

Martin Institute NEWS

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COMMUNITY-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



[The lead article in the last Martin newsletter, by Larry Susskind, focused on the mutual gains approach to negotiation of multi-party public policy issues. We present here a compilation of material developed by the Environmental Protection Agency on the application of a similar process to community-based environmental issues. The Martin Institute is currently working with EPA on resolution of issues related to environmental protection in the Coeur d'Alene basin.]

In the last 25 years, the United States has seen enormous improvements in environmental quality as a result of federal, state and local actions to reduce the level of pollutants in the nation's air, water, and on land. This success has been achieved primarily by controlling point sources of pollution and cleaning up and preventing contamination from hazardous waste sites on a governmental program-by-program basis. While such sources of pollution continue to be environmental threats, the existing and potential causes of environmental pollution and ecological degradation today — non-point source water pollution, redevelopment of hazardous waste sites, urban sprawl, and other activities that destroy natural habitat, to name just a few — cannot be effectively solved only through traditional, compartmentalized, command and control approaches.

Many of today's environmental problems can be more effectively addressed by public and private stakeholders coming together within a place or community and taking a holistic and collaborative approach to identifying environmental concerns, setting priorities, and forging comprehensive solutions. In working together, stakeholders within a region can assess the range of environmental risks along with human social needs and develop solutions that sustain economic prosperity and environmental well-being.

What Is Community-Based Environmental Protection?

A. Definition of Community-Based Environmental Protection

Community-Based Environmental Protection (CBEP) is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) term for a holistic and collaborative approach to environmental protection that brings together public and private stakeholders within a place or community to identify environmental concerns, set priorities, and forge comprehensive solutions. Through CBEP, often called a place-based or ecosystem approach, stakeholders consider environmental protection along with human social needs, work toward achieving long-term ecosystem health, and foster linkages between economic prosperity and environmental well-being. Through CBEP, communities create a vision of environmental health and quality of life and pursue activities compatible with that vision.

B. Principles of Community-Based Environmental Protection

In a practical sense, CBEP is implemented in varying ways in different places, and by design CBEP projects will have differing attributes to fit the needs of specific places. Because CBEP itself is so varied, EPA's role also is varied. CBEP can work with little or no direct EPA involvement, or with substantial EPA involvement. When EPA is involved, the Agency's role is defined by community

INSIDE

Community-Based Environmental Protection	1
Director's Corner	2
Coeur d'Alene Basin Project	4
BLM Project Completed ...	6
Proposal for USAID Training	7
State Department Town Meeting	7
Two Books Published by Martin Fellows	8
Martin Fellows Receive Grants	9
Martin Institute Provides Publications and Data for Research	9
Borah Environmental Conference a Success	10
Northern Ireland to be Focus of Fall Borah Symposium	10
Martin Fellow Dan Zirker Leaves UI	10
Acknowledgement of Donors	11
Mission Statement	12

(cont. on pg. 3)

Director's Corner



"The Institute currently has more majors than many of the academic departments at UI."

In line with the objectives and strategy that I have outlined in the last two issues, the Martin Institute continues to move forward. In the next several months, two developments in particular are significant for the purpose of putting both Martin and the Borah Foundation on more solid footing.

First, we are hiring a full time associate director/program coordinator to continue program growth at the Institute and to provide continuing staff support to the Borah Foundation Committee. The Borah Committee is an ongoing faculty committee charged with convening a symposium each year on the theme of the causes of war and the conditions of peace. The Foundation was created in 1931 by a gift from Mr. Samuel Levinson of Chicago, a longtime admirer of Sen. Borah, and has funded an annual conference every year since 1948. The Committee's work has been supported through office space and secretarial services by the Martin Institute since 1991. For most of its life, the Committee's work has been done directly by committee members.

The new position will be responsible for day to day administration of the Institute's academic programs in International Studies, and a new degree program to be proposed this fall in International Political Economy. Student interest in these programs is growing rapidly, and the Institute, which does not have faculty of its own, currently has more majors than many of the academic departments at UI. These academic programs provide students with the substantive knowledge necessary to be effective advocates for foreign and economic policy choices that promote the spread of democracy and peaceful conflict resolution throughout the world.

The associate director will also further Martin's research agenda and future growth by undertaking grant proposals to support specific research and expanded program. Finally, the new position will enable us to undertake ongoing forums on policy issues and research, featuring UI faculty and visitors to our campus.

The second initiative, to which I have already alluded, is the degree program in International Political Economy. This interdisciplinary degree will focus on analytical capabilities based in international relations,

international economics, and international law, with supporting work in finance and statistics. It is intended to provide a student with a solid grounding in how the international system works, politically and economically. It is a natural complement to the existing degree in international studies, which focuses on language, history, and culture. Both degrees include a regional focus, with courses drawn from political science, history, and geography. A committee working on the degree proposal is expected to complete its work in September, enabling a startup by the 1999-2000 school year.

