There is much excitement and anticipation among the international peace researchers, academics and practitioners, as the 27th biennial conference of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) will be held in India for the second time in the over 50 year history of the organisation. The first in South Asia was in Varanasi, India in 1974.

This conference for discussing new ways and thinking for realizing global peace, will have “Innovation for Sustainable Global Peace” as the theme.

Arrangements are being made to hold the conference between 24th November and 28th November, 2018 at AMA (Ahmedabad Management Association), Gujarat Vidyapeeth University, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad. IPRA has formed a local organizing committee for this purpose, and Dr. Mukund Patel has been appointed as the coordinator of the conference.

IPRA Co-Secretary General Professor Katsuya Kodama recently paid an official visit to Ahmedabad to hold meetings with stake holders, including the local IPRA 2018 conference organising committee and senior officials of the co-host institutions Gujarat Vidyapeeth Peace Research Center & Foundation for Peaceful Change, as part of efforts to put in place plans for hosting the conference. During this visit, he held discussion with the local committee regarding logistic issues such as hotel rooms, food, facilities, flights, visiting the UNESCO heritage site, etc.

Ahmedabad is the sixth largest city with 6.5 million population in India, and it’s India’s first UNESCO World Heritage City. It is the commercial hub of the state of Gujarat where the economy is booming. As Mahatma Gandhi was born and raised in Gujarat. A host university, Gujarat Vidyapeeth was founded by Mahatma Gandhi. Though Climate of Ahmedabad is generally hot, December when the conference is to be held is comfortable, and best for conference and tourism.

The call for proposals for the conference has just been launched. The deadline for submission proposals is June 30, 2018. Proposals must be submitted via email to the two Secretary Generals: voswald@gmail.com and kodama2015@hi3.enjoy.ne.jp
IPRA names its new Executive Committee

While the arrangements for the 27th IPRA General Conference in India in November 2018 is in progress, the newly elected Secretaries General of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) Professor Úrsula Oswald Spring and Professor Katsuya Kodama have completed activities regarding the reorganisation of the organisation.

While members were already nominated during the 26th conference in Sierra Leone in 2016 in a way to regionally represent IPRA council, the selection for the Executive Council also has been completed.

The IPRA council has also approved the names proposed by the Secretaries General for this Executive Council. The following people have been appointed as members of IPRA Executive Council: Africa: Christine Atieno (Kenya), Asia / Pacific: Senthan Selvarajah (Sri Lanka), Europe: Hans Günter Brauch (Germany), Latin America: Maria Teresa Muñoz (Argentina), North America: Matt Meyer (USA). Along with the current Secretaries General, Professors Ursula Oswald Spring & Prof. Katsuya Kodama, immediate past secretaries-generals Ibrahim Seaga Shaw and Nesrin Kenar, also serve in this committee.

Commenting on the selection of new Executive Committee members, the present Secretaries General of the IPRA Professors said “We welcome the Ex-Com of the IPRA Governing Council. We got an unanimous acceptance of the proposed council in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The new Executive will provide the vision, energy and leadership needed to achieve IPRA’s objectives and to successfully execute its strategies. We hope that we can have with the Ex-Com and the whole Council a very successful collaboration during the next two years”.

Meanwhile, two sub commissions constituted by the secretaries Generals to review the Statutes of IPRA and review the past activities of the 24 Commissions and the contributions of their Conveners, have submitted their reports and recommendations. These recommendations are being actively discussed with the council members and conveners.

“These reviews are essential to pursue the activities of the International Peace Research Association. We need to improve the academic level of IPRA and the capacity of publications of new ideas about peace and security, to enrol more young people in IPRA”, said the Secretaries General Professor Ursula Oswald Spring and Professor Katsuya Kodama.

IPRA General Conference 2018
on ‘Innovation for Sustainable Global Peace’
at Ahmedabad, India - November 24-28, 2018

We are pleased to invite you to participate in the IPRA General Conference 2018. Please submit Your Proposals Via Email to the Secretary Generals:: uoswald@gmail.com and kodama2015@hi3.enjoy.ne.jp. Deadline for submission of proposal is 30 June 2018. For more info please visit: http://www.iprapeace.org/
APPRA elects Manish Sharma and Sri Nuryanti as new Secretaries General

Dr. Manish Sharma of Panjab University, Chandigarh, India and Dr. Sri Nuryanti of Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia have been elected as the Secretaries General of the Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association (APPRA) at the recently concluded APPRA 2017 conference in Malaysia.

Dr. Manish Sharma, is the former chairperson and on the faculty of Gandhian and Peace Studies and engaged in Post-Graduate teaching and guiding research at Panjab University, Chandigarh. He is faculty In-charge of Gandhi Bhawan Project with Getty Foundation, USA, and Chair Holder of UNESCO Network Chair on “Global Peace and Non Violence”. He is a young scholar having interest in Non-violence, Peace Research, Gandhian Thought, Research Methodology, Buddhist Studies, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in India.

