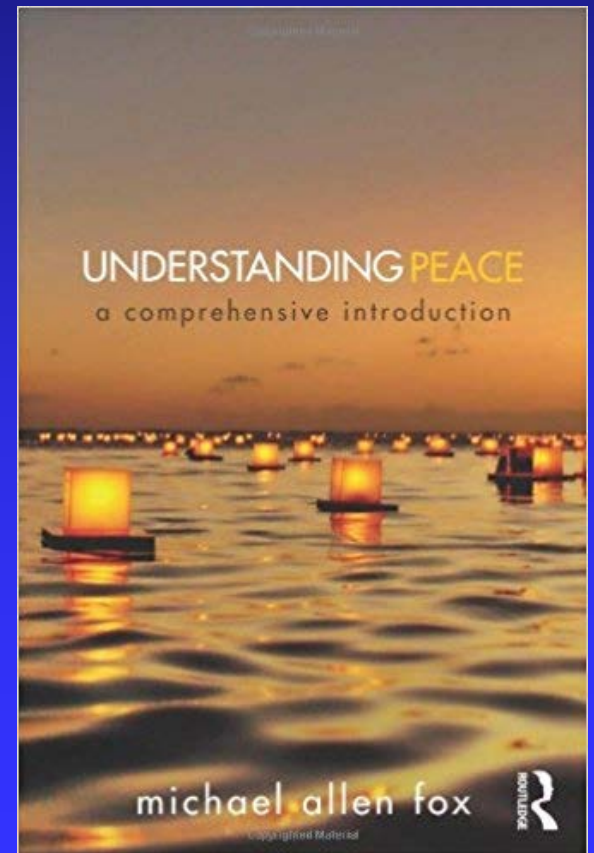


# Main Topics

- Peace studies
- Negative and positive peace
- War
- Just War
- Peace
- Security
- Structural violence



# *Journal of Peace Research*

- Hakan Wiberg, 1981, “JPR 1964-1908-  
What Have We Learned About Peace,”  
XVIII(2):111-148.
- 1964-1980
- 400 articles over 17 years
- 1 on peace (Fabbro 1978)

SECOND EDITION

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF VIOLENCE, PEACE, & CONFLICT

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
LESTER KURTZ



**2008, 3 volumes**

**289 entries**

■ **10 or 3.5% on nonviolence**

■ **29 or 10% on peace**

## PART I: THE PROMISE OF PEACE, THE PROBLEMS OF WAR

1. The meanings of peace
2. Peace movements
3. The meanings of war
4. The significance of nuclear weapons

## PART II: THE REASONS FOR WARS

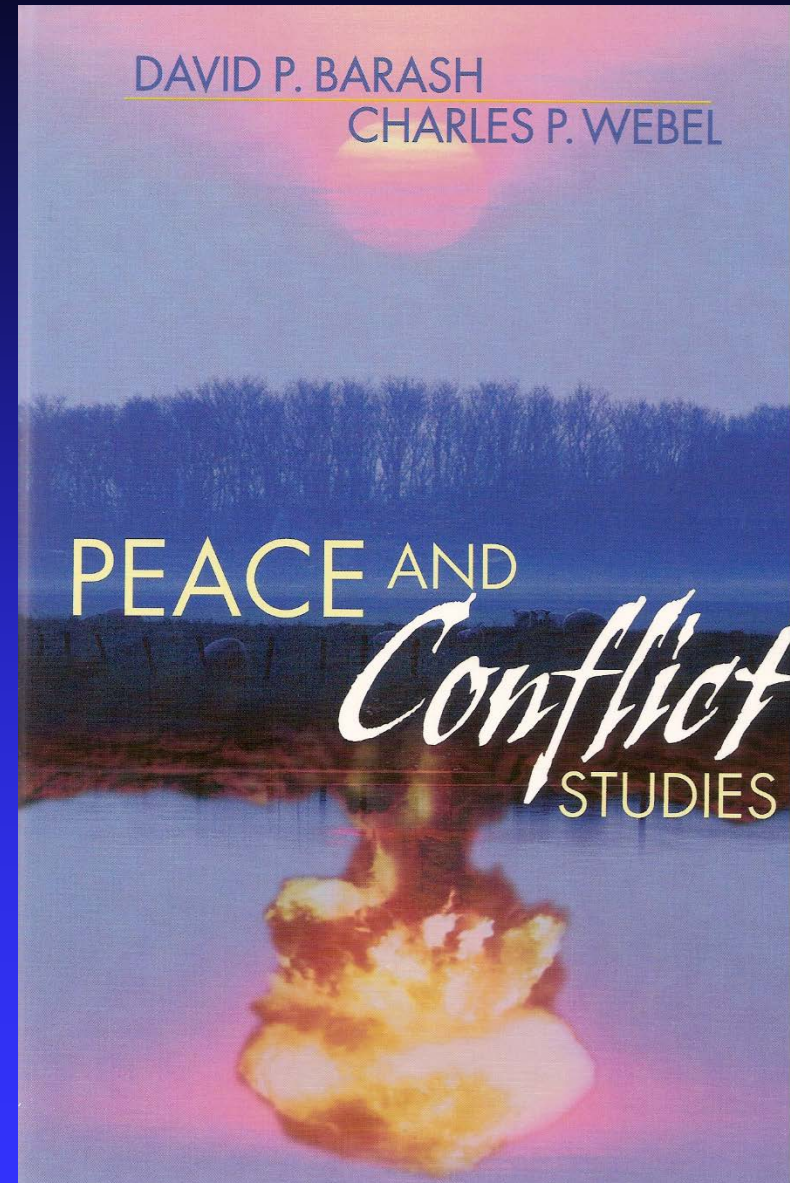
5. The individual level
6. The group level
7. The state level
8. The decision-making level
9. The ideological, social, and economic levels

