The 27th IPRA General Conference 2018 with the general theme: Innovation for Sustainable Global Peace was held in Ahmedabad, India in November 24-28, 2018 with a financial support from the IPRA Foundation, World Peace Centre (WPC), Gujarat Vidyapith Peace Research Center and the Foundation for Peaceful Change (FPC) at the Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA).

The inaugural session was held on Saturday 24 November 2018 in the grounds of Shree Muktajeevan Swamibapa Smruti Mandir, World Peace Centre. This was the first conference of its kind, at that scale, to be held in the whole of India. Over 120 peace scholars, researchers, activists and campaigners from 33 nations gathered at this historical opening ceremony, together with hundreds of Sants and disciples.

The Welcome Addresses were given by the two Co-Secretaries General, Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring, Mexico and Dr. Katsuya Kodama, Japan, and followed by an Inauguration on behalf of the Foundation for Peaceful Change (FPC), by Mr. Snehal Desai of (IPIC) and Mr. Jain, of (SSIU).

Chief Guests at the event were the Co-Secretary General of the International Peace Research Association, Dr Katsuya Kodama from Japan, Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring from Mexico, Shri Mukeshbhai M. Patel – President of the Indo-Japan Friendship Association, Dr. Hans Günter Brauch from Germany, Prof Dr Matt Meyer from USA, Dr Prem Anand Mishra – Dean at the Peace Research Centre - Gujarat Vidyapith, Shri KH Patel - Former Ambassador of India and Director of Ministry of External Affairs, Dr Mukund Patel, Ms Diana de la Rúa Eugenio - President of the IPRA Foundation (Argentina), Rajyogini Dr Sunita Didi Chandak, Dr Mithun Khandwala, Mr Bijoy Anand Shivram, Prof Sanjay Raja, Mr Rashmin Rathod, Mr Pradeep Dhakal, and Mr Adi Jain, amongst many other eminent peace workers.

Shree Muktajeevan Swamibapa Pipe Band Maninagar and London saluted Acharya Swamishree Maharaj and the chief guests as they were escorted inside Shree Muktajeevan Swamibapa Smruti Mandir, and then to

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the event stage. After welcoming speeches by the main guests, Acharya Swamishree Maharaj blessed the event during which he taught the way to find peace. He said, “The internal is the real battle ground between good and evil, light and dark, peace and unrest. The internal enemies are negative characteristics, such as greed, anger, arrogance and prejudice. Imagine if we could overcome these within ourselves? We would defeat greed with generosity; anger with calm; arrogance with humility; and prejudice with tolerance. Inner peace is inextricably linked levels of outer peace and calm; achieving peace is not like other achievements, such as earning a degree – it needs to be a life-long process for it to be sustainable.”

On behalf of IPRA, the international society’s secretary generals, Dr. Katsuya Kodama and Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring, gave official recognition to Acharya Swamishree Maharaj for his spiritual, cultural, social and humanitarian projects, which have promoted cohesion, understanding and appreciation of the rich tapestry of cultures across the world - initiatives that are essential for the advancement of humanity to a peaceful world. They gave special commendations to him for supporting IPRA and Foundation for Peaceful Change in its mission of supporting efforts in peace research, and awarded Acharya Swamishree Maharaj with the honorary title, World Peace Ambassador. This Lifelong Achievement Recognition Award was given by the International Peace Research Association in collaboration with the Africa Peace Research and Education Association, the Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association, the Latin America Peace Research Association, the European Peace Research Association and the North America Peace Research Association.

Before dinner for all the attendees, they were given a guided tour of Shree Muktajeevan Swamibapa Smruti Mandir, World Peace Centre, during which its significance was eloquently explained by young hosts, disciples from the Gujarat region. During the event, Acharya Swamishree Maharaj gave awards to Chief Peace Researchers and Eminent Global Citizens.