Sri Nuryanti is researcher of the Center for Political Studies, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. She is former Election Commissioner of the Indonesian General Election Commission 2007-2012. She is actively involved in various academic activities at national and international level. She has also been an International Election Observer in various countries including Sri Lanka, Australia, India, USA, South Korea, Sudan, Taiwan, Russia and Japan.

The following people have been selected as Council Members: 1. Prof. Dr. Herbert Rosana (Philippines) 2. Dr. Aslam Khan (India) 3. Dr. Roy Tamshiro (USA) 4. Ms. Stella Micheong-Chong (South Korea) ●

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Call for IPRA Newsletter submissions

The IPRA newsletter Editor invites IPRA members to submit contributions to the next edition of IPRA newsletter. News reports or opinion articles on peace research activities and projects are welcome.

Articles should not be more than 500 words. Priority will also be given to articles related to peace research, and on IPRA Peace activities such as meetings, projects, events.

Deadline for submission of your articles is 31 July 2018. Priority will be given to early submissions of articles. Send contributions to [ipranewsletter@gmail.com]
A little later when I was alone I wondered what he had said about not being burdened by any problems. I remembered a quotation of a person named Anthony Robbins who had said that every problem is a gift; without problems we would not grow.

Recently I met a young man who had come from a small town from Bihar. Students come to study in big cities for education and others come for any employment they may find. They first go to some relative or friend and live there for a few days while looking for some possibility of employment. They are usually hardy people but sometimes their spirit gives way and the failure to get any employment makes them leave their friend’s home and return to their villages unhappy and disenchanted.

I met a young man who had come for education and was staying with his elder sister while seeking admission to some college for doing his Masters program in social sciences. Apart from his sister where he was staying he had no other contact and had almost no money. But despite that he continued with his efforts and after a few weeks got admission to a college in the University of Delhi.

After a few weeks of this I met him in a Library and we started a conversation. After the usual questions I asked him how he liked the city. He smiled and gave a positive response. “And what about money?”

“Oh I manage; I teach yoga to some students and manage my daily expenses”, he replied. “It must be very hard on you”, I persisted.

“No, not at all. I have no problems”.

“No problems?” I asked in disbelief.

“Oh yes. I have a problem.”

And what is it? I felt slightly relieved that he was admitting to some difficulty. “My problem is that I have no problem. Yes, there are difficulties of one type or the other but I do not feel depressed or frustrated. I manage to overcome these difficulties. And that is why I do not feel any problem”.

He smiled broadly. I felt puzzled but could not but agree with him.

Let us Struggle Today & Dream for a better tomorrow

By Dr Ravi P Bhatia, Peace Researcher and environmentalist
...Dream for a better tomorrow

I felt that my young friend whose name was Ram, probably believed in this idea; he must be facing problems but somehow with his inner strength and resilience he was able to overcome them and remained peaceful and calm.

Another thought also entered my mind — yes; we all have problems but being able to deal with them without being burdened or troubled by them, helps us to remain calm and composed and to face any challenges that come our way.

Ram had come from a small town in Bihar where the culture, the languages spoken and the type of education imparted were all different from what was seen in a big city like Delhi. Delhi was a small city both in number of people living in the city as well as in area when India became independent from the British rule in 1947. Although the British masters had transferred the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911, the city was still small with a distinctive ethos that had been cultivated by the earlier kingdoms that ruled the city and its environs. The British were the latest rulers but their impact was to be seen more in what is called Lutyens Delhi with its magnificent buildings, broad avenues and big trees that they had planted. However for the majority of the population, people's tastes in terms of food, or music and dance or the languages spoken were distinctive from those of the British rulers.

Delhi had grown rapidly with the establishment of Colleges, government offices, business centres that offered opportunities for education and employment and after some time outsiders felt part of the city. In fact they added to its vibrancy and ethos. Like others, Ram was able to adjust to the city life. He did receive some help from his sister — financial as well as in making him familiar with the big city.

Delhi’s slogan should now be: “Welcome to Delhi my friends wherever you come from."

Some weeks later I met Ram again and asked him, “You must have adjusted to the big city life?” “Yes and no,” he replied. “How is that?” “You know, like Martin Luther King, who had a dream to rid his society of racism and injustice, I also had a dream. His dream was big, it was revolutionary. My dream was a small one – to rid my family in Bihar of poverty and backwardness. My dream continues”.

After a few moments he continued, “The journey is long but I am confident that I will succeed.”

I felt overwhelmed by Ram’s dream. I wish I could also dream like him to make our country a better one. ■

Let us all wish for a better tomorrow.

For latest news and updates!

Visit: iprapeake.org
The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women concluded its 61st annual meeting on March 24, 2017 addressing the theme of ‘women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work’. In view of the growing number of right-wing, often misogynist, ethno-nationalist governments around the world, this year’s CSW was closely scrutinized for evidence of erosion of the international women’s rights agenda. And indeed, the two-week event showcased coordinated negotiation between the 23 UN Member States that belong to the ‘Group of Friends of the Family’ – which advocates for women to play a traditional role within a heteronormative nuclear family. Conservative religious civil society organizations with anti-abortion, traditional family, and anti-LGBTQ agendas also appeared more numerous and empowered than in previous years, not least because some were included on official delegations, including that of the US.