## PART III: BUILDING NEGATIVE PEACE

10. Diplomacy, negotiations, and conflict resolution
11. Peace through strength
12. Disarmament and arms control
13. International organizations
14. International law
15. World government
16. Ethical and religious perspectives

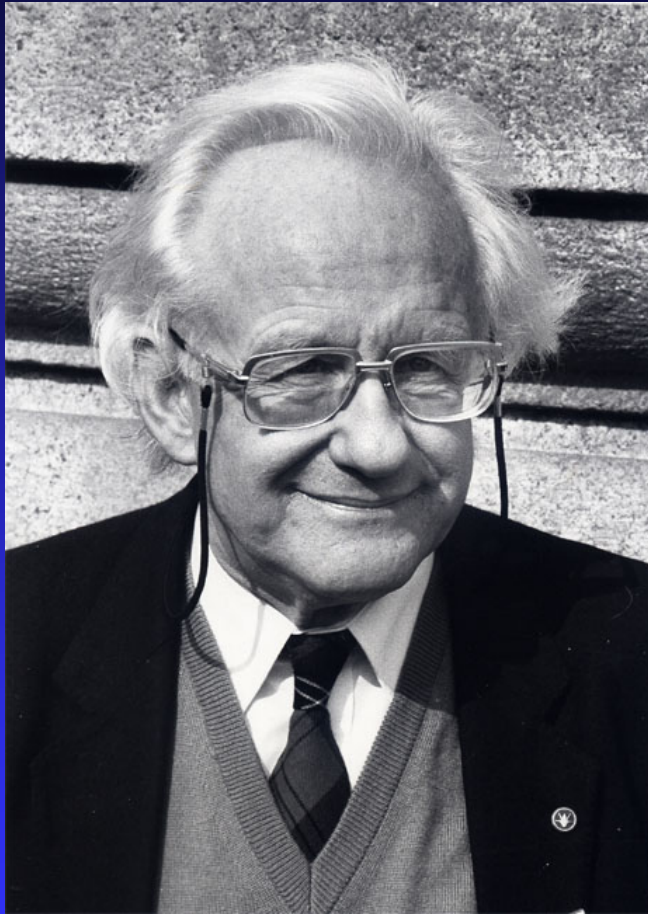
## PART IV: BUILDING POSITIVE PEACE

17. Human rights
18. Ecological well-being
19. Economic well-being
20. Nonviolence
21. Personal transformations



- **What is the negative concept of peace?**
- **What is the positive concept of peace?**

# Johan Galtung



**1930-**

**Norwegian sociologist, transdisciplinary**

**Founder of peace and conflict studies**

**1959 International Peace Research  
Institute**

**1969 Professor, University of Oslo**

**Negative and positive concepts of peace**

**Structural violence**

**1000 articles**

**100 books**

# Concepts of Peace

## Negative

- Absence of war
- Defense of nation
- Direct violence
- Superficial symptoms
- Violent resolution
- War natural
- Realist

## Positive

- Presence of human rights
- Defense of humanity
- Indirect violence
- Deep causes
- Nonviolent resolution
- Peace natural
- Liberal

# Foci

## War Studies

- Direct physical violence
- Security, stability, order
- National and international

## Peace Studies

- Indirect (structural) violence
- Nonviolence, peace, rights
- All levels (individual, group, society, region, national, international, global)



# Themes

## War Studies

- Conflicts (regional, national, and international dynamics)
- History of arms control
- Nuclear weapons and war
- Alternative security systems



## Peace Studies

- Conflicts (root causes and wider consequences)
- Nonviolent conflict management and resolution
- Human rights (economic and social justice)
- Environmental movements

# Principal Working Assumptions

## War Studies

- Knowing causes and functions of war can help reduce its frequency and intensity

## Peace Studies

- The most common ultimate cause of war is violations of human rights (social and economic injustice)
- Exclusive focus on violence and war distracts from underlying problems and issues of peace