The title, Ambassador for Peace was awarded to:
- Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring, Mexico
- Dr. Katsuya Kodama, Japan
- Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, Germany
- MS Diana de la Rúa Eugenio, Argentina
- Prof. Dr. Matt Meyer, USA
- Shri Mukesh M. Patel, India
- Rajyogini BK Dr. Sunita Didi Chandak
- Dr Prem Anand Mishra, Gujarat Vidyapith
- Shri KH Patel, India

The title, Messenger of Peace was awarded to:
- Dr. Mithun Khandwala
- Mr. Bijoy Anand Shivram
- Mr. Sandip Varia
- Prof. Sanjay Raja
- Mr. Rashmin Rathod
- Mr. Pradeep Dhakal, Kathmandu
- Mr. Adi Jain

The visit to the World Peace Centre and the welcome by Shree Purshottampriyadasji Swamiji Maharaj made the participants familiar with features of the religious Hindu culture of India and the cultural understanding of global peace, while three Japanese musicians jointly performed with local musicians and dancers in this cultural opening session that took place in a huge temple of a Hindu sect (see the video at: <https://www.swaminarayangadi.com/news/news.php?id=3732>)

On the last day on 28 November 2018, the participants visited to the Gandhi Ashram and met with faculty members and students at the Gujarat Vidyapith, where they were received by Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, former VC, Gujarat Vidyapith, Dr. Anamik Shah, VC and Dr. Rajen-
dra Khimani, Gujarat Vidyapith. In his speech Dr. Prem Anand Mishra, Dean of the Faculty of Gandhian Studies in the Peace Research Centre of Gujarat Vidyapith, outlined Gandhi’s ahimsa philosophy of nonviolence and briefly reviewed the history of the decolonisation of this beautiful country, which is almost a continent in itself.

A film about Apartheid and inequality in South Africa, shown by Marion Keim (Capetown, South Africa), documented the complex way this rainbow nation started to achieve a multiracial democracy. It was a complement and an alternative view for the urgency of change.

The closing ceremony at AMA included a dance drama by Prof. Bijoy Anand Shivram, Principal, JG College of Performing Arts, about “Mahatma Gandhi: Pilgrim of Peace”. We had the Cosmo and Hozan Yamamoto Global Peace Concert by the Japanese musicians including Ms. Sayaka Ogawa, Vocalist and Pianist, Mr. Hideshi Takatani, Guitarist, Mr. Hozan Yamamoto (2nd), Shakuhachi (Japanese Bamboo Flute). The performance “...From Sound to Silence and Peace!” by Rajyogi BK Brother David Kilowsky, Art & Music Director, Brahma Kumaris, Mt. Abu with 20 Instruments such as Kalimba, Glockenspiel, Tibetan Bowls, Native American Flutes, Electronic Wind Instrument (EWI) Chinese Harp (Guzeng), Western Concert Flute, and Australian Digeridoo and others allowed the IPRA members to understand the global understanding of peace and cultural performance.

During the different visits, sessions and plenaries we had the opportunity to get familiar with different spiritual and cultural approaches in this very creative country, which has brought to peace research multiple theoretical and practical approaches.
Revolutionary Nonviolence in Violent Times: The 2018 PJSA Conference in Philadelphia

By Polly O. Walker

Last year’s Peace and Justice Studies Association conference, subtitled 50 Years Since 1968, addressed the transformation of unjust and oppressive systems, ideologies, and institutions. Participants explored effective approaches to nonviolent change and grappled with contemporary tensions characterized by increasing violent repression of transformative movements and the criminalization of dissent.

The conference opened with a keynote plenary that presented a continuum of perspectives on revolution, nonviolence, and armed struggle. The panel featured Wendy Elizabeth Marshall, Ward Churchill, and George Lakey in a robust exploration of how these processes are entangled, as well as processes through which scholars and activists might respectfully engage across differences.