These degree programs are examples of the extraordinary opportunities the Martin Institute has to serve the University of Idaho in the interests of peace. Not being grounded in a single discipline, Martin can administer programs that cover a broad range of disciplines in pursuit of an integrated understanding of the world. Martin operates on the thesis that peace is not just a matter of attitude nor of culture. It is also, perhaps primarily, a matter of the ways in which human beings organize their relationships and resolve conflict. Some political systems, and some economic systems, have been demonstrated to be more productive, and *more effective at conflict resolution*, than others, and these conclusions are widely accepted in the world today. Indeed, the current challenge is, with some exceptions, not so much choice of system or ideology as it is one of building economic and political decision making capacity. It is that challenge toward which Martin's efforts are directed, in research, educational programs, and conflict resolution services.

Richard A. Smith

(Community-Based Environmental Protection cont.)

needs and may range from being an active stake holder and decision-maker, to simply being a source of information or funding. Although no one description can characterize all CBEP activities EPA undertakes, a number of key principles can guide EPA's and community stakeholders' efforts to implement the approach. The core principles of CBEP are:

- Focusing on a definable geographic area. The boundaries of a geographic area can be based on the natural landscape, such as the land that drains to a river (a watershed) or specific types of ecosystems; or on social communities, including urban and suburban neighborhoods; or boundaries can be based on political subdivisions, such as a town, city, county, or a tribal land. In order for a CBEP approach to be fully effective, the geographic area would include the area of concern, and, whenever possible, address any sources of a problem.
- Working collaboratively with a full range of stakeholders through effective partnerships. The term "stakeholder" is generalized to mean the variety of people interested in a particular place, such as individual residents and landowners, civic and religious organizations, businesses and industry associations, environmental and conservation groups, governmental agencies at all levels, and others. CBEP requires an open, inclusive decision-making process that allows for a meaningful role for those who actively manage local natural resources as well as those potentially affected by their decisions.
- Assessing, protecting and restoring the quality of the air, water, land, and living resources in a place as a whole. Many environmental problems today can be better addressed by taking an integrated and systematic approach rather than focusing solely on one pollutant, concern, or natural resource. A basic assumption underlying the CBEP approach is that all the resources in a place are inter-connected parts of a system. CBEP encourages public and private stakeholders to assess the cumulative impacts of various human activities within a geographic area and identify and address the highest ecological and human health risks.
- Promoting sustainable communities and ecosystems by integrating environmental, economic, and social objectives. The CBEP approach seeks to ensure that governmental and stakeholder actions are consistent with the related goals of sustainable development: a cleaner, healthier, more resilient environment; a more equitable distribution of environmental burdens borne by different economic and social groups; and a more productive and efficient economy. Ultimate success for CBEP projects is defined by achieving tangible long-range environmental results that foster self-sustaining ecological processes as well as improvements in human health and quality of life.
- Taking public and private action using the most appropriate regulatory and nonregulatory activities to forge more effective solutions to community and regional

concerns. The CBEP approach seeks to integrate regulatory, non-regulatory, and natural resource planning and management efforts. CBEP enables stakeholders within a geographic area to complement traditional governmental regulatory efforts by applying a diverse array of innovative policy and management tools and approaches (i.e., training and education, assistance agreements, information sharing, and technical assistance).

- Monitoring and re-directing efforts through adaptive management. CBEP is an iterative approach that recognizes the need to continuously review the results of collaborative environmental protection efforts and appropriately revise and refine projects and partnerships to benefit from experience, new data, and advanced technology.

Community-based environmental protection can be carried out with varying levels of support and involvement from EPA. To avoid misunderstandings within EPA and among its partners, it is important to clarify for EPA's programs and activities what CBEP is not. It is:

- Not regulatory relief or a replacement of regulatory authority and base program activities. CBEP does not represent a retreat from national goals or standards. It complements, rather than replaces, EPA's existing media-specific and statutory programs.
- Not a separate new program, a special limited initiative, or a pilot project. CBEP represents a whole new way of approaching EPA's mission that requires a change in how the Agency does business. It is not limited to one program, but requires the support of all the Agency's senior managers and the involvement of EPA staff on the issues that arise in each particular CBEP effort.
- Not solely doing a better job of community outreach or public relations in traditional EPA single-media programs. In addition, CBEP is not about stakeholder participation for its own sake or an abandonment of the use of the best available science (e.g., human health and ecological risk assessments) in environmental decision-making.
- Not focused on one environmental medium, problem, or component of the community. In the long run, CBEP is not focused solely on public health or pollution affecting a single environmental medium, but should involve all components of a comprehensive ecosystem. It is also not about EPA undertaking unilateral or uncoordinated action within a place, but requires taking a collaborative approach to addressing a community's concerns.
- Not intended to disrupt existing state-local government relationships. CBEP is not about EPA going around states to work with local governments. EPA must work in partnership with states, tribes, local governments, and citizens in targeting areas for action, setting priorities, and selecting EPA's role.