# Theories (Kegley and Raymond)

## Realist (conservative)

- Humans are evil
- Selfish instinct
- International politics as competition for power and national interests
- War inevitable
- Everything subordinated to national interest
- Defensive strength to subdue or deter pivotal
- Violent conflict resolution
- Pessimistic

## Liberal (leftist)

- Humans are good
- Altruistic instinct
- International politics as cooperation for mutual interests and principles (UN)
- Peace inevitable
- National and international interests often coincide
- International associations pivotal
- Nonviolent conflict resolution
- Optimistic

# ■ What is war?



# Pham Thi Kim Phuc



## ■ Kim Phuc Foundation

<http://www.kimfoundation.com/modules/contentpage/index.php?file=intro.htm>

**“Children are robbed of their innocence and childhood, and they become the greatest victims of war.”**

# Definition of War from Anthropology

- form of human conflict
- between politically autonomous communities
- using organized force and
- weapons, and
- killing of the enemy
  
- Feuding is a form of warfare?
  
- David Levinson, 1994, *Aggression and Conflict: A Cross-Cultural Encyclopedia*, p. 183.

# Definitions from Peace Studies

- “War is the legal condition which equally permits two or more hostile groups to carry on a conflict by armed force.” Quincy Wright, 1964, *A Study of War*, p. 7.
- “War is armed aggression for political goals between or within nation-states involving a military sector (separate from a civilian one) with 50,000 troops and 1,000 combat dead.” David P. Barash, 1991, *Introduction to Peace Studies*, pp. 32, 82-83.
- “War is large-scale violent conflict between organized groups that are governments or that aim to establish governments.” Ronald J. Glossop, 1994, *Confronting War: An Examination of Humanity's Most Pressing Problem*, p. 9.

# Why do definitions matter?

- Anthropologists have tended to concentrate on non-state societies (bands, tribes, chiefdoms)
- If distinguish feuding and raiding from warfare, then anthropologists don't have much to say about warfare, and especially in state societies



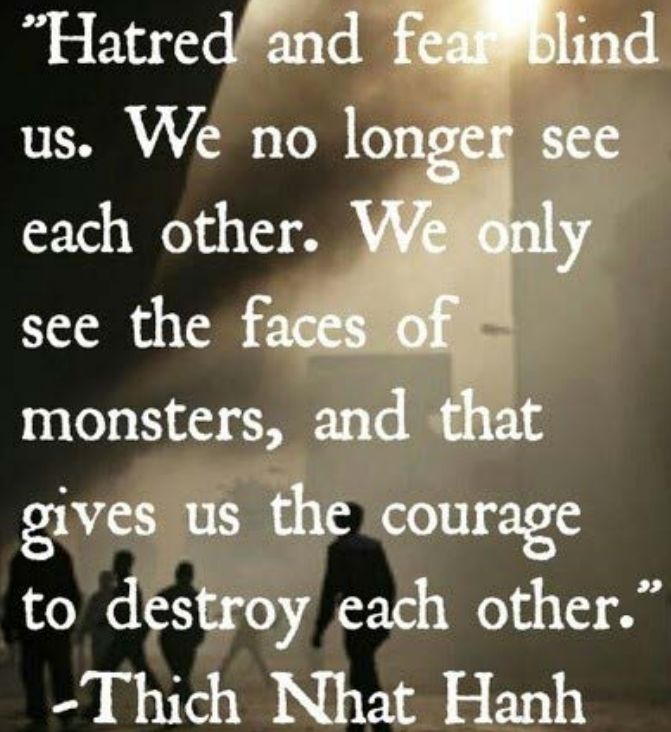
# Idea of War from a Philosopher

- “War is a vast and violent struggle
- between the we and the they
- with historical significance and communal values,
- organized on rational principles and
- exacting sacrifice from its heroic participants
- in a horrific game
- whose goal is victory for what is ours and defeat for what is theirs”

Michael Gelvin, 1994, *War and Existence: A Philosophical Inquiry*, p. 22.

# Essence of War (Gelvin)

- 1. Hatred
- 2. Love
- 3. Pride
- 4. Freedom

A photograph of a war-torn street. The scene is filled with thick, grey smoke or dust, obscuring the background. In the foreground, several silhouettes of people are visible, some standing and some walking. A bright light source, possibly a flare or a fire, is visible in the upper right, casting a glow on the smoke. The overall atmosphere is one of chaos and destruction.

“Hatred and fear blind us. We no longer see each other. We only see the faces of monsters, and that gives us the courage to destroy each other.”  
-Thich Nhat Hanh

# Elements of War (Gelvin)

1. vast
2. organized
3. communal
4. historical
5. sacrificial
6. violent
7. game
8. horrific
9. heroic

# *War is a Force that Gives Us Meaning* – Chris Hedges 2002

- “War makes the world understandable, a black and white tableau of them and us. It suspends thought, especially self-critical thought.... And tragically war is sometimes the most powerful way in human society to achieve meaning” (p. 10).
- War correspondent for 15 years
  - ◆ Drug of war!