The next day, plenary speakers Matthew Lyons, Shon Meckfessel, and Emily Welty addressed strategic challenges for building movements. They described radical systems that are disrupting systems of oppression, and called for the transformation of fossilized terminology and frameworks through the integration of research on contemporary nonviolent campaigns. Welty also outlined a framework for building global norms that support the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Decolonization was a central reoccurring theme of the conference. Oscar Lopez Rivera gave a stirring keynote on the devastation wrought by the colonization of Puerto Rico and provided a rationale for decolonization as an act of love that addresses human rights violations, depopulation strategies, land confiscation and gentrification, and other injustices. Jai Sen argued that we need deep and brutal honesty in addressing the ways in which many Peace Studies programs fail to address the ways in which genocides and slavery formed the foundation for the creation of contemporary research institutions. Other speakers in plenaries and breakout sessions shared their research and practice of decolonizing nations, systems, institutions, and minds.

Polly O. Walker gave a public acknowledgment that the conference was being held on the traditional lands of the Lenape, a statement that recognizes that we were meeting on colonized lands and that Indigenous peoples continue to suffer from the effects of colonization, while many non-Indigenous people have benefitted from colonialism and have a responsibility to address related ongoing injustices.

The conference prominently featured the role of the arts in nonviolent revolution. Saturday’s keynote speaker was poet, scholar, and activist Sonia Sanchez, who read from her powerful body of poems calling for justice and transformation. Teya Sepinuck screened a film of the latest performance of Theatre of Witness, entitled Walk in My Shoes, featuring community members and police who shared their experiences of violence and their visions for the future. Numerous breakout sessions also addressed the role of the arts in nonviolence and conflict transformation, enhancing the rigor of this field.

White Lives Matter Most: And Other "Little" White Lies by Matt Meyer (PM Press, 2019), with forward by Sonia Sanchez, was launched at a book signing. These essays reveal successful strategies and methods of multigenerational coalitions used in recent campaigns. They also reflect on the need for intensified solidarity, consciousness, and accountability among Whites, all themes that were explored by a range of presenters at this conference.

A panel on international perspectives in looking forward included presentations by Bernedette Muthein, Jai Sen, Liliane Umuhoza, and Stellen Vinthagen. They called for radicalizing historic concepts of nonviolence, as well as the development of new concepts and methods responsive to contemporary contexts.

The American Friends Service Committee Plenary addressed nonviolence movement-building with grassroots communities, youths, and allies in the current political moment.

The conference was intergenerational, with presentations from and engagements among seminal scholars and activists and youth working in revolutionary violence and transformative movements.

Members of the IPRA Council from North America who attended this conference are: Wim Laven, Linda Goff, Matt Meyer, and Polly O. Walker. Meyer is also a member of the Council’s Executive Committee and IPRA’s United Nations Main Representative.

We acknowledge all the work that went into the creation and support of this revolutionary conference, including Amy Cox, conference chair; Matthew Lyons, PJSA Executive Director; Matt Meyer, organizer of keynote and plenary speakers; and Swasi Bhattacharyya and Michelle Collins-Sibley, conference committee members.
I am the recently-retired Secretary-General of the International Peace Bureau, IPB, currently living in Leeds, UK. I occupied the position for 27 years, beginning in 1990, working at the headquarters in Geneva. I am now tasked with finding a suitable home for a substantial collection of archives relating mostly to that period.

The IPB is the oldest of the international NGO peace federations, with a long-standing presence in Geneva (since 1924). It was founded in Berne in 1891 and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910. Over the years 13 of the IPB’s leaders also received the Prize – a unique total. The organisation has worked on a multiplicity of peace-related themes. The collection consists of around 350 box-files. It is currently stored in Geneva, but could be housed anywhere in the world.

The content features material about and from a wide range of conflict zones on all continents, as well as human rights documentation. There are thematic files as well as geographical ones, with a variety of types of literature. There are also runs of around 40 periodicals. IPB’s core organisational documentation and programme areas are already housed elsewhere. The material in this particular collection would suit an institution whose centers of interest include conflicts, human rights, and/or the role of NGOs worldwide.