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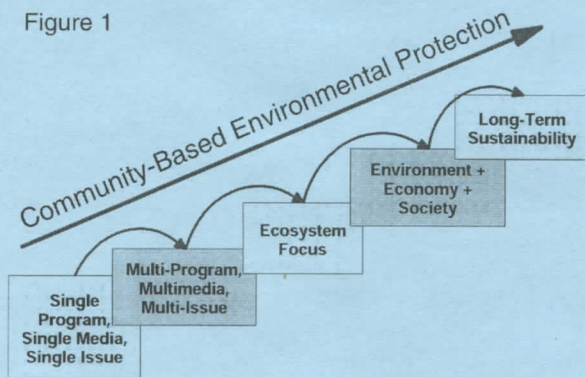
(Community-Based Environmental Protection cont.)

C. The CBEP Principles as a Guide for Community-Based Projects

All CBEP projects, with or without EPA’s involvement, will not exhibit all of the fundamental principles as described above. To some extent, the principles are intended to be a guide or a goal for many CBEP projects to aspire to and develop into over time. For example, many place-based efforts the Agency supports may begin with only one program involved (e.g., Superfund) or focus on a community’s exposure to a single pollutant (e.g., lead in the soil of an inner city neighborhood). Eventually, however, as more stakeholders are involved and more scientific data is brought to bear on the source and nature of an environmental problem within a community, a project will often add more of the key principles of CBEP.

Sometimes Regional Offices may target and support community-based projects that initially address only a single concern, problem, or media. As a condition for the Agency’s ongoing involvement/support, however, EPA and other stakeholders would be committed to making progress toward taking a multimedia approach to developing solutions. Figure 1, below, depicts the conceptual process by which a CBEP effort may progress from a single media, single issue focus toward more multimedia, ecosystem-based, holistic approaches.

Figure 1



Today’s most pressing existing and potential causes of pollution and ecological degradation are different from earlier decades — as is the social, political, and economic context in which they occur. Today’s environmental protection work is focused on problems such as: nonpoint source water pollution; region-wide air pollution; redevelopment or ecological restoration of hazardous waste sites; urban sprawl patterns of development; habitat loss; the decline of biological diversity; global climate change; risk-based protection of human health; and the deposition or recycling of pollutants between air, land, and water. These problems have not been, and cannot be, solved only through traditional, media-specific, command and control approaches.

Governmental agencies and the public have increasingly recognized in recent years that all resources in a particular place (air, water, land, and living resources) are interconnected parts of a system, and they need to be addressed holistically at the local level. The American public has become more environmentally aware and has become a more active participant in local environmental decision-making. With this awareness comes the recognition, among the public and government agencies alike, that not all parts of the country have the same problems or need the same kind of solutions. Place-based programs (i.e., National Estuary Program, Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Clean Lakes programs) and EPA initiatives and approaches (i.e., Regional Geographic Initiative, watershed approach) support the conclusion that solutions to environmental problems often are most effective when they are tailor-made to a specific place with the involvement of members of the community to develop the goals and monitor progress toward improving the quality of their lives and environment.

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Coeur d’Alene Basin Project

The Martin Institute is currently serving as a consultant to the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute (IWRRI) at UI, which has an EPA grant to study whether or not a community-based environmental process would work for the Coeur d’Alene River Basin in northern Idaho. Recognizing that limited resources are available to address environmental problems in the Coeur d’Alene River Basin, EPA is interested in finding ways to better integrate different tools such as science, regulations, economic incentives, community plans, and public education to reach environmental goals. One broad question the grant is trying to answer for EPA is: To what degree could or should an ecosystem management type approach support the economic, social, cultural, political needs of the people and communities in the Basin?

Currently, Curt Brettin from the Martin Institute is assisting Kathy Canfield-Davis, Education Outreach Coordinator for IWRRI at UI’s Coeur d’Alene Center, to interview stakeholders in the basin. Interview goals are to:

- describe the community-based environmental protection model;
- learn more about the current state of the basin ecosystem; and
- understand the stakeholder’s mission and goal in the basin.