# Hedges' basic argument:

- War is essentially state sanctioned mass murder, including of innocent civilians, facilitated by dehumanizing the enemy.
- This immorality and criminality can be tolerated only by creating a mythical reality for justification - the cause and the means are just.
- Heroic action is celebrated by ignoring the sensory reality of hell experienced by the soldier.
- It is all a lie!
- Profits are hidden.
- Public is misinformed, misguided, and uncritical.
- Critics are silenced.

## Fonda Speaks To Vietnam Veterans At Anti-War Rally



Actress And Anti-War Activist Jane Fonda Speaks to a crowd of Vietnam Veterans as Activist and former Vietnam Vet John Kerry (LEFT) listens and prepares to speak next concerning the war in Vietnam (AP Photo)

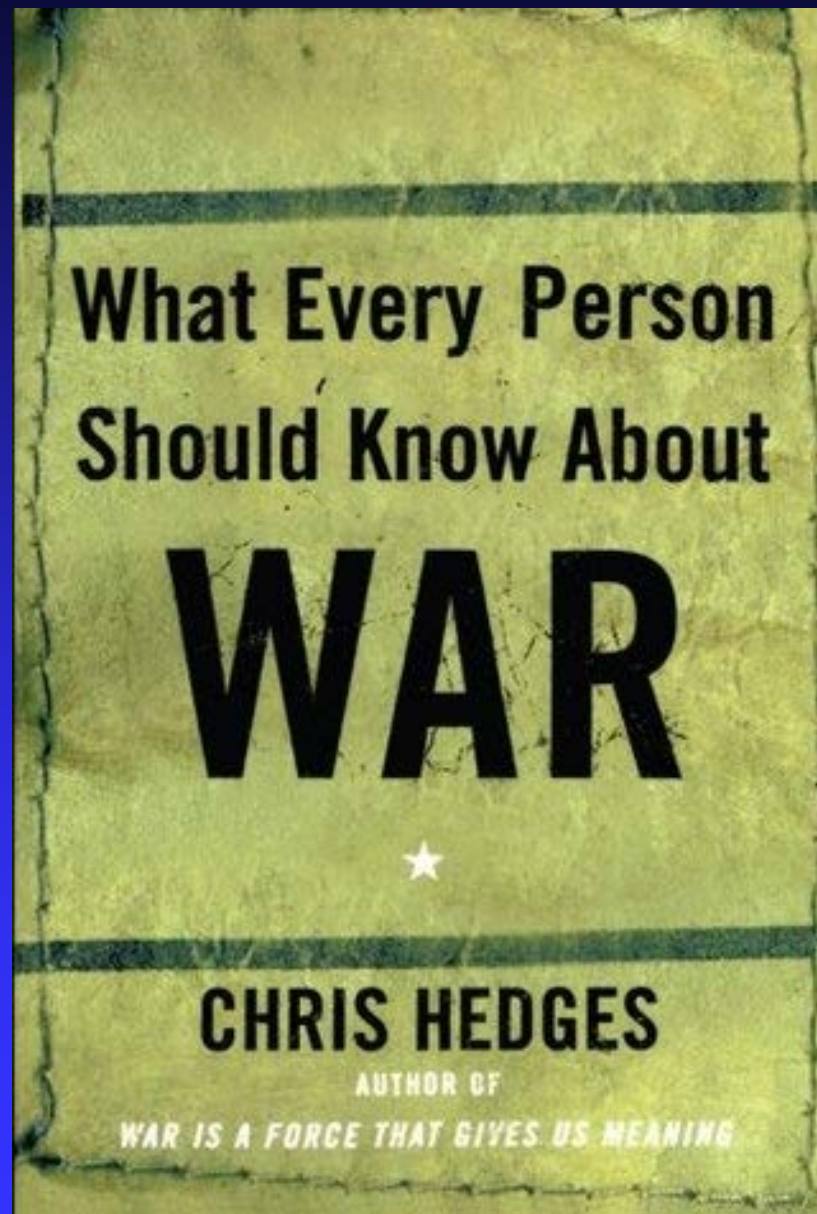
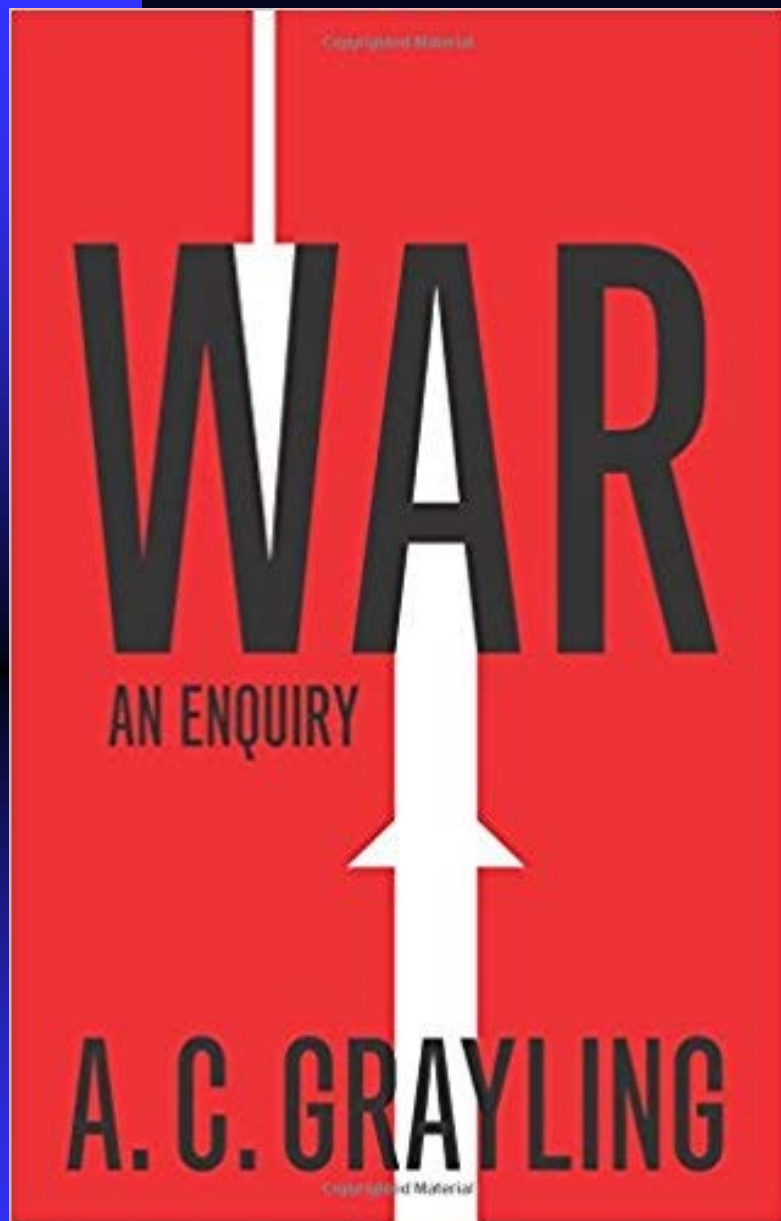
# **Vietnam War 1959-1975**