The entire CSW was affected by the US’s attempts to impose a travel ban on visitors from conflict-affected countries in the Arab world. A number of women’s organizations, led by Madre, made sure that at every event, empty chairs were prominently displayed, bearing posters with the slogan: ‘Why is this chair empty?’ The posters explained: ‘This empty chair represents a woman prevented from adding her voice to CSW because of anti-migrant, anti-Muslim and anti-refugee policies, and because of other forms of oppression and marginalization.’ The civil society effort to highlight their absence stressed the need to support women in countries affected by violent extremism. Silencing them through denial of visas simply exacerbates the challenges they face in influencing peace processes or post conflict recovery, and also means they cannot share their innovations or learn from others. A panel discussion on women’s political and economic participation in Syria made this point, stressing the injustice of silencing women who are already suffering so much inside of the country.

A second aspect of this CSW meeting with implications for conflict situations was the hotly debated issue of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and access to reproductive services. Always a contested subject, the discussions this year were so intense that the matter was relegated to just a single recommendation, and kept separate from both the main theme – economic empowerment – and other relevant areas, such as conflict. Yet clearly the ability to regulate fertility is a major determinant of women’s effectiveness in labor markets. And in conflict situations, access to sexual and reproductive health services, particularly for women and girls who have been victims of sexual violence, can literally affect immediate survival, as well as whether or not a victim of rape might be forced to bear a child of rape and be ostracized from her community for the rest of her life.

This is such an urgent and primary concern for women in conflict situations that it has been raised in Security Council discussions of sexual violence. Security Council resolutions 2106 and 2122, both passed in 2013, stress that sexual and reproductive services must be made available, as a humanitarian aid imperative, to victims of sexual violence, including those made pregnant because of rape. If such services are provided without discrimination, they should include emergency contraception and abortion.

Countering the growing influence of conservative interest groups will be an enormous challenge for women’s rights groups but it is essential not just for the protection of women’s rights but to preserving the UN as a global institution for conflict prevention. Conservative groups are skeptical about the value of the UN, and the new US administration has already signaled its intention to slash the US’s financial support for the UN. Conservative groups tend also to champion the private sector over public institutions for advancing equality and justice, and tend to be supportive of military responses. These approaches tend to deepen, not resolve, patterns of human inequality of which gender relations are a crucial part. Unfortunately, this connection between peace and economic reforms to combat inequality was not made in this year’s CSW.
Two Eminent Peace Researchers Appointed in new Government in Sierra Leone

By Ibrahim Seaga Shaw, Northumbria University, UK

Two eminent peace researchers, Professor David Francis and Mrs Memunatu Pratt, were few weeks ago appointed as Chief Minister, and Tourism and Culture Minister, respectively, into the new government of Sierra Leone’s newly elected President Rtd Brigadier Julius Maada Bio of the Sierra Leone Peoples Party.

Until his appointment, Professor Francis was Chair and Head of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at Bradford University in the UK, while until her appointment, Mrs Pratt was Head of the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies at Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

Those IPRA members who attended the 2016 IPRA conference in Freetown, Sierra Leone, would likely remember Mrs Pratt as the Chair of the Local Organising Committee that collaborated very well with the then IPRA Secretary General and Chair of the conference Dr Ibrahim Seaga Shaw, Senior Lecturer in Media and Politics at Northumbria university in the UK and the IPRA 2016 conference organising committee to organise what turned out to be a very successful four-day conference at the Bintumani Conference centre in Freetown bringing together over 300 peace researchers and professionals from over 82 countries from all continents to present peace research papers.

Professor Francis was invited to speak at this conference but could not make it few days before the start of the conference due to some unforeseen circumstances. He has published extensively in the area of peace research and was UNESCO Chair for Peace and Conflict Studies during his time at Bradford University.

IPRA 2018 General Conference
24th to 28th November 2018 in Ahmedabad, India

For more info visit: http://www.iprapeace.org
APPRA 2017 Conference concluded with a great success in Malaysia

By Dr. Manish Sharma and Dr Sri Nuryanti APPRA Co-Secretaries General

The APPRA Conference 2017 participants: “Promoting peace and upholding the transcendent dignity of the human person in the Asia-Pacific Region”

The Asia Pacific Peace Research Association Conference 2017 was successfully held at University Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia from 23rd to 25th August 2017, in collaboration with The Centre for Policy Research and International Studies (CenPRIS), University Sains Malaysia.

The 2017 APPRA Conference focused on the theme of “Promoting peace and upholding the transcendent dignity of the human person in the Asia-Pacific Region” with a view to re-affirming our faith in the reliability of our common vision for mankind that the United Nation has eloquently spelt out in the Preamble to its Charter.

The conference brought together peace researchers, experts, activists, representatives of civil society organisations and community based organisations, social activists and human rights activists from all over the world.