"You have a rich archive for scientific research on human rights at the end of the 20th century through the organization of the International Peace Bureau“ (Paule Hochuli Dubuis, Assistante conservatrice, Bibliothèque de Genève)

We are willing to offer this material (preferably as a whole) as a donation to a suitable institution. However we have no budget for archival work. IPB runs a fairly large global network (300+ member organisations in 70 countries) but has only a handful of staff and very limited income. Although the headquarters recently moved to Berlin, we retain an office space in Geneva.

We hope that some of your readers might be interested. I look forward to responses, and of course would be happy to answer any questions. I can be reached at colinarcher@phonecoop.coop.
Letter from
The Outgoing Secretary General,
Úrsula Oswald Spring

First of all I want to thank everybody who participated actively in the organisation, concrete preparation and the logistics to hold the conference in Ahmedabad, India, the city where Gandhi was promoting nonviolence and peaceful negotiations of conflicts. This symbolic place gave IPRA and all its participants a new spirit of collaboration in the present very complex world constellation. Especially, I want to express my gratitude to Hans Günter Brauch (Germany), who on the cost of his personal health, helped me to manage the finances, the grants and several other parts of the organisation of the Congress. Without any doubt, I also thank Unto Vesa (Finland), who was the oldest IPRA member, but with his experience helped to find just solutions to sometimes difficult conditions, which were beyond our organisation and possibilities. Due to multiple and sometimes contradictory information for the visa requirements, I tried to do my best, but I could not bring our dynamic group of peace researcher from Nigeria and from Pakistan to Ahmedabad. There were also some other peace researchers who finally could not meet us as the Conference in India, due to visa difficulties. I am sorry about this and despite my gigantic efforts and thousands of letters, I could not overcome these bureaucratic obstacles in the host country.

Without any doubt, peace research, ahimsa and conflict management are more crucial than ever. Global environmental and climate change are threatening the people in the global South, who have contributed little to this global change, but are heavily affected. Further, there are also other global processes going on, such as commercial wars, territorial disputes, hunger, inequality, unemployment and a youth with truncated expectations, which are increasing the burden of this 21st century. Therefore, IPRA has a central role to play in the present and future global situation. We observe top-down monopolist transnational interests and many weak or corrupt governments that are sucking out the natural and human resources of our planet. In 2019 we are using 1.7 times the resources of our planet Earth, but we have only one sole planet we live on. Thus, we understand that only the peaceful organisation of the people from bottom-up may be able to give the youth a brighter future.

This uncertainty, new threats and for the first time the fact that our consumerism and the emissions of greenhouse gases are threatening our very survival, there is no military solution to these risks. We are producing our own threat, but at the same time we are the victims, whenever the global South is paying with disasters, poverty, environmental migration, and conflicts for this global environmental change, which is basically produced in the global North and in industrialised countries. Therefore the theories of peace require a new thinking and proposals for a sustainable and equal society.

When we reflect on the dominant peace theories, after WW II, negative peace and arms races produced the Cold War period. Several IPRA researchers proposed a positive peace and from the dependency theory in Latin America Johan Galtung proposed the concept of structural peace. In 1980, during the 25th anniversary of IPRA in Groningen (The Netherlands), I proposed the concept of a sustainable peace, where the environmental factors are crucial for conflicts and destruction of the Earth. During the new Millennium, Elise Boulding and UNESCO called for (a) culture(s) of peace and the members of the UN General Assembly accepted and promoted a decade of a Culture of Peace with limited results. However, the root causes of violence were not yet addressed. Betty Reardon combined feminist scholarship with peace research and education. Betty insisted that patriarchy produced sexism and militarism, thus war and violence. During thousands of years male dominant behaviour led to modern societies, based on conquest, war, aggression, exploitation of humans and nature. The embodiment of masculinity related to competition, domain, control and fierceness are key elements for violence, war, destruction and submission of women, children, other men and nature. Within this deeper understanding of violence and destruction, I proposed the concept of engendered-sustainable peace, in order to find a way out of the present destruction and suffering globally.