**President Lyndon Johnson &  
Secretary of Defense  
Robert McNamara**



- **McNamara and others realized that the war could not be won and US should withdraw seven years before the end**
- **In the interim, 50,000 U.S. soldiers and many more Vietnamese died!**

- War has “positive” functions:
  - ◆ Promotes group integration
  - ◆ Distracts from other unresolved problems
  - ◆ Elevates people beyond trivia of daily life to glory
  - ◆ Gives purpose, meaning, and a reason for living
  - ◆ Communicates a message through violence to the enemy





**What is the cause of war?**

# Universal Soldier

- **Buffy Sainte-Marie (+ 4 minutes)**
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGWsGyNsw00>
  
- *Wikipedia!*

# ■ What is just war?

# Gulf War 1990-1991

- “We know that this is a just war, and we know that, God willing, this is a war we will win.” George Bush
- “We are being faithful to the values which God almighty has inspired in us.” Saddam Hussein

Brien Hallett, ed., 1991, *Engulfed in War: Just War and the Persian Gulf*.

■ **“The moral problem of war is that it obligates us to do abroad what we have established is criminal to do at home:**

- ◆ **to kill neighbors whom we have never met,**
- ◆ **to destroy their homes,**
- ◆ **desecrate their national treasures,**
- ◆ **plunder their natural resources, and**
- ◆ **hold their innocent men, women, and children hostage.**

**War entails that we engage in acts that expose the innocent to hunger, disease, wounds, and death” (Donald A. Wells in Hallett 1991).**

# Just War Theory (+1,500 years)

- **Cause (ends)**
  - ◆ **Just cause**
  - ◆ **Legitimate authority**
  - ◆ **Right intention**
  - ◆ **Likelihood of success**
  - ◆ **Last resort**
  
- **Means (fighting)**
  - ◆ **Immunity of persons**
  - ◆ **Weaponry rules**
  - ◆ **No malevolent means**
  - ◆ **Prisoners of war**
  - ◆ **No reprisals**
  
- **Post-war**
  - ◆ **Rights**
  - ◆ **Punishment**
  - ◆ **Compensation**
  - ◆ **Rehabilitation**

Paul Christopher, 1999,  
*The Ethics of War and Peace: An Introduction to Legal and Moral Issues.*

- **“The moral prohibition against killing other human beings is overridden when they are engaged in the war effort as combatants.”**

