Serbs, Jews, and Roma were killed.

The book is written on several intersecting planes. First, and most significant, is the autobiographical dimension. Goldstein describes his childhood years in Karlovac where his father was a respected bookstore owner. His father was imprisoned by the Ustashe and sent to extermination camp Jadovno on the slopes of Mount Velebit. There he was murdered with tens of thousands of Serbs and Jews. Goldstein's mother Lea was imprisoned for several months. He (eleven years old at the time) and his elder brother Danko were evicted from their home. They were taken care of by Goldstein's friends. Danko was later sent to live with grandparents in Tuzla, which was under Italian control. When Lea was released from prison, she and Slavko were permitted to leave for the Italian zone on the Croatian littoral. There

they joined the Partisan guerrilla resistance. This memoir dimension permeates the entire book. It is abundant with lucid personal observation and knowledge of events and actors in the historical drama of war-time Croatia.

The dimension that necessarily overlaps with autobiography could be described as the reflective plane of this impressive book. It is the author's description and reflection on events and contemporaries known personally to Goldstein, either as victims, Ustasha activists, or resistance fighters. This aspect of the book is of particular interest to those who lived in Karlovac, Zagreb, and Glina at the time the author describes. To this part belong also Goldstein's thoughts on the causes of Yugoslav disintegration through violent civil war in the 1990s. His explanations include the lack of democratic dialogue among major ethnic groups, their "natural differences," and the "authoritarian Bolshevik nature of Tito's rule," but these simply do not reflect reality. Goldstein's reasoning disregards external factors such as the interests of the United States and Germany in the dissolution of the country.

Goldstein's third plane is an attempt to compare the 1941 Ustasha reign of terror and genocidal massacres to killings with destruction during the renewed conflict between Croats and Serbs in the 1990s. From this comes Goldstein's title, *The Year that Keeps Returning*. He highlights the repetition of animosities and violence in the two periods separated by forty-five years of shared life. The bulk of this voluminous book is centred on the year 1941. The author's description of the slaughter of three hundred and fifty male Serbs in the town of Glina on 12-13 May 1941 should be commended for its accuracy.

The most interesting and successful section is Goldstein's comparison of two Croatian villages in the Kordun region—the Serbian Prkos and the Croat Banski Kovacevac—and the destructive losses suffered by their residents in widely different times. His account of the destinies of the two villages, though very perceptive, should nonetheless be critiqued. The almost total destruction of Prkos in 1941, with close to six hundred lives lost, can hardly be compared with some dozen people killed in Banski Kovacevac in the 1990s. Tragically, the same town was the site of another horrible genocide when, on 29-30 July 1941, some three hundred Serb peasants were taken by force from their village and massacred in their own church in the centre of town. It is not clear why Goldstein ignores this horrible crime, but he gives it barely a mention.

Although not based on archival documentation, this work is more than

successful journalism. It is a rich and valuable source of historical data and of personal reflections by an active participant and witness to the historical events in Croatia during World War II and after. For this reason the book is of special interest to Goldstein's contemporaries. The work has received high praise by reviewers in Croatia, as well as by C. Simic in *The New York Review of Books* (July 2009). Moreover, *1941: The Year that Keeps Returning*, is more than a documentation of a specific time and place. It is an emotional and shattering account of horrible destruction befalling numerous Jewish and Serb families in war-torn Croatia.

Damir Mirkovic
Brandon University

Gordon W. Russell. *Aggression in the Sports World: A Social Psychological Perspective*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2008. ISBN 978-0-19-518959-9 (Hbk). Pp. 273.

Fights among spectators or between factions typically break out suddenly, often with little warning Those in the vicinity of the disorder can be seen to assume various roles, from mere observers, to baiting/encouraging the protagonists, to leaving the facility; still others join in the fray. However, there is a fifth category, that is, peacemakers. Particularly in film footage, these individuals can often be seen stepping forward attempting to verbally and/or physically dissuade those engaged in combat (155).

The late Professor Emeritus Gordon W. Russell (1931-2012) of the University of Lethbridge was an international expert in the field of aggression, with specialization in sports aggression. He was a founding member, secretary, and treasurer of the International Society for Research on Aggression. Russell's *Aggression in the Sports World* is a far-ranging exploration of aggression in sport, including topics such as aggression by fans, athletes, and officials; crowd violence; possible sources of aggression; and the impact of media on sports violence. Russell does not stop with an analysis of aggression. He ventures into the important arena of solutions. Fortunately,

Russell's interest is not just with the violent—he also examines those who are, or could be, peacemakers and defusers of crowd violence. His work outlines who are most likely to take this role and what enables them to be effective. Moreover, Russell is not satisfied with a simple survey of the research. The last two chapters of his book examine the roots and patterns that underlie riots and panics, and also provide thoughtful research-based answers to the problems.