All together, over seventy-five potential stakeholders in the Coeur d’Alene River Basin have been identified. Included are federal and state agency managers, public interest group representatives, business and industry leaders, and city officials. Three UI professors, Joel Hamilton, Jay O’Laughlin, and Mike Falter are also assisting Kathy and Curt with the project.

(Community-Based Environmental Protection cont.)

TWO APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
Regulatory-Based Environmental Protection	Community-Based Environmental Protection
Single Environmental Media Focus	Multimedia Focus
Regulatory Emphasis	Regulatory and Non-regulatory
Facility Focus	Place-based and Sector-based
Focus on Major Pollution Sources	Focus on Smaller Sources, Nonpoint Sources
Emphasis on Human Health	Both Human and Ecological Health
Federal Control	Partnerships with State/Tribal/Local
Success Defined by Activities	Success Defined by Results
Environment in Isolation	Environment + Economy + Society
Focus on Immediate Environmental Problems	Prevention and Long-term Sustainability

E. Local Community Involvement

Community ecosystem protection initiatives often begin at the grassroots level, when friends and neighbors share a common interest in protecting or restoring the local environment. These initiatives may be spurred by noticeable air or water pollution, a development that causes ecosystem damage, some obvious ecological effect such as a fish kill, the gradual loss of desired species such as songbirds, or some other symptom of an underlying ecological problem. Alternatively, a community might come together to protect local ecosystems before they become threatened.

A concerned citizen, local official, or other project initiator may have some idea of desired outcomes, or may have identified ecosystems or ecosystem components to improve or protect. Project initiators in other communities have found it useful to reach out early to other stakeholders -- meaning, literally, people who have a stake (or at least an interest) in what the initiator is thinking about -- to begin an exchange of ideas about the desired outcomes or conditions that sparked their interest. Identifying possible stakeholders and sharing information stimulates their thoughts and desire to participate. Ultimately, stakeholders develop partnerships by coming to agreement on issues, vision, and information, leading to the development of a set of community goals and actions.

Who are possible stakeholders? They include anyone in the community who takes a natural interest in environmental protection. Groups that might be affected by changes in commercial activity resulting from ecosystem protection strategies are also potential stakeholders. Examples may

include businesses or labor unions. Local elected officials and community leaders can help identify potential stakeholders, in addition to participating themselves.

Many diverse ethnic, religious, or other groups might be interested in sharing their points of view and participating. In some cases, communities must actively seek the involvement of key groups. Stakeholders may exist outside the immediate geographic area. Often, a community's ecosystem protection effort will interest people who live in distant places. For example, a land conservation effort in a rural resort area may capture the interest of city-dwellers who spend summers there. Similarly, a river restoration effort may affect many downstream communities. The economic interests of people in other areas also may greatly affect communities' efforts.

Engaging people from all key stakeholder groups as soon as possible produces many benefits. People are much more likely to work together successfully if they are involved from the beginning rather than after decisions are made. For example, developers may be more willing to discuss alternative development schemes if they are invited to help plan ecosystem protection strategies. Many community members gain a sense of well-being from volunteering their time to create a better community; involvement in the effort can be a source of personal enrichment.

This article was compiled by Curtis Brettin, who is ADR/Mediation Coordinator at the Martin Institute. It was drawn from several EPA documents dealing with their Community-based Environmental Protection process.

BLM PROJECT COMPLETED

Over the last year, the Institute has helped the Boise Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with public input on a draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) for 1.3 million acres of public land in Owyhee County, located in southwestern Idaho. BLM contracted with the Institute to perform three tasks:

1. facilitate public comment workshops,
2. analyze and report on all written public comments, and
3. coordinate follow-up meetings and perform a conflict assessment.

Numerous products resulted from these three tasks.

Public Comment Workshop

As reported in our last newsletter, the Institute conducted four public comment workshops in Nampa, Idaho in May 1997. The purpose of the workshops was to provide a two-way structured forum for the public to talk to one another and BLM about the alternatives presented in the draft RMP and collect written public comments. Dr. Ed Krumpke, UI Professor in Resource Recreation and Tourism, served as lead facilitator for the workshops. Graduate students from UI facilitated the small group discussion.

Document Management

Between the workshops and the required public comment period, BLM received roughly 4,100 public comments relating to the draft RMP. Comments came from all over the country in many different formats: letters, postcards, faxes, and email messages. Martin Institute staff converted all documents to electronic format, entered them into a database, and created indices. Using the indices, BLM staff can quickly locate a specific public comment on the computer instead of sifting through the individual paper documents. MI Mediation Coordinator Curtis Brettin and Ed Krumpke arranged several meetings in southwestern Idaho. At these meetings they distributed reports to interest group representatives and Idaho congressional delegation staff, described how the reports were compiled, and showed how to use the indices.