The Convener of this Conference Associate Professor Dr. Azeem Fazwan Ahmad Farouk of Cenpris, USM, Malaysia, did a fantastic job putting this event together.

Following keynote addresses were delivered throughout the conference:

- Tan Sri Dato Professor Dzulkifly Abdul Razak, former Vice-Chancellor of Universiti Sains Malaysia and current Chairman, Board of Directors, University Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia “Peace Starts with Me – Lessons from a hibakusha”
- Dato’ Prof. (Dr.) Anwar Fazal, Right Livelihood College, Penang, Malaysia “Streets of Harmony: Building Bridges, Crossing Them: The Penang Experience”
- Professor Dr. Kevin Clements, Chair and Director, The National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, New Zealand “The Current State of Peace Research in the Asia-Pacific Region”
- Professor Dr. Katsuya Kodama, Secretary-General, International Peace Research Association (IPRA) “Hiroshima – Nagasaki Process”, Japan
- Professor Dr. Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Peace Information Centre, Thammasat University, Thailand “Nonkilling Asia as a Peace Research Agenda”

The first day of the conference, the opening ceremony was held at Dewan Persidangan University of USM. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azeem Fazwan Ahmad Farouk, Direc-
tor of Centre Policy Research and International Studies and Dr. Janjira Sombatpoonsiri, Co-Secretary-General, Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association welcomed all participants, followed by opening remarks from Dato’ Prof. Dr. Anwar Fazal, Director of Right Livelihood College, Malaysia. Co-Secretary General Dr. Pradeep Dhakal sent his apology, as he was unable to attend the conference. His message was read out to the attendees.

1st keynote address for the first day was on “The Politics of Compassion in an Age of Ruthless Power: The Promise of Peace Research for The Asia Pacific Region delivered” by Professor. Dr. Kevin Clements, Chair and Director, The National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, New Zealand. The session was followed by 1st plenary on “US Military vs Asian Lands and People”. 2nd Keynote address was on Nonkilling: Asia as a Peace Research Agenda, delivered by Professor Dr. Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Peace Information Centre, Thammasat University, Thailand. In the afternoon, there were two parallel sessions on “North-east Asia” and “Gender”. The 1st day of the conference was wrapped up by APPRA General Meeting which the main agenda was to elect new Secretary General of APPRA and appointment of APPRA Council Members. Welcome Dinner was hosted at Vistana Hotel of Penang.

The 2nd day of the conference was opened by a Keynote address on “The Hiroshima – Nagasaki Process” by Professor Dr. Katsuya Kodama, Co-Secretary-General of International Peace Research Association (IPRA), followed by two plenaries on “Peace Education Through Peace Museum” and “Regional Approaches in Promoting Religious Tolerance and Moderation”. There were also two parallel sessions on the 2nd day on “Politics and Education”. The 2nd day of Conference was wrapped up by visiting the Street of Harmony of Penang, located at along Farquhar Street from St. George Church to Aceh Mosque. This visit included several of religious sites that symbolically representing the harmonious life side by side and maintaining spirit of tolerance among different ethnicities and religions.

The 3rd day of conference was opened by a keynote speech on “Doing Peace Locally & Globally – The Right Livelihood Way”, delivered by Dato’ Prof. (Dr.) Anwar Fazal, Director of Right Livelihood College, Malaysia. Then it was followed by two parallel sessions on “Inclusiveness” and on “Southeast Asia”. Another keynote speech was on “Peace Starts with Me – Lessons from a Hibakusha”, delivered by Tan Sri Dato Professor Dzulkifli Abdul Razak, Chairman of Board of Directors, University Sains Islam Malaysia. It was followed by two plenary sessions on “Kampung Mizan : Re-thinking the idea of development” and on “Populism in Asia and its Non-Violent Responses”.

The 3rd Day of the conference was wrapped up by two parallel sessions on “Religion” and on “Non Violence”; and also an Introductory Remark by Northern Corridor Implementation Authority (NCIA). After lunch, all participants were taken to Taiping City of Perak, Malaysia for sightseeing. The Taiping Visit was to explore the Peace Monument where the pole of peace is translated into 8 languages. The visit ended up with dinner hosted by Rotary club and NCIA.
Algeria as a net exporter of peace, security and stability in Africa

By Professor Laeed Zaghlami

Algeria has implemented a soft power approach when compared to France’s hard power manifested by its military operations on the ground. That soft power asset has been exercised through the use and implementation of some of Algeria’s geostrategic dimensions. Considering the geographic dimension, Algeria is the largest country in Africa after the split of Sudan, with 2,382 million square kilometres and a population of close to 40 million inhabitants; it has an active 1,400 km-long frontier with northern Mali. In respect of the social dimension, the Tuareg population is an element of common identity between the two countries, although the Tuareg population is spread across four other countries; Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso.