There are still enormous obstacles of dominant behaviour, why innovative and dynamic peace research is needed. The present global chaos was first reinforced by dominant governments and monarchies, supported by all types of religious believes, which tried to calm down the upcoming awareness raising and which were often linked to liberation movements. But it was the present transnational oligarchy that is using this neoliberal model to concentrate its wealth within an even smaller elite, but at the costs of the destruction of humankind and of planet Earth. Therefore, we all have a lot to do to maintain the equilibrium of our planet and find ways for a peaceful and sustainable behaviour that allows us to overcome the present inequality and to grant all human beings, including the most vulnerable girls in the poorest neighbourhood, better life quality, equality and sustainability for a peaceful future.
IPRA Administrative meetings & Election of New Secretaries General and Council Members

During the IPRA Administrative meetings in Ahmedabad, several commissions were merged and renamed thereafter have submitted their reports as per the IPRA Statutes. The new IPRA Commissions and Conveners are: November 24–28, 2018.

After the election of Council members, the election of the new Secretaries General of IPRA was done through individual ballots, where only the active members of IPRA could vote. Among three different electoral options Christine Atieno from Kenya and Matt Meyer from the USA were elected as the new Secretary General within a transparent and peaceful process.

**Commissions /Working Groups**  
**Conveners**

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<th>Media Conflicts &amp; Journalism</th>
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| Development, Political Economy & Sustainable Peace (DPESP) | Marcos Alan S. V Ferreira, Brazil  
Christine Atieno, Kenya |
| Gender & Peace (GEP) | Seema Selhawat, India  
Maria Subert, USA |
| Nonviolence Commission | Vidya Jain, India  
Stellan Vinthagen, Sweden |
| Peace Education (PEC) | Candice C. Carter, USA  
Wim Laven, USA |
| Peace Theories & History | Sudhir Chander Hindwan, India |
| Peace and Ecology in the Anthropocene (PEA) | Rodrigo Mena, Chile, Netherlands  
Lydia Gitau, Kenya, Australia  
Arthur Collins, UK  
Margaret Gambereton, USA, UK |
| Human Security and Society | Chiranjibi Bhandari, Nepal  
Yatuka Hayashi, Japan |
| Pathways towards Peace & Justice [PPJ] | Rajib Timalsina, Nepal  
Sri Nuryanti, Indonesia |
| Youth, Sports and Peace Commission | Marion Keim, South Africa  
Manish Sharma, India |
Long-time International Peace Research Association leaders Ursula Oswald-Spring and Katsuya Kodama stepped down as Secretaries-General at the Ahmedabad, India IPRA conference in December 2018. When IPRA United Nations Main Representative Matt Meyer of New York and South-South Network leader Christine Atieno of Nairobi took the helm at the S-G elections held in Ahmedabad, they immediately articulated a plan of action to improve both communications and infrastructure within the organization while emphasizing the need to intensify professional scientific engagement externally.

“We will work with the world’s leading academic institutions,” asserted Atieno, “and deepen the trend towards incorporating a ‘peace with justice’ focus in all major disciplines.” Meyer added: “We appreciate the work of our recent predecessors,” recalling the Global South-centered approach of former Secretaries-General Ibrahim Seaga-Shaw and Nesrin Kenar, “and commit to continuing strengthening our affiliates in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, South America and the Caribbean.”

The new S-G’s began their term by organizing the new IPRA Council (2019-2021) into sub-committees, covering: conference planning, financial oversight and fund-raising, communication (internal and external), publications and publicity and the creation of a permanent secretariat.

