

# Future Directions in publishing on Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy (PEPS)

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# Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

It is 16 years since **Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy** has been founded by Walter Isard. The first issue has been released in the fall of 1993.

PEPS wishes:

- (a) to further research in Peace Science,
- (b) to expose the peace science community to innovative peace related research, and to disseminate peace methods and -analysis to a wider audience.
- (c) The journal accepts rigorous, non-technical papers especially in research methods in peace science, but also regular papers dealing with all aspects of the peace science field, from pure abstract theory to practical applied research.

# Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

Peps is currently published by Berkeley Electronic Press which is a fast-growing and innovative publisher.

Readership, stats show that full-text downloads increased by 37.2% between 2006 and 2008. In absolute value, the number of full-text downloads in 2009 (until July) equals the figure of 2007.

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# Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

## Topics covered

Arms Control and International Security  
Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Studies  
Behavioral Studies  
Conflict Analysis and Management  
Cooperation, Alliances and Games  
Crises and War Studies  
Critical Economic Aspects of the Global Crises  
Deterrence Theory  
Empirical and Historical Studies on the Causes of War  
Game, Prospect and Related Theory  
Hierarchy Theory  
Long-Run Aspects of the Behavior of International Systems  
Mathematical Approaches to Conflict Management  
Mathematical Models of Arms Races and Wars  
Peace Science Methodology and Theory  
Sanctions Theory  
World Models

# Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

**PEPS publishes:**

**Full-length Research papers.**

**Letters.** (Letters do not normally exceed 2,000 words) in length. Letters can be either theoretical or applied.

**Special issues.** In 2009 we started publishing special issues. The first has been devoted to the costs of september 11 for New York region.

[see <http://www.bepress.com/peps/vol15/iss2>]

# Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

Starting with this issue [vol.15, 2009], PEPS  
applies a **continuous-publication policy**.  
Articles are not clustered in different issues.  
They are published as they are ready.

The only exceptions are the special issues.

# Peace Economics

**Walter Isard** (1994), Peace Economics is generally concerned with:

- (1) resolution, management or reduction of conflict in the economic sphere, or among behaving units in their economic activity;
- (2) the use of economic measures and policy to cope with and control conflicts whether economic or not;
- (3) the impact of conflict on the economic behavior and welfare of firms, consumers organizations, government and society.

Central to the field are: analyses of conflicts among nations, regions and other communities of the world; measures to control (deescalate) arms races and achieve reduction in military expenditures and weaponry; and programs and policies to utilize resources thus released for more constructive purposes.

# Peace Economics

Another definition was provided by **Kenneth Arrow** (1995):

[...] I will try to give an overview of the ways that war and the fear of war affect the economy. It will be convenient to group these ways under five headings:

- (1) the costs of war itself;
- (2) the diversion of resources occasioned by the preparation for war;
- (3) the macroeconomics implications of military budgets;
- (4) what may be called the political economy of arms expenditures, the interactions between specific group interests and resistance to arms reductions;
- (5) trade barriers and their relation to arms races and arms reductions. [...]

# Peace Economics

Dacey (1994) emphasizes the political economy aspects of peace and war:

[...]the Economics of Peace, is the three game system I have called the Political Economy of Peace and War. [...] As noted above, the three games are intertwined. The **economic-game** is played between business entities in two or more nations, the **pressure-game** is played between business and governmental entities within a nation (e.g., a domestic firm and the national government) or across nations (e.g., multinational corporations and host governments), and the **political-game** is played between governmental entities in two or more nations. Thus, an action takes by a player in any one of the three games is an action taken by the same player in another game. Therefore, while the tools of rational choice theory are applicable, they must be expanded to account for simultaneous play in interlocked layered games. [...]

# Polemology/Peace Economics

Boulding (1978) highlights a very important distinction between Polemology and peace research.

*[...]One could perfectly well suppose a discipline of polemology as a positive science studying conflict in all its aspects, which had no normative implications [...]*

*[...]Peace Research has always been **normative**, in the sense it has been practiced by people who are deeply conscious of the pathologies of conflict, and who want to make it as cheap and productive possible [...].*

# PEPS

In sum, following this path, PEPS is committed to publish works which consider not only the positive aspect of conflict studies [**i.e. the costs of conflict**] but even the normative aspect of peace science, namely the **study of economic policies** to cope with actual and potential conflicts. [In particular to achieve reduction in military expenditures and utilize resources for more constructive purposes].

# PEPS and ASIA

PEPS has already published papers focusing on Asian countries.

<b>country</b>	<b>n. articles</b>
China	4
India	3
North Korea	6
	<hr/> 13

# PEPS, ASIA and ASPN

According to the criteria expounded, PEPS is willing to publish articles which focus on Asian countries and the problems of regional security.

In particular, PEPS is willing to become a natural outlet for innovative and rigorous works related to the topic. In particular, the main theme of this conference [Institution Building for Peace and Development] does meet perfectly the normative aspect of peace economics as previously expounded.

# Main References

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