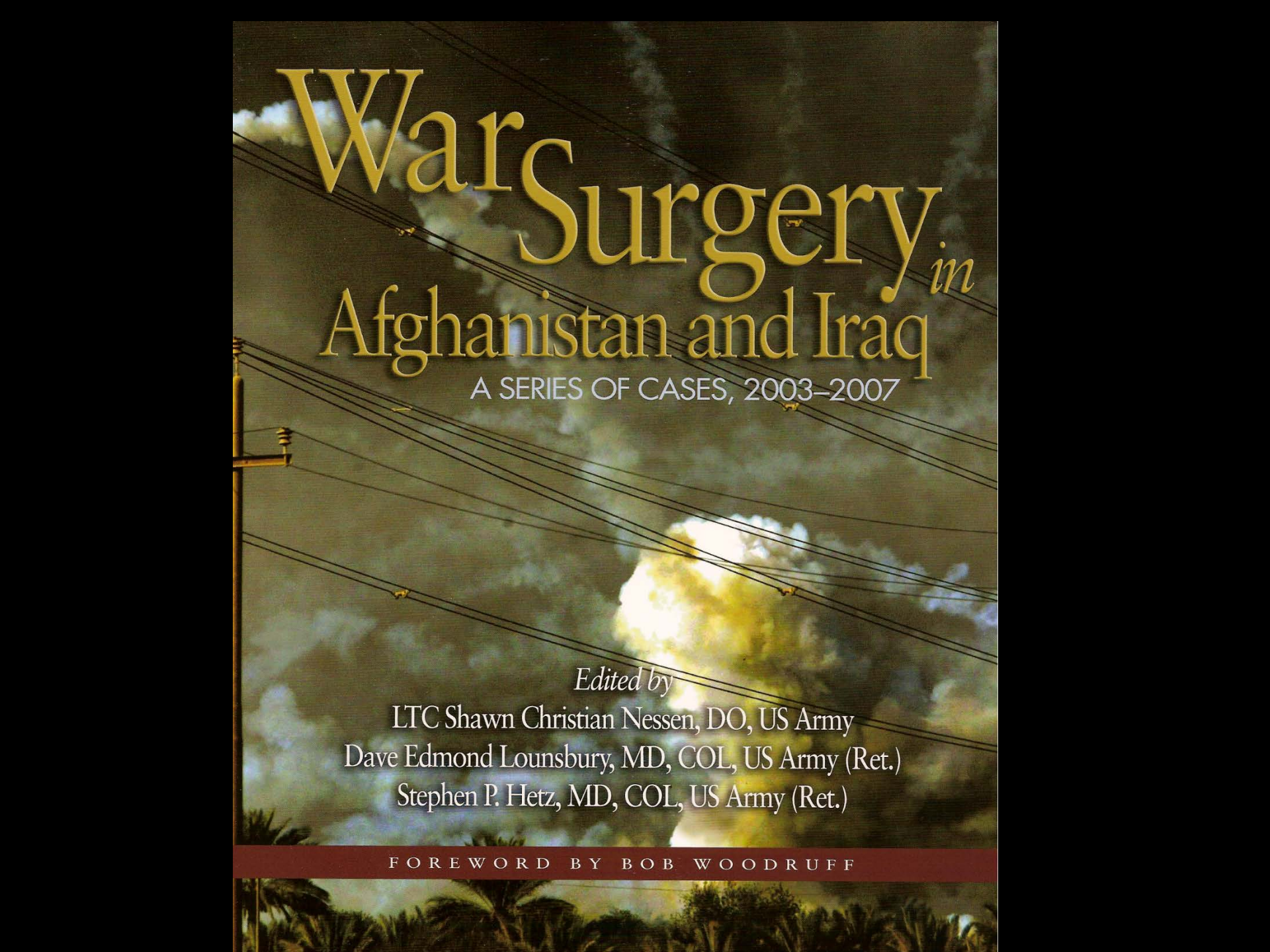
**Paul Christopher, 1999, *The Ethics of War and Peace: An Introduction to Legal and Moral Issues* (Second edition), p. 95.**

# Full accounting hidden

- Costs – direct and indirect, monetary and others
- Benefits – direct and indirect, monetary and others
- For all sides
- <http://costsofwar.org/>



- **Bill Moyers**
- **“The Real Costs of War”**
- **April 1, 2012**
- **<http://truth-out.org/news/item/8238-the-real-costs-of-war>**



# War Surgery *in* Afghanistan and Iraq

A SERIES OF CASES, 2003–2007

*Edited by*

LTC Shawn Christian Nessen, DO, US Army

Dave Edmond Lounsbury, MD, COL, US Army (Ret.)

Stephen P. Hetz, MD, COL, US Army (Ret.)