In the Case of the security and political dimension, Algeria has been fighting against terrorism and calling for criminalization of ransom, and this has been implemented in the Algiers mediation process, which separates North Mali inhabitants’ social, economic and cultural demands from terrorist groups as represented by Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), the Movement for Unity or ‘Oneness’ and Jihad in Western Africa (MUJAO) and other organizations. In the economic and financial dimensions, Algeria has participated in developing the northern region through financing some projects such as the construction of wells for water; the building of training centres, medical centres and hospitals; the annulment of some debts; and advocating goods exchanges and transactional approaches. This enables Algeria to play a positive role in the process of developing the northern region of Mali. Finally, in terms of the military and security dimension, Algeria has offered training sessions for military and security forces who will be integrated into the national army of Mali after the disbanding of all armed militias and groups as called for in the Algiers draft agreement.

Algeria’s mediator and facilitator role

Historical and diplomatic weight has enabled Algeria to be a facilitator and a reliable moderator. Algeria’s active diplomatic initiatives have been used in support of Malian cohesion and integration since 1991. Algeria managed to broker ceasefire agreements in 2006 and also during the two troublesome years before the final June 2015 agreement was concluded. As a natural mediator, Algeria presents no threat or interference to the sovereignty of Mali; furthermore, it contributes to creating better political conditions for a successful reconciliation between different Malian factions through a rapprochement of points of view and positions. Algeria has been leading an international mediation group in the Malian crisis, alongside delegations from the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and some neighbouring countries. It secured a role as facilitator and moderator, then welcomed different factions onto its soil and hosted talks in secret. Afterwards, it has been able to contribute to public negotiations because of its neutral and positive approach of remaining equidistant to conflicting parties. Also, Algeria managed
to resume political, sociological, anthropological and cultural links between different Tuareg tribes and populations

Algeria as a net exporter of peace, security and stability

Algerian mediation came at the express and insistent demand of Malian president Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta. Based fundamentally on non-interference and non-intervention principles, Algeria’s foreign policy has entitled it to gain trust and confidence from all Malian parties. Having a modest experience in dealing with international conflicts through international mediation, Algeria has played positive roles in many crises and conflicts in the world. In 1975, during the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) summit, it managed to supervise a peace agreement between Iran and Iraq. In 1980, Algeria succeeded in resolving diplomatically the US–Iran hostage crisis after 445 days of captivity of the US citizens in Tehran. In 2000, Algerian president Bouteflika, in the presence of US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, sponsored the agreement that brokered a long-lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea. In the Malian conflict, Algeria has supervised several public rounds of negotiation in the presence of a diplomatic team led by the polyglot foreign minister Ramtane Lamamra. It is under his authority that Algerian diplomacy develops multiple approaches; political, economic and cultural diplomacy accompanied by economic investment in Mali. I had the opportunity to attend some of the ‘Algiers negotiation rounds’ and objectively I have noticed the mediation skills and potentialities of diplomats from Algeria, as the main supervisory group, and also of diplomats from the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, the USA, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and other neighbouring countries. In sum, Algeria has spent a considerable time building up its soft power capabilities, which has finally entitled it to become a “net exporter of peace, security and reconciliation in the world”.

*Chapter from The Routledge handbook of Soft Power Edited by Naren Chitty, Li Ji, D Rawnsley and Craig Hayden © 2017 – Routledge

PJSA 2018 Conference to take place in Philadelphia

The 2018 conference of the Peace and Justice Studies Association will be hosted by the International Peace and Conflict Resolution program at Arcadia University in Glenside/Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. The theme of the conference is “Revolutionary Nonviolence in Violent Times” Further details are available at: https://www.peacejusticestudies.org/civicrm/event/info?reset=1&id=5
Virtually every country in South Asia faces militancy and conflict to some extent. Pakistan has been especially prone. Peace education addresses the root causes of conflict and is thus a sustainable long-term solution in conflict resolution and prevention efforts.

During 2016, I conducted a nationwide research on peace education interventions in Pakistan. In this endeavour, I was supported by three research associates, PhD candidate of peace and conflict studies in Islamabad. This research was funded by the United States Institute of Peace.

This report examines nine representative peace education initiatives in Pakistan to better understand what types of interventions were most effective, the differences and similarities between peace education programs and curricula in schools and madrassas, and what the peacebuilding field can draw from the selected case studies. Below is the summary of this research:

- One of the constraints of peace education in Pakistan is the presence of three parallel education systems that have limited or no interaction, which renders any one-size-fits-all peace education model unlikely to succeed.
- Across the board, teachers appreciated exposure to peace education training and felt that such programs help in reducing stereotyping of the other.
- Many students, in both public and private schools, reported direct exposure to violence in communities, homes, and schools. In some cases, students said peace education has reduced violence, such as bullying, at schools.
- Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with a larger canvas and stronger roots at community levels have a better chance of success.
- Contextual relevance and conflict sensitivity should be central to implementation of peace education programs.
- Peace education organizations hesitate to focus on intra- and interfaith conflicts and violence. More specifically, madrassas consider the issue of sectarian violence off limits.
- Other than the quality of contents, peace education depends on the quality of teachers, which varied from project to project. Students respond more readily to trained teachers.
- Participatory pedagogies are significant for achieving the desired outcomes of peace education.
- Peace education programs need to strengthen their outreach by bringing parents on board.
- NGOs and their international partners should keep trying to integrate peace education in curricula at provincial levels.