Issue Identification

Building on the public comment database, Curt Brettin developed a computer program for BLM that allows BLM staff to systematically search the unstructured text of all the comments for a specific topic. BLM staff can choose a specific recurrent topic in the comments, locate all comments under that topic, browse the comments, and generate a report of all comments matching the topic. BLM staff can then analyze and respond to the batch of comments on a given topic. Additionally, the program allows for reporting on select demographic and statistical characteristics, such as the frequency of a comment on an individual topic by geographic area.

Education, Consulting, and Feedback on ADR processes

Over the course of the project, Institute staff met with a variety of BLM staff members, stakeholders, advisory boards, and agency representatives to explain the benefits of dispute resolution processes and how such processes could be applied to the Owyhee RMP. Additionally, Curt Brettin and Ed Krumpke met with stakeholders who participated in the May 1997 workshops to obtain feedback on the workshops. The feedback was passed on to BLM for their consideration and use in planning future workshops.

Conflict Assessment

The last phase of the project was performing a conflict assessment to see if stakeholders would be interested in using a consensus-based process to develop the final RMP document. Time was set aside during the follow-up meetings to the May 1997 workshops to perform a conflict assessment. Stakeholders were asked two questions: First, what were their recommendations on how BLM should produce the final RMP document? Second, if they recommended a consensus-based approach, would they or their organization participate? The stakeholders were unanimous in their view that a further consensus-based process should not be undertaken. They believe that between the workshops, the pair of public comment reports generated by Martin, and the one-on-one meetings between BLM and stakeholder representatives, BLM should have enough information to generate a final RMP document.

Proposal for USAID Training

In May, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) contacted the Martin Institute with regard to a training need in southern Africa. USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) is contracting for a two week international rivers management course in Gaborone, Botswana and asked the Institute to submit a qualifications summary (proposal) for the course. To assemble a team for the project, Martin staff contacted the Consensus Building Institute, Inc. (CBI), in Cambridge, Massachusetts, headed by Dr. Larry Susskind. Curtis Brettin of the Martin Institute lead a team that also included David Fairman from CBI to prepare the summary qualifications.

USAID's goal for the course is to enhance the skills of mid-level water managers from various countries in southern Africa to develop sustainable water management policies by:

- Deepening participants' substantive understanding of how natural, socio-economic and political systems interact to create water resource management challenges such as addressing cross-border river pollution;
- Giving participants extensive practice and coaching in negotiation and conflict resolution skills through exercises and simulations tailored to water resource management issues; and
- Helping participants develop their own strategies for initiating and managing multi-stakeholder participation in water management institutions from the local to the international level.

To meet USAID's course goals, an international team was assembled with members from the Martin Institute, other departments at the University of Idaho, the Consensus Building Institute, London, and South Africa. Curt Brettin from the Institute and David Fairman with CBI will address conflict resolution. Joel Hamilton and Jay O'Laughlin, UI professors and fellows of the Martin Institute, will work on water ecology, policy, and demand-side management. Two barristers from London will teach international water law, and four water specialists from South Africa will address water resource management issues such as pollution control and water quality.

To build participants' conflict resolution skills, the mutual gains approach to multi-stakeholder negotiation will be taught. Developed at the MIT-Harvard Public Disputes Program over the past fifteen years, this approach has been used extensively to resolve resource management conflicts in the U.S. and around the world. The mutual gains approach can be used to improve the process of policy development, institutional design, and program implementation, producing outcomes that are more likely to satisfy the key interests of all stakeholders and more likely to be sustainable over time.

The proposal document was prepared in internet format and can be viewed on Martin Institute's home page at www.martin.uidaho.edu.

State Department Town Meeting

The Martin Institute, in conjunction with the Foley Institute of Washington State University, the American Committees on Foreign Relations (Washington, D.C.), and the Boise Committee on Foreign Relations, is hosting a Foreign Policy Town Meeting on October 19-20.

Town Meetings are held to facilitate an exchange of views between the U.S. Department of State and the public. The sessions will feature an Undersecretary of State and a Deputy Assistant Secretary responsible for a policy area of interest in this region. The format is expected to include a public panel discussion in the UI Student Union ballroom on October 19, together with classroom sessions and presentations to local service groups in Moscow and Pullman. At Washington State,

expected events include a luncheon, a conference at the Foley Institute, and classroom presentations.

The Martin Institute is the lead organization for the meeting. Richard Slaughter, Martin Institute Director, has utilized contacts through the Boise Committee on Foreign Relations, which he directs, and the American Committees on Foreign Relations, of which he is Treasurer.

The primary speakers are expected at this time to be John D. Holum, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs, who was Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1993 to 1997; and Melinda L. Kimble, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. UI President Robert Hoover will moderate the panel on October 19.