With a goal of creating a new culture of active engagement and dialogue within Council and between Council and IPRA membership, Atieno and Meyer will be looking to build these committees and bring some of these long-term organizational goals to fruition. “Now is the time to work together,” Meyer and Atieno asserted, “and demonstrate how the whole is greater than the sum of our siloed parts.”
Corruption Cancer As An Urgent International Agenda:

(Joint Article By The Co-Secretary Generals Christine Atieno And Matt Meyer)

Public Service (also civil service), in its rightful definition, refers to the provision by the “legitimate” State, of a bill of rights enshrined in every national constitution to every citizen without any form of discrimination. This entails equitable national resources spread across every country. The public sector everywhere, however, has been an avenue of corrupt practices by unscrupulous individuals and business entities who collude with public officials to loot public coffers, mismanage, steal or divert public funds for self-enrichment. This is an issue spreading throughout the Global South and North.

Illegal migration flows continue to be facilitated and shaped by a number of such forces. In some instances, documentation are falsified by officials during the migration process to encourage human smuggling or protect employers of unauthorised immigrants. But migration and immigrants are too often used as the scapegoats for corruption with more domestic roots. Borders are not as important as basic human rights and the ability to live of life of peace, justice, and the basic necessities of life.

Corruption may also frustrate post-conflict reconstruction and development. For instance, well trained and educated Diaspora returnees with diverse professional backgrounds may be obstructed to exercise skills transfer due to nepotism, demand for bribes, and such—by government officials during public procurement services. These vices hamper economic development, stimulates insecurity, stifles local opportunities, and degenerates into increased poverty levels. They translate to a youthful population, opting to migrate legally or illegally in search of ‘greener’ pastures. Many do so, oblivious of the fact that it is
within their respective countries that these ‘green-er pastures’ lie.

Lately, mining projects are becoming one significant highlight of corruption channels. This is in addition to the global scientific and ethical concern that these types of projects are damaging to the environment and can be socially destructive. Too often these projects are intended for little more than having individual politicians or government officials making personal profit from their interests in the sector. In effect, local communities are excluded from decision-making processes and ecosystems are similarly destroyed.

‘From resource-rich West African nations, to the mining giants of the Pacific and North America, every time a government signs a deal to allow mining of its natural resources, there are corruption risks – no matter where that country is.’ (Corruption Perception Index, December 2017)

According to Transparency International’s assessment report of eighteen resource-rich countries, it examines that mining approvals are vulnerable to corruption either by governments or international companies involved in the mining industry. In 2016, Liberia indicted top government officials allegedly involved in bribery in order to give privileged rights to a foreign company that would operate in the Wologozi Mountain Range, an area rich in iron-ore deposits. Another example is in 2015, when two government ministers and an ex-union boss from the state of New South Wales in Australia were charged with misconduct in public office through a corruption case which involved issuance mining licenses.

Another perspective is the extreme climatic conditions currently being experienced globally, and the funds being poured out by international agencies to manage the disasters. These require sober, visionary and planet-centred policies. Instead, poor governance, inadequate monitoring and management mechanisms, and a profit-centred mindset still dominate the extractive industries. It would be prudent for international agencies involved in these sectors to initiate strict anti-corruption mechanisms, to thwart possible money-laundering escapades by greedy public servants and business people.

In 2018, the African Union (AU) declared to fight corruption on the continent through the theme, ‘Winning the fight against corruption: A sustainable Path to Africa’s Transformation.’ Some of the top performing countries mentioned in curbing corruption were Rwanda, Cape Verde, Botswana, Cote d’Ivoire and Senegal. Throughout Africa, national governments have embarked on reinstating stringent measures to identify corrupt practices, and those officials found culpable charged in the courts of justice. Thus the judiciaries are undergoing reforms to be able to handle grand cases of corruption scandals by public/civil servants. Much could be learned throughout the world from these AU-based initiatives.

A key ingredient to arresting corruption is the consistent and genuine will from a political leadership committed to anti-corruption and setting up functional legal systems that favour no personal, profit-seeking status. Corruption cancer is not a new phenomenon, internationally or otherwise. However, if symptoms are not tackled at this acute stage, those suffering will not simply be individuals within poor countries or even a spreading of “failed states.” Kleptocracy prevailing at the highest offices in the government now threaten widespread planetary survival itself.