FOREWORD BY BOB WOODRUFF

■ **What is peace?**



- **“The Hawai`i Peace Memorial commemorates the thousands of Japanese immigrants who came to Hawai`i following the arrival of the first laborers from Japan on June 20, 1868. It was by courage, sacrifice and perseverance that they succeeded in establishing their roots deeply in the soil of their new land. The memorial commemorates these first-generation men and women who instilled their ideas of service, humanity and world peace in their children.”**

# Definitions of peace

- **“Positive peace is a societal condition in which structures of domination and exploitation, which underlie war, have been eliminated.”**

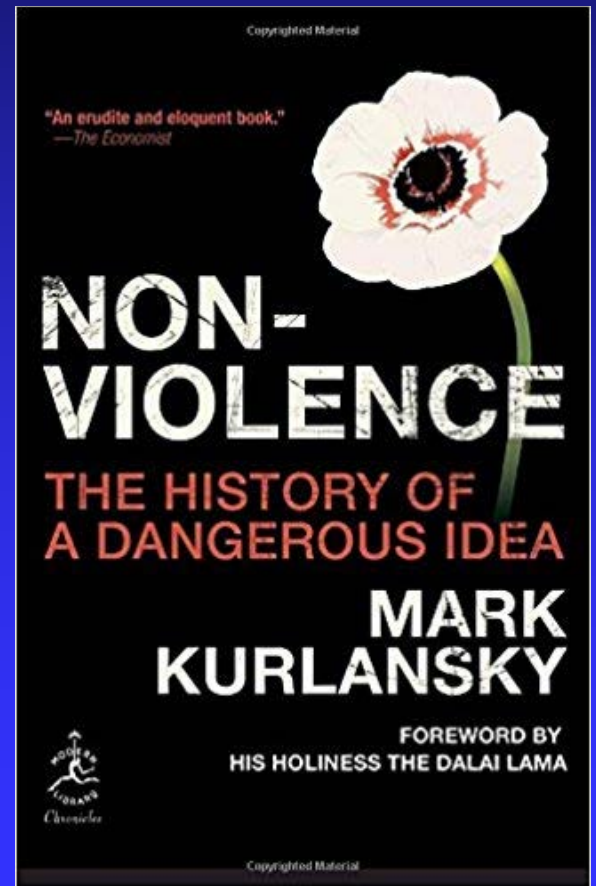
**Johan Galtung, 1969, "Violence, Peace, and Peace Research," *Journal of Peace Research* 6(3):167-191.**

- The dynamic processes that lead to the
- relative conditions of the
- absence of direct and indirect violence
- plus the presence of freedom, equality, economic and social justice, cooperation, and harmony.

L.E. Sponsel, 1996, "The Natural History of Peace: A Positive View of Human Nature," in *The Natural History of Peace*, Thomas A. Gregor, ed., pp. 95-125,

<http://www.peacefulsocieties.org/Archintr/spo96int.html>

# ■ What is the cause of peace?





- **“That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.” (UNESCO Constitution, November 16, 1945).**

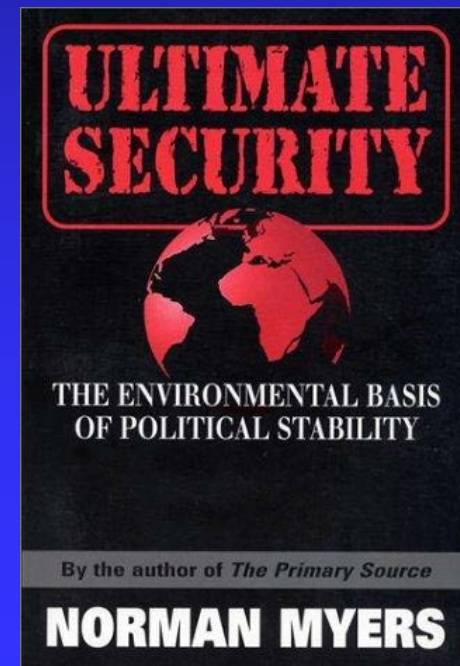
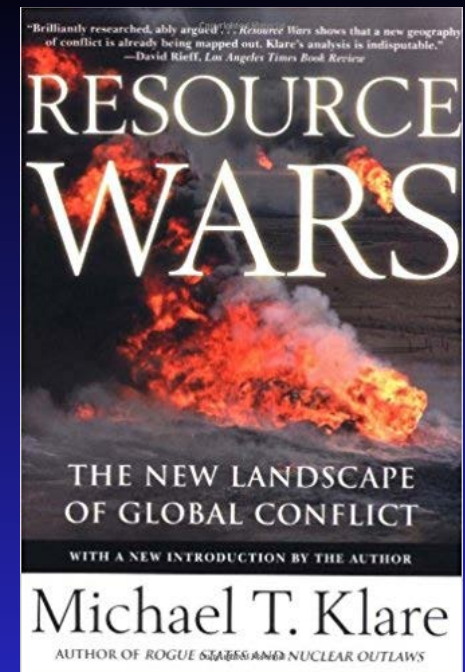


# ■ What is security?

# Security (Realist)

- National defense of
  - ◆ National territory from foreign invasion and occupation
  - ◆ Strategic raw materials and economic markets [resources]
  - ◆ Nation's social and political values

Frank Barnaby, ed., 1988, *The Gaia Peace Atlas*, pp. 42, 210.