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Elise Boulding
A Mother of Peace Research

These four volumes, edited by her son, J. Russell Boulding, honor the lifetime achievement of distinguished activist and scholar Elise Boulding (1920-2010) who was a former Secretary General of IPRA (1988-1990). The book is introduced by a Foreword of Betty Reardon, a leading feminist peace researcher and founder of IPRA’s Peace Education Commission, and by a Preface by Ursula Oswald, one of the present Co-Secretaries General of IPRA (2016-2018). Known as the “matriarch” of the twentieth century peace research movement, Elise Boulding made significant contributions in the fields of peace research, peace education, future studies, feminism, and sociology of the family, as well as serving as a prominent leader in the peace movement and the Society of Friends.

Dr. Elise Boulding (1920-2010) was a sociologist, pacifist, feminist and scholar who wrote extensively about conflict resolution in both personal and global relations. She was born in 1920 in Oslo, Norway and moved to the United States of America with her family at age three. In 1941, Elise Biorn-Hansen married the economist, Kenneth Boulding. Together, they created a family that spanned four generations with five children, sixteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Despite the extensive responsibilities that Elise Boulding had as a wife, a mother, and a grandmother, she still managed to make time for extensive academic study and peace work.

Elise Boulding is noted for her active role in many peace and research oriented groups. She was influential in the work of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), and the Consortium on Peace Research Education and Development (COPRED—now Peace and Justice Studies Association), to name a few of the many organizations she provided leadership to. Furthermore, her service on the board of the United Nations University and the International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education has helped to further international efforts toward including peace education in curricula around the globe.

In 1990, Boulding was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for her work on nonviolence and conflict resolution. A few of the many honors and awards that she received include the Rocky Mountain Peace Center’s first Peace Maker of the Year award in 1996 and the Ikeda Center for Peace, Education and Dialogue’s first Global Citizen Award in 1995. Elise Boulding was a former University of Colorado at Boulder professor as well as a professor emerita of Sociology at Dartmouth College.

--> (Cont ... on page 13)
After retiring from Dartmouth College in 1985 she lived in Boulder with her husband Kenneth, remaining active together until he died in 1993. In November 1996, she moved to Wayland, MA, to live near her daughter Christie and in 2000 moved to the North Hill Retirement Community in Needham, MA. While living in the Boston area she was active in many organizations and continued to publish articles and books.

Elise Boulding made significant contributions in the fields of peace research, peace education, peacemaking, future studies, feminism, the sociology of the family and had a lifelong involvement in the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) which she joined in 1940 at the age of 20. She advocated for the greater inclusion of women at the highest levels of diplomacy. She argued that strong families and the early education of children in nonviolent problem-solving were significant assets in humanity’s defense against a trigger-happy future. She delineated the importance of nongovernmental organizations in creating cross-cultural communities that mitigate the belligerent effects of national rivalries. She pleaded for the greater consideration of and respect for the cultures of third world and primitive societies.

She promoted environmentalism as a precept that gave individuals a stake in the perpetuation of a peaceable planet. And she pointed out time and again that though the world’s attention was most often focused on humanity’s penchant for conflict and violence, an equivalent, perhaps even more powerful, penchant for peaceable behavior existed in human beings as well. Books by Elise Boulding that made significant contributions to a variety of fields include


From the Preface of Ursula Oswald Spring:
The last and lasting image I have of Elise Boulding and her husband Kenneth Boulding was during the 14th Conference of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) in July 1992 in Kyoto, when she was taking care of her husband Kenneth in a wheelchair. We first met 25 years earlier during the 7th IPRA conference in 1977 in Oaxtepec, Morelos in Mexico. This was a very depressing period for Latin America when most countries were ruled by military dictatorships. It was also the second conference in a Third World country after the 5th IPRA conference in Varanasi, India in 1974.

Foreworded by Betty Rerardon:
“You have defined a new concept!” Elise surprised me with the element of delight in this response to my effort to pry her loose, as subtly as possible, from a deep engagement in a very rewarding conversation. (My guess is that it was at the UN or an NGO office in that area of Manhattan—the memory of her declaration is clear—that of the venue is not.) I had taken on the task of guiding her to appointments while she stayed with me in Manhattan during a couple of days in the late 1970s.
The first volume (PAHSEP 6) documents Elise Boulding’s contributions to Peace Research, Peacemaking, Feminism, Future Studies and the Family and includes new biographic material, the first complete bibliography of Elise Boulding’s written work, and tributes written by activists and scholars who knew her.

Part I: On and About Elise Boulding – Biographical Information – Bibliography of Elise Boulding’s Published and Selected Unpublished Writings – Other Scholars and Activists on Elise Boulding.