It is therefore vital for citizens to be vigilant regarding how we are being governed. An engaged and energized civil society, including an academy which focuses on peace and effective means of maintaining peace, are more essential than ever.

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 be given to articles related to peace research, and on IPRA Peace activities such as meetings, projects, events.

Please send contributions to [ipranewsletter@gmail.com] before June 20, 2019.
Call for Papers for the IPRA Handbook on Sustainable Peace

Dear paper presenters and speakers during the 27th IPRA conference in Ahmedabad, India, 24-28 November 2018 and those who could not make it to the conference due to visa technicalities and have sent their paper,

Re.: Peer-reviewed publication of your scientific contribution to plenaries and Commission sessions at the 27th IPRA conference in Ahmedabad, India, 24-28 November 2018 (extended submission date 31 May 2019)

In the present unpredictable global situation peace research has become even more important.

We invite you to contribute to a planned IPRA Handbook on Sustainable Peace with high quality texts from our global community, including those prepared for the 2018 conference. The Springer editor of this book series proposed to publish only one big IPRA book instead of several small publications by IPRAs commissions in this book series as we had originally planned in this book series: Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace (HESP) <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm> or <https://www.springer.com/series/8090>.

We plan to publish those texts that have passed an anonymous, double blind external peer review process to meet very high scientific quality requirements in three versions: as Ebooks, digitally printed books and as individual electronic book chapters that will reach a global audience using an efficient global distribution network.

In those libraries that subscribe to the political science and international relations book package of Springer Nature all texts may be downloaded without any fee by all readers of the respective libraries that subscribe to the Springer book package. The readers of these libraries may also purchase MyCopy (up to 1200 printed pages) for a low price of 25 $/€. This makes these texts attractive for the reading lists of peace research courses.

We kindly ask you herewith to submit until 31 May 2019 your revised and updated text in word and a second anonymous version in a protected pdf that must be ready for a first internal review by the book editors and subsequently an anonymous external double blind global peer review process to:

Prof. Dr. Ursula Oswald Spring, former SG, IPRA Council member, <uoswald@gmail.com>
Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, Alte Bergsteige 47, 74821 Mosbach <hg.brauch@onlinehome.de>

We offer all authors whose texts will be included after passing the peer review process in the handbook an electronic version of their book chapter and - if possible - for each author or book chapter a maximum of one free printed copy.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All texts must be original and may not have been published in part or as a whole in any other previous publications. If we observe plagiarises their authors will be disqualified as contributors for this handbook.

IPRA Publications

IPRA has so far published since 2014 six books with Springer Nature, the second largest global scientific publisher, four with the Ecology and Peace Commission and one each with the Commission on Indigenous Peoples and with the Peace and Development Commission:


Furthermore, several volumes on pioneers in peace research were published on Johan Galtung, Nils-Petter Gleditsch (Norway), Lewis Fry Richardson and Paul Rogers (UK), Dieter Senghaas (Germany), Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Lourdes Arizpe, Ursula Oswald Spring (Mexico), Galia Golan (Israel), Luc Reyチcher (Belgium), Ronald J. Fisher (Canada) and Betty Reardon, Arthur H. Westing, Chadwick F. Alger, Morton Deutsch, Bruce Russell, Louis Kriesberg, Elise Boulding, Herbert Kelman, and William Zartman (all USA), and several other volumes are in different stages of preparation.
During the International Book Feria in Mexico City, 10 participants of the book Risk, Violence, Security and Peace in Latin America, which is published by Springer in 2018, allowed the peace researchers from Latin America to explore the potential of peace research in the most violent region without an official war in the world. The book analyses during the past 40 years of the Latin American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP), where the regional conditions have worsened.

This book analyses the war against drugs, violence in streets, schools and families, and mining conflicts. It examines nonviolent negotiations, human rights, peacebuilding and education, explores security in cyberspace and proposes ways to overcome xenophobia, white supremacy, sexism, and homophobia, especially when social inequality increases injustice and violence. Environmental justice was crucial in the recent peace process in Colombia, and is equally crucial in other countries where indigenous people are losing their livelihoods and identity.