Two Books Published by Martin Fellows

Gier Publishes Book on Titanism

Martin Institute fellow Nicholas Gier has just learned that the State University of New York Press has agreed to publish his book *Spiritual Titanism: Indian Origins and Chinese Solutions*. The book is in its last stages of editing and should be released next year.

The idea for the book arose out of Gier's earlier book about evangelical Christian theology and its campaign against humanism. The typical conservative Christian describes a humanist as one who attempts to move God aside and take God's place. For such a Christian, humanism is Titanism, a world view in which human beings take on divine attributes and divine prerogatives. Gier argues that this does a gross injustice to our Western humanist tradition, which includes Christian humanists as diverse as Aquinas, Erasmus, the American Founding Fathers, and C. S. Lewis.

The term "Titan" comes from a race of older Greek gods, who, under the leadership of Prometheus, contended with Zeus and the other Olympian deities for the control of the universe. Over the twenty-five years that Gier has taught Eastern philosophy and religion, he has been struck by the number of texts that do contain a form of spiritual Titanism. Whereas the typical Western secular humanist rarely, if ever, claims that humans have divine attributes, this is the basic view of human nature in some Indian philosophies.

Whereas spiritual Titanism is a benign inward affair, expressions of Western Titanism are primarily external and, with the aid of technology, a Titanistic spirit can be said to inspire militarism, environmental pollution and degradation, and the possible misuse of genetic engineering. If left unchecked, the Titanistic spirit might destroy or radically change life as we know it on earth. Even though it is Western Titanism that poses the real threat, it is essential to show that Eastern Titans share some of the same views as their Western counterparts, viz., anthropocentrism and autonomous selfhood.

Gier sees his Titanism project as an integral part of his peace research at MPI, which provided travel grants for both of his trips to India, first in 1992 and then in 1995. The Niwano Peace Foundation supported the project during a stay in Japan in 1993. Gier is already well into his next book—*The Virtue of Non-Violence*—and will be returning to India for a sabbatical leave in 1999-2000.

Rouyer Completes Book on Mid-East Water

Alwyn Rouyer, Professor of Political Science and Fellow of the Martin Institute, is in the final stages on his book, *Turning Water Into Politics: The Water Issue in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict*, to be published by MacMillan of London. Rouyer recently completed a second visit to the middle east for purposes of this book, supported by Martin Institute research funds. He also received grants for this project from the Earhart Foundation. While in the middle east, in 1993-94 and again during May and June of this year, he was a visiting scholar at Birzeit University.

The future allocation of common water resources is one of the most intractable issues in the Israeli-Arab conflict. The problem arises from the fact the major sources of water of the region, the Jordan River system and the largest groundwater aquifers, cross international or disputed boundaries. Given the arid nature of the climate and the scarcity of this resource, it is a highly valued commodity necessary not just to economic security but to physical survival. Given the deep distrust between Arabs and Jews, control over water resources has become a major element of each side's concept of national security and a source of dispute and military conflict since the formation of the State of Israel. With the military occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after 1967, Israel began strict limits on Palestinian consumption of water. While the justification for this action was the preservation of the aquifer that is the major source of drinking water for both Palestinians and Israelis, it has produced a significant inequality in water consumption between Israelis and Palestinians. Both Israel and the Palestinians lay legal claim to this vital resource. From the outset of the Madrid Peace Process, a more equitable allocation of the region's water supply and the development of sources of water has become a major topic of negotiations both at the multilateral talks and the Oslo Agreements between Israel and the PLO. While the Taba Interim Agreement of September 1995 made some progress on cooperation, the thorny questions of the meaning of water rights and specific allocations have been left to the final status negotiations. Without a resolution of the water issue on a regional basis, there will not be a lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians or Israel and her other Arab neighbors.

Rouyer's book undertakes a detailed examination of the Palestinian-Israeli water dispute, focusing on its essential political nature. He closely examines past and existing policy, its political, economic and cultural origins, and its distributive effects. He then examines the water negotiations to date and their role in the peace process. Much of the previous literature on the issue, although substantial, has been generally either of a highly technical nature or polemical, arguing the justice of one's own position while questioning the motives and morality of the other side. Rouyer synthesizes the prior technical, legal, and historical research and adds a wealth of new empirical data, including over seventy interviews with participants from both sides in the water negotiations.