More on these volumes is at: <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP_Elise_Boulding.htm>

PAHSEP 7 includes 13 texts written by Elise Boulding on peace research, peace education, peacemaking and the future. Introduction and Overview by J. Russell Boulding


PAHSEP 8 includes 11 texts written by Elise Boulding on feminism, the family, and Quakerism and in combination with the first two volumes provides an in-depth introduction to the breadth of her contributions as a scholar and activist. Introduction and Overview by J. Russell Boulding


Part IV: Elise Boulding on Quaker Spirituality – The Joy That is Set Before Us (1956)

PAHSEP 9 presents some of Elise Boulding’s published auto-bio-graphical writings and selections from her unpublished journals and letters. Introduction by J. Russell Boulding


Part II: Journals and Letters: Early Years, 1935–1967 – Childhood and Youth – Motherhood and Family Life – Early Activism and Scholarship


ISBN: 978-3-642-08905-3 (Hardcover) ISBN: 978-3-642-08906-0 (EBook)


More on these volumes is at: <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP_Elise_Boulding.htm> These books may be downloaded for free for subscribers at the universities globally these libraries. Subscribers may obtain each of these four books for 25 €/$ including shipping. The book may be ordered at: <http://www.springer.com/series/15230>
Ecology and Peace Commission

Ursula Oswald Spring, Hans Günter Brauch, Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald, Juliet Bennett (Eds.): Regional Ecological Challenges for Peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia Pacific (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2017).


Latin American Council on Peace Research (CLAIP)

Ursula Oswald Spring, Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald (Eds.): Risks, Violence, Security and Peace in Latin America - 40 Years of the Latin American Council of Peace Research (Cham: Springer, 2018).

This book analyses the war against drugs, violence in streets, schools and families, and mining conflicts in Latin America. It examines the nonviolent negotiations, human rights, peace-building and education, explores security in cyberspace and proposes to overcome xenophobia, white supremacy, sexism, and homophobia, where social inequality increases injustice and violence. During the past 40 years of the Latin American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP) regional conditions have worsened. Environmental justice was crucial in the recent peace process in Colombia, but also in other countries, where indigenous people are losing their livelihood and identity. Since the end of the cold war, capitalism aggravated the life conditions of poor people. The neoliberal dismantling of the State reduced their rights and wellbeing in favour of enterprises. Youth are not only the most exposed to violence, but represent also the future for a different management of human relations and nature.

The Commission for the Rights of Indigenous People within IPRA


This book analyses efforts to advance the rights of Indigenous People within peace-building frameworks: Section I critically explores key issues concerning Indigenous Peoples’ Rights (struggles for land, human, cultural, civil, legal and constitutional rights) in connection with key approaches in peace-building (such as nonviolence, non-violent strategic action, peace education, sustainability, gender equality, cultures of peace, and environmental protection). Section II examines indigenous leaders and movements using peace and non-violent strategies, while Section III presents case studies on the successes and failures of peace perspectives regarding contributions to developments in advancement of barriers to the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Lastly, Section IV investigates what advances have been achieved in Universal Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in the 21st century within the context of sustainable peace.


Preventing Health and Environmental Risks in Latin America


This book addresses environmental and medical issues that could risk our well-being, our health, or even cause death. Some of the issues analysed could have negative consequences not only today but also for future generations if not prevented in time. With regard to health risks, the authors discuss several diseases that could be avoided if people perform (or avoid) certain behaviours and become accustomed to having healthier habits. Concerning environmental hazards, the authors discuss which social groups should be taken into account based on preventive strategies used to avoid a particular disaster.

Both sections of the book on health and environmental issues have a subsection with chapters about risks and society. No matter the risk-related discipline the reader is familiar with, when he ends reading the book, it will become clear that risk analysis is the basis for prevention, and that it cannot be addressed from a single discipline nor with a single methodology.

Publications

A Pioneer in Critical Geography from the Global South cology and Peace Commission


Milton Santos (1926-2001) is considered one of the most influential thinkers in Brazilian and Latin American social sciences and geography. His writings are largely unknown to European and North American audiences. This book introduces English-speaking scholars to critical engagement with his ideas and writings. The chapters reveal the breadth and originality of his critical thought, as well as its ongoing importance to contemporary debates. The book features a biography of Santos and includes an annotated translation of one of his most cited texts, The Return of the Territory, offered for the first time in English. This text demonstrates how Santos’s provocative insights continue to transform core concepts of political and human geography. The book includes short chapters written by scholars from Brazil, Spain and France who demonstrate the value and possibilities of extending the geographer’s theories. They explore key geographical themes across political economy, rural studies, territorial planning, environmental crisis, digital networks, indigenous peoples, transportation and public health. This collection invites geographers to engage with this rich intellectual tradition from Brazil. See at: <http://www.springer.com/la/book/9783319538259>

More on these books is at: <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP_Santos.htm>