# Security (Liberal)

- “True security rests on:
- a supportive and sustainable ecological base,
- spiritual as well as material well-being,
- trust and reliance on one’s neighbors,
- justice and understanding in a disarmed world” (Barnaby p. 212).

# **The real threats to the security of Americans, as individuals, in terms of deaths**

- **4,000 from terrorism in 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> centuries**
- **But annually**
  - ◆ **500,000 cancer**
  - ◆ **45,000 lack of health care**
  - ◆ **40,000 auto accidents (17,000 drunk drivers)**
  - ◆ **40,000 HIV**
  - ◆ **34,000 seasonal flu**
  - ◆ **30,000 gun shots**
  - ◆ **9,000 food poisoning**

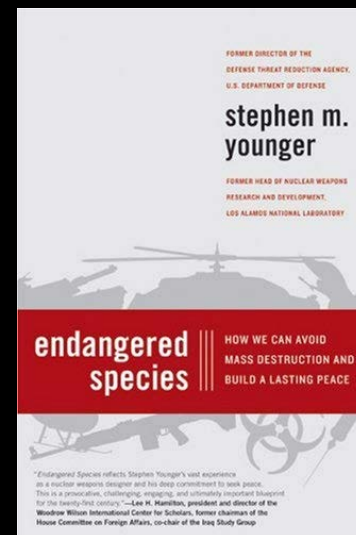
# ■ What is structural violence?

# Structural Violence

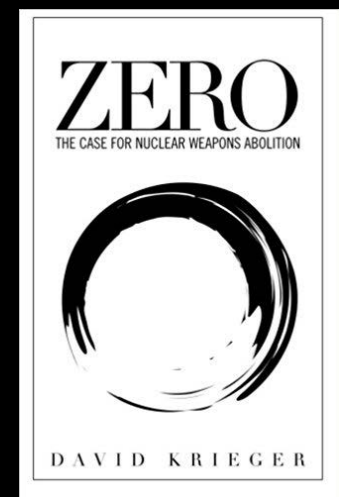
- Inhibits realization of human potential & quality of life
  - ◆ e.g., poverty diminishes health & longevity
- Unequal access to resources & power
- Systemic, institutional, & indirect violence
- Examples
  - ◆ Racism
  - ◆ Sexism
  - ◆ Ageism
  - ◆ Classism
  - ◆ Ethnocentrism
  - ◆ Colonialism
  - ◆ Imperialism

- **Structure refers to patterned relationships among components of a social system**
- **In peace studies the concept of structural violence calls attention beyond direct, personal, physical violence to wider systemic forces in addition**
- **Kathleen M. Weigert, 2008, “Structural Violence,” *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace & Conflict Studies* 3:2004-2011.**





<https://www.c-span.org/video/?197594-1/endangered-species>



- **Nuclear Age Peace Foundation**
- <https://www.wagingpeace.org/>

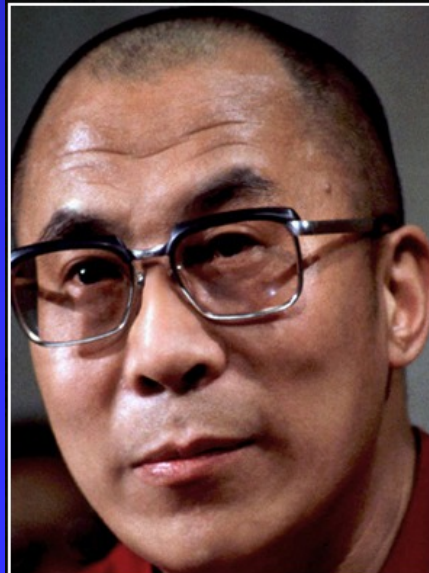
# Theocentric and Egocentric Peace Appeals



We ask the risen Jesus, who turns death into life, to change hatred into love, vengeance into forgiveness, war into peace. Yes, Christ is our peace, and through him to implore peace for all the world.

— Pope Francis —

AZ QUOTES



The source of peace is within us; so also the source of war. And the real enemy is within us, and not outside. The source of war is not the existence of nuclear weapons or other arms. It is the minds of human beings who decide to push the button and to use those arms out of hatred, anger or greed.

— Dalai Lama —

AZ QUOTES

# THE GAIA PEACE ATLAS

Survival into the Third Millennium  
Foreword by JAVIER PÉREZ de CUÉLLAR  
Secretary-General to the United Nations



General Editor Dr Frank Barnaby

An enlarged, fully updated and revised edition of the classic best-seller for the Third Millennium

# The New GAIA ATLAS of Planet Management

*"a blueprint for our survival."*  
Gerald Durrell

general editors

Norman Myers & Jennifer Kent

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Edward O. Wilson