Martin Fellows Receive Grants

The Martin Institute provides matching grant funds to Fellows of the Institute to support their research. These grants usually support travel, materials, or other costs related to research or to presentation of research results. During the last year, four Martin Institute Fellows and one Institute Associate received grants related to the Institute's mission. The Institute also supports peace and conflict resolution related activities, including visits of notable scholars to the UI campus. Those receiving funding were:

Dr. Nicholas Gier - for participation in a "National Seminar on Civic Virtue" held at Santa Clara University. Dr. Gier presented material from a book he is completing to be entitled *The Virtue of Non-Violence: From Gautama to Gandhi*. (See article on the book). The seminar was composed of twelve participants chosen from applicants from across the country. Dr. Gier also received funding to support students who organized a campus program for National Peace Day.

Dr. Ray Dacey - for presentation of a paper "Critical Risk, Deterrence and Escalation" at the Sixth World Congress of the Peace Science Society International, held in Sydney, Australia.

Dr. Alwyn Rouyer - for research in the West Bank and Israel related to his nearly-completed book on the Palestinian - Israeli water conflict. (See article on the book).

Dr. Dale Graden - for presentation of the paper "Origins, Evolution and Demise of Brazil's 'Myth of Racial Democracy,' 1848-1998." He presented the paper at a meeting of the Rocky Mountain Conference for Latin American Studies in Missoula, MT.

Dr. Mahendra Kumar, a Martin Institute Associate and Director of the Gandhi Peace Foundation in New Delhi, received support for a visit to Idaho during which he taught a summer school course on "Gandhi's Political Philosophy." His visit was arranged by Nick Gier.

Martin Institute Provides Publications and Data for Research

Publications

The Martin Institute offers electronic publication outlets for scholars interested in peace research and/or conflict resolution. These are the *Martin Journal of Conflict Resolution*, the *Martin Journal of Peace Research* and the *Martin Monograph Series*. These publications were initiated and currently maintained by former Martin Director Jack Vincent.

The *Martin Journal of Conflict Resolution* publishes papers of theoretical and empirical importance relating to mediation, conciliation and other conflict resolution mechanisms that promote peace at all levels of human existence. This can include historical, case study, comparative and statistical investigations. The *Peace Research* journal publishes theoretical, historical and empirical research relating to peace and war in the international system. The *Martin Monograph Series* is interested in contributions that are too long for inclusion in the Martin journals but of the same level of quality, and in the same areas of interest, as the Martin journals.

Submissions are anonymously reviewed and approved by an editorial board prior to publication. Initial publication is electronic with hard copies provided to the authors. Additional hard copies may be distributed to leading libraries, as determined by the editorial board.

Publications may be found at: www.martin.uidaho.edu. Information on submitting articles for publication may be found under the "Publications" section of the web site.

Data for Research

To promote peace research, several data sets have been made available through the Martin Institute for scholarly

projects. These data were compiled and are maintained by former Martin Director Jack Vincent.

The first data set treats 216 nation states over the time period of 1968 to 1993 on attribute variables (such as GNP per capita, dominant religion, etc.) as well as total conflict and cooperation variables (such as promise of aid, threats, use of force etc.) It also includes regional codes (such as Latin America, Eastern Europe, etc.) The data are currently in use by several researchers, including projects focusing on regional economic development, terrorism, regional democratic development, the relationship of religion to conflict, and the relative success of UN peacekeeping operations.

The second data set is based on conflict and cooperation relationships of each state to every other state, also for 1968 - 1993. The units of analysis are "dyads," such as US-USSR, CUBA-US, etc. Every combination is considered for every year, yielding 46,440 dyads per year. The data set of attributes is then "expanded" to the dyadic data set so that attributes on both sides of each dyad are defined. For example, in the relationship US-USSR, the dominant religion for the US is identified on the US side of the dyad and the dominant religion for the USSR on the USSR side of the dyad. It becomes possible, then, to study the relationship between changing attributes (e.g., GNP per capita or governmental structure) and changes of conflict and cooperation over time. This data set has only recently been completed, and is now available for cooperative projects.

For those interested in utilizing the Martin data archives, further information is available through the Martin web site, at www.martin.uidaho.edu, "Research Activities" section.

Borah Environmental Conference a Success

The UI Student Union was the scene of an exciting and successful event in mid-April when the Borah Foundation sponsored a 3-day interdisciplinary conference on the environment, entitled "Planetary Stewardship." Held from April 15-18, 1998, the conference was intended to focus on environmental issues as a major source of global conflict.

The program began with a one-woman dramatic presentation, "A Sense of Wonder," written and performed by actress Kaiulani Lee. The Wednesday evening program recreated the world of Rachel Carson, author of "Silent Spring," one of the seminal works of the environmental movement.