Toward an Other Globalization: From the Single Thought to Universal Conscience


This book presents an alternative theory of globalization not from the dominant perspective of the West, from which this process emerged, but from the critical vantage point of the Third World, which has borne the heaviest burdens of globalization. It offers a critical and first-hand perspective that is lacking not only from the apologists of Western hegemony, but from most scholars writing against this hegemony from within the globalizing world. Renowned throughout Latin America and parts of Europe, the author, Brazilian geographer Milton Santos, has long been for the most part inaccessible to the English-speaking world. Only one of his books, The Shared Space: The Two Circuits of the Urban Economy in Underdeveloped Countries, published in 1975, has been translated into English; nevertheless, the works of Santos’s most important phase, from the 1980s until his death in 2001, have remained unavailable to English readers. With the translation of Toward an Other Globalization, one of the last works published in Santos’s lifetime, this situation has finally been rectified. In this book, Santos argues that we must consider globalization in three different senses: globalization as a fable (the world as globalizing agents make us believe), as persversity (the world as it is presently, in the throes of globalization), and as possibility (the world as it could be). What emerges from the analysis of these three senses is an alternative theory of globalization rooted in the perspective of the so-called Global South. Santos concludes his text with a message that is optimistic, but in no way naïve. What he offers instead is a revolutionary optimism and, indeed, an other globalization. Visit: <http://www.springer.com/la/book/9783319538914>.

Preventing Health and Environmental Risks in Latin America

Jane Addams, Nobel Peace Laureate


This book examines the life and works of Jane Addams who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (1931). Addams led an international women’s peace movement and is noted for spearheading a first-of-its-kind inter-national conference of women at The Hague during World War I. She helped to found the Women’s Inter-national League of Peace and Freedom. She was also a prophetic peace theorist whose ideas were dismissed by her contemporaries. This book recovers and re-integrates Addams’s concept of “positive peace”. Addams began her public life as a leader of the U.S. progressive era (1890 - 1920) social reform movement. While this book focuses on Addams as peace theorist and activist it also shows how her eclectic interests and feminine standpoint led to pioneering efforts in American pragmatism, sociology, public administration and social work. Each field, which traces its origin to this period, is actively recovering Addams’s contributions. More at: <http://afes-press-books.de/html/PAHSEP_Addams.htm>

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IPRA General Conference 2018
Innovation for Sustainable Global Peace

Ahmedabad, India - November 24-28, 2018

Host institutions: Gujarat Vidyapeeth Peace Research Center & Foundation for Peaceful Change

Today, the earth is screaming with pains of conflicts and was as well as environmental destruction. It has a number of serious ‘pains’ such as regional conflicts, terrorism, poverty and pollution of water (the sea, the river), land (the mountain), air (the sky), the drying-up of natural resources, the water shortage, the decrease of the forest, the disappearance of the species, the desertification, and the food shortage.

We do need to change the “zero-sum” way of thinking to create one’s own wealth by sacrificing others and at the cost of others, to the “plus sum” way of thinking to create prosperity together and to be prosperous together. The problem is the lack of the conscience. For the prosperity of the human race i.e. humanity and the preservation of the global environment i.e. nature, it is decisively vital to regain the lost conscience and to build-up the new earth culture based on the conscience.

We need to make innovation for sustainable global peace in many ways. New ways of thinking, culture, politics, business, society are all needed.

In the place where Mahatma Gandhi was born and raised, IPRA shall discuss new ways and thinking for realizing global peace. We invite all the peace researchers and peace workers to the historical conference in India.

Conference Place:
AMA (Ahmedabad Management Association), Gujarat Vidyapeeth University, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad: Ahmedabad is the sixth largest city with 6.5 million population in India, and it’s India’s first UNESCO World Heritage City. It is the commercial hub of the state of Gujarat where the economy is booming. As Mahatma Gandhi was born and raised in Gujarat. A host university, Gujarat Vidyapeeth was founded by Mahatma Gandhi. Though Climate of Ahmedabad is generally hot, December when the conference is to be held is comfortable, and best for conference and tourism.

We are pleased to invite you to participate in the IPRA General Conference 2018 which will be held in Ahmedabad, INDIA, 24-28 November 2018.

We welcome papers, posters and panel proposals from peace researchers related to the following IPRA Commissions.

IPRA COMMISSIONS & CONFERENCE TOPICS
- Art, Tourism and Peace Commission
- Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Commission
- Development and Peace Commission
- Ecology, Conflict Risks, Forced Migration & Peace
- Gender and Peace Commission
- Global Political Economy Commission
- Human Rights Commission
- Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Commission
- Internal Conflicts Commission
- Media and conflicts commission
- Peace Education Commission
- Nonviolence and Peace Movements Commission
- Peace Education Commission
- Peace Culture and Communications Commission
- Peace Journalism Commission
- Peace Negotiation, Mediation, Reconciliation & Transitional Justice
- Peace Theories and History Commission
- Religion, Spirituality and Peace Commission
- Security, Demilitarization and Civil Society
- Youth, Sport and Peace Commission 2018

Please submit Your Proposal Via Email to the two Secretary Generals:
uoswald@gmail.com and kodama2015@hi3.enjoy.ne.jp
THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS: 30 June 2018
IPRA Governing Board

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