The undeniable strength of *Aggression in the Sports World* is Russell's expansive knowledge of and passion for both the fields of aggression research and sport. Russell surveys a vast number of studies, pulling in data specifically on sports, and looking at related studies that shed light on sports violence. He presents and analyzes the experimental data smoothly. Russell is careful to draw from a variety of sports and a plethora of geographic locales. He shows significant sensitivity to issues of gender, numerous times referring to the gendered limitations of certain studies, lamenting “a sparse literature on effects on females” (67). Russell does rather less well (as do the researchers of the studies to which he refers) in naming and acknowledging the influences of cultural differences and dynamics.

The target audience of *Aggression in the Sports World* is “scholars, students and sports savvy fans” (dust jacket). Readers will enjoy the numerous intriguing examples and sports vignettes, and will appreciate Russell's evident sense of humour. In writing about a sports panic incited by professional wrestlers wielding a flame-thrower, for instance, Russell notes the absence of police who at that time “were outside the arena proper, guarding a nearby coffee counter” (181). Russell also aids readers who wish to go more deeply into a topic by providing an annotated list of “Suggested Readings” at the end of each chapter, as well as a copious list of references at the book's end.

There are, however, structural limitations of the book that will render it somewhat inaccessible for some readers. The book lacks both an introduction and a conclusion, making it hard slogging at first to follow the threads of Russell's theses. Furthermore, the chapter explaining research methodologies is oddly placed at the end rather than at the beginning, where it might have been better integrated. While some terms are helpfully defined, others are left to the reader to interpret. “Combatant sports,” for instance, are those “which reasonably could be expected to serve as an alternative to war” (Sipes in Russell, 5), but no clarifying examples are given. It is only later in the book that we learn that while boxing is considered a combative sport,

wrestling is not (68).

Shortcomings notwithstanding, Russell has written an informative and valuable survey of the research and literature related to sports aggression. Unafraid to criticize and note the failings of the studies to which he refers, Russell is also willing to acknowledge the limitations of our present understanding of human motivations and actions. Best of all, he does us all a service by bringing together into one source the recommendations of a multitude of aggression researchers and studies.

Karen Ridd

Menno Simons College

Craig Zelizer and Robert A. Rubinstein, eds. *Building Peace: Practical Reflections from the Field*. Sterling, VA: Kumarian Press, 2009. ISBN: 9781565492868 (Pbk). Pp. 352.

Zelizer and Rubinstein articulate their book's genesis: peacebuilding activities and programs have grown "despite the lack of agreed upon ways of documenting the effects and success of these efforts. In order to begin to correct this imbalance the Alliance for Peacebuilding, an organization that serves as a convener, coordinator, and clearinghouse for many of these efforts, asked its members to engage this challenge" (1). Each of the thirteen chapters that follow provides background on the conflict addressed and a description and evaluation of the initiatives that followed.

The editors note, "We intend this book to provide knowledge, inspiration, and tools for policymakers, academics and practitioners" (2). To achieve this comprehensive goal, they focus on diverse programs from an array of societies at different points of development. Programs include mitigating ethnic conflict in Romania and Montenegro; integrating democratic practice in the transitioning state of Slovakia; resolving land disputes in postconflict Guatemala, East Timor, and Sri Lanka; supporting peacebuilding artists in a variety of countries; building democratic traditions in Lesotho; incorporating peacebuilding into health care to benefit Muslims, Serbs, and Croats in the former Yugoslavia; mainstreaming gender in a militarized, male-dominated Angola; building multicultural understanding among ethnic groups in the newly autonomous Crimea; creating radio programs for social

change in Sierra Leone; fostering citizen peacebuilding between Abkhazians and Georgians, whose conflict is still unresolved; and training educators to promote tolerance and inclusion among Macedonians and Albanians.

The book's most surprising chapter focuses on peacebuilding among Jewish settlers in Yaad and Palestinians who were former inhabitants or descendants of Miaar, a hilltop village that disappeared with the founding of Israel. The authors delineate each step in this track-two process. Four separate workshops of several days each gave each community's representatives the opportunity to learn about interactive problem solving, to acquire facilitation and consensus building skills, and to develop empathy. After each participant told his or her family story of the conflict, the facilitators observed that uprooting was the one theme connecting all the narratives, despite different histories, interpretations, and even facts. The authors identify this result of the initiative: this was "the first time that Israeli Jews . . . decided not to build on what used to be an Arab village out of respect for the pain and suffering of the former Arab inhabitants. As far as we know, it was also the first time for members of two such communities to air mutual grievances, share memories and pain, empathize, and resolve to act jointly" (157). This may seem like a modest accomplishment amidst persistent international strife between Jews and Arabs, but the meticulous process is an excellent model of local rather than government peacebuilding that uses facilitated conversation to decrease animosity and increase trust.