Beginning on Thursday morning, several keynote speakers set the theme for the conference. These included

- Dr. Edward Miles, Professor of Marine Science at the University of Washington, who opened the conference on the topic "The Science and Politics of Global Climate Change";
- former Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus, who gave a luncheon talk on "Accomplishing Conservation," which focused on the application of basic political techniques to environmental policy, illustrated by his experiences as Governor and as U.S. Secretary of the Interior during the 1980's;

- Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., expert in environmental law, who spoke on "Our Environmental Destiny" at the Thursday evening banquet;
- Colorado attorney Charles Wilkinson, who gave a plenary address on Friday entitled "Coming to Grips with Rampaging Growth"; and
- Reed Noss, president of the Society for Conservation Biology, who spoke at lunch Friday on "Advances in Ecoregional Conservation."

Throughout Thursday and Friday, some 20 concurrent sessions were held at which faculty, students and individuals from the private sector presented and discussed papers on topics ranging from water conflicts to global warming. On Saturday, a number of field trips were offered to ecologically interesting sites around northern Idaho and western Washington.

Participants came from throughout the northwest, and from as far away as Massachusetts, Hawaii, and Zambia. Attendees numbered from 250 to 800+ throughout the days of the conference, and comments returned to the Borah office were overwhelmingly positive. The Borah Committee, made up of UI faculty and students who volunteer for three-year terms, are to be congratulated on an excellent and enlightening program.

Northern Ireland to be Focus of Fall Borah Symposium

The 1998-99 Borah program will be held September 14-18, a change from the usual spring event, and will be a symposium entitled "Northern Ireland: Conflict and Cooperation." The symposium will feature Dr. Seamus Dunn and other faculty from the Centre for the Study of Conflict at the University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland.

They will team-teach a one unit course (CRN 12775, MRTN 404 - Northern Ireland: Conflict and Cooperation, 3 credits, MTWThF 2:30-5:20, Niccolls 12). There also will be three evening programs during that week for the general public. These will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 15, 16, and 17 at 7:00 pm in the UI Administration Building auditorium. The Tuesday evening program will be entitled "A Long History: The Northern Ireland Conflict;" Wednesday's program is "Education in a Divided Society;" and on Thursday, "Politics and Public Representations."

Leading up to the symposium, the Borah Committee will sponsor two performances of regional music. On Wednesday, September 2, "Potatohead" will perform and the following week, on Thursday, September 10, folk musician Dan Maher will give a special performance of songs. Both programs will be from noon to 1:00 p.m. on the north Administration lawn.

Both the evening programs and the noon musical performances are free and open to everyone.

Further details will be posted on the Martin webpage (www.martin.uidaho.edu) as they become available. This should be a very exciting program, so put the dates on your calendar now.

Martin Fellow Dan Zirker Leaves UI

Dr. Daniel Zirker, a Fellow of the Martin Institute for the past eight years, has accepted the position of Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Montana State University - Billings. He began his new duties on July 1.

Dr. Zirker came to UI in the fall of 1985 as Assistant Professor of Political Science, having received his BA (1974) and MA (1976) degrees in Political Science at University of Montana and a Ph.D., also in Political Science, at the University of Alberta in 1983. Since coming to UI, he has served as a Fulbright Senior Lecturer in Tanzania (1989-90), was Acting Chair of the Political Science Dept. at UI (1991-92), Associate Director of the UI Honors Program (1992-93) and has been Director of the Honors Program since 1994. He was promoted to Professor of Political Science in 1997.

As a Martin Fellow, Dan has conducted research on civil-military relations primarily, in Brazil; his research was assisted in part by grants from the Martin Institute. He has also co-edited two books on related civil-military topics in the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Over the years Dan has given generously of his time to the Martin Institute and his energy and expertise will be missed. We wish him and his family well in their new home. For those of you who wish to keep in touch, his new address is:

College of Arts and Sciences
Montana State University-Billings
1500 N. 30th Street
Billings, MT 59101-0298

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONORS

We would like to acknowledge and thank the many individuals who have made donations to the Martin Institute for Peace Studies & Conflict Resolution during the past year. Without their continuing support, the many activities mentioned in the issues of this newsletter would not be possible. Gifts acknowledged below are those received during the period July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998. Names preceded by an asterisk are special gifts in memory of Institute founder Dr. Boyd Martin who passed away in January 1998.

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* Boyd Martin memorial

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The Martin Institute for Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution is a multi-disciplinary center at the University of Idaho, founded in the belief that war and violence are neither necessary nor inevitable. Its purposes are to encourage education and research to advance peace at all levels, and also to resolve local and regional conflicts with alternatives to confrontation and litigation. Institute scholars seek to understand the major causes of disputes and violence and to provide information, training and assistance for the resolution of conflicts. The institute brings together scholars, students and present and future leaders to develop the knowledge needed for the ongoing and new challenges of establishing peace as a basis for long-range social and economic progress.

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