Filled with "practical reflections," the chapters sometimes read like final reports to reassure funders that the projects they supported were successful. A vivid exception is "An 85 Percent Settlement Rate and a 91 Percent Compliance: But What Happened to the Rest, and Why?" The alternative conflict resolution programs of the Russian-American Program in Conflictology and its St. Petersburg Conflict Resolution Center have had many successes, but this chapter focuses on cases not resolved or in which the parties did not implement an agreement. It also provides a useful explanation of conflictology: "The Western approach focused on 'fixing' or 'correcting' a situation. In contrast, Russian methods seek to prevent the conflict from occurring at all, yet they support the development of intermediate management or mitigation activities and even remedies, if the situation so requires" (56).

Endorsing no single model or strategy, Zelizer and Rubinstein offer eight key themes:

1. Peacebuilding is a long-term process;

2. Practice needs to be located in local culture and contexts;
3. Outsiders can play a vital role in peacebuilding;
4. Assessment is key;
5. Peacebuilding is not a linear process;
6. Collaboration among peacebuilding actors is critical;
7. Cross-sectoral work is increasingly important;
8. Gender sensitivity is important.

Building Peace is engaging because the narratives are very diverse and written with intimate immediacy. The book will be helpful to students and practitioners by offering such a wide variety in a single volume. These pragmatic case studies offer frequent reminders that peacebuilding relies on fragile interpersonal relationships that require artfulness as much as knowledge and worthy intentions. The book is a vivid reminder that there is no simple calculus of identifying a problem, conceiving and implementing a strategy, and then awaiting a permanent solution.

Russell Vandembroucke
University of Louisville

NOTES ON AUTHORS

MAMUDU ABUNGA AKUDUGU is an agricultural economist who works as a researcher at the Centre for Continuing Education and Interdisciplinary Research of the University for Development Studies in Tamale, Ghana. E-mail: abungah@gmail.com.

BRUCE E. BARNES is Associate Professor of Conflict Resolution at the University of Hawai'i, where he serves as Chair of the Graduate Certificate in Conflict Resolution. In 2010-11 he was Visiting Professor of Conflict Resolution Studies at Menno Simons College in Winnipeg and Fulbright Research Chair at the University of Saskatchewan. E-mail: bbarnes@hawaii.edu.

DEBORAH E. CONNERS is a PhD student in Sociology at Carleton University in Ottawa. Her MA is in Conflict Studies from Saint Paul University and the University of Ottawa. This article is based upon her Masters thesis. E-mail: deconners@rogers.com.

JOHN DERKSEN is Associate Professor of Conflict Resolution Studies at Menno Simons College, a College of Canadian Mennonite University affiliated with the University of Winnipeg. He is also Co-Editor of *Peace Research: The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*. E-mail: j.derkсен@uwinnipeg.ca.

LOIS EDMUND is a clinical psychologist and conflict resolution facilitator. Her current position is Assistant Professor of Conflict Resolution Studies at Menno Simons College, a College of Canadian Mennonite University affiliated with the University of Winnipeg, where she specializes in group process and conflict. She is also Book Review Editor of *Peace Research: The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*. E-mail: l.edmund@uwinnipeg.ca.

EDWARD SALIFU MAHAMA is a socio-linguist who works as a researcher at the Centre for Continuing Education and Interdisciplinary Research of the

PEACE RESEARCH

The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies

Volume 43, Number 1 (2011): 111-112

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University for Development Studies in Tamale, Ghana. E-mail: edsalifu@yahoo.com.

RICHARD McCUTCHEON is Dean of Menno Simons College and Dean of Social Sciences at Canadian Mennonite University. He is also Co-Editor of *Peace Research: The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*. E-mail: r.mccutcheon@uwinnipeg.ca.

GEORGE MELNYK is Associate Professor of Canadian Studies and Film Studies, and Academic Co-chair of the Consortium for Peace Studies at the University of Calgary. He edited *Canada and the New American Empire: War and Anti-War* (2004), and is General Series Editor of *Global Peace Studies* at Athabasca University Press. E-mail: gmelnik@ucalgary.ca.

DAMIR MIRKOVIC is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Brandon University. Originally from Croatia, he has published works in North America, England, and the former Yugoslavia. E-mail: Damir13@shaw.ca.

KAREN RIDD has taught for fifteen years in the Conflict Resolution Studies program at Menno Simons College. Karen has been an international human rights worker and has expertise in the fields of violence and nonviolence. She is a former national-level basketball player and current soccer mom. E-mail: k.ridd@uwinnipeg.ca.

RUSSELL VANDENBROUCKE is Professor of Theatre Arts and Director of the Peace, Justice & Conflict Transformation program at the University of Louisville. E-mail: r.vandenbroucke@louisville.edu.

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CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence about manuscript submissions, pending decisions, and related questions should be directed to the editors.

Peace Research
Menno Simons College
210-520 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3C 0G2

peaceresearch@uwinnipeg.ca
www.peaceresearch.ca

From: *Peace Research*
Menno Simons College
210-520 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3C 0G2



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