Climate change is seriously threatening Latin America and the Caribbean, where poor women in particular are exposed to losing their life and well-being, and are forced to migrate.
Anti-corruption Education and Peacebuilding


This study explores corruption in Rwanda and highlights the necessity of developing anti-corruption education as a way of combating corruption. It argues that an effective campaign against corruption should consider promoting anti-corruption education with the aim of enabling present and future generations to maintain and live out the Ubupfura (meaning “trust/respect”) ethical values.

Considering the link between anti-corruption and peacebuilding efforts, as explained in this study, it is underlined that continuous efforts to raise such generations could undoubtedly move Rwandan society toward a sustainable peace. Peacebuilders, anti-corruption agents, and public policymakers are the primary beneficiaries of the study.

- Explores how corruption has increasingly become a challenging issue that undermines peacebuilding processes
- Demonstrates the involvement of children not only as beneficiaries of an anti-corruption education but as an anti-corruption agent, which is an innovation on the African continent
- Offers a timely and attractive read in light of the relevance of the anti-corruption education on the African continent and the use of cultural resources.

Infrastructures for Peace in Sub-Saharan Africa.


- It is the only book available which documents the experience and potential of nonviolence in post-independence sub-Saharan Africa.
- It makes a persuasive case for the development of various peace infrastructures in order to make peace sustainable.
- It explains how strategic planning can be utilised, both to bring about change and to institutionalise it.

Cultures of violence are characteristic of many countries in sub-Saharan Africa and attempts to move towards cultures of peace have often proved difficult and ineffectual. And yet, the wide variations in levels of violence within and between countries show that it is not inevitable; rather, it is the result of choices made at individual, community and societal levels. This book examines the potential of peace infrastructures as vehicles to strengthen and spread progress towards cultures of peace.

- Peace infrastructures vary hugely in sophistication and level. The examples examined in this book range from tiny structures which help resolve conflicts between individuals and within community organisations, peace committees which serve local communities, peace education and peace club programmes in schools, mediation mechanisms to prevent election violence and to ministries of peace to coordinate government and non-government efforts in peacemaking and peacebuilding.
- The overall finding is that the development of peace infrastructures at all levels has great potential to build cultures of peace.

1. It is the only book available which documents the experience and potential of nonviolence in post-independence sub-Saharan Africa.
2. It makes a persuasive case for the development of various peace infrastructures in order to make peace sustainable.
3. It explains how strategic planning can be utilised, both to bring about change and to institutionalise it.

Women in Peacemaking and Peacebuilding in Northern Uganda


The book analyses the two decades of the brutal civil war of northern Uganda. The author modified Lederach’s peacemaking framework to include peacemaking to bring out the argument that women and men make significant contributions to the peace processes and point out women’s position as top leadership actors. The book uncovers the under- emphasised role of women in peacemaking and building. From grassroots to national level, women were found to have organised themselves and assumed roles as advocates, negotiators and mobilisers. The actions by women became evident at the stalemated Juba peace talks when women presented the Peace Torch to the peace negotiating teams who on the occasion shook hands for the first time and peace was ushered in. Their initiatives and non-violent actions offer lessons to resolve civil conflicts in Africa. The book recommends that women should undergo relevant training in times of peace as this would make them more effective in times of need.

- Reference for research institutions interested in new insights that contribute to the body of knowledge in peace processes.
- Unveils the often not publicly recognized or acknowledged contributions of women to conflict resolution.
- Teaches students and practitioners to create awareness that women are also actors in resolving African conflicts.
IPRA’s Purpose and Activities

The purpose of IPRA is to advance research into the conditions of peace and the causes of war and other forms of violence. To this end IPRA engages in global cooperation for the advancement of peace research by:

- Promoting national and international studies and teaching for pursuit of world peace,
- Facilitating global contacts among scholars and educators
- Encouraging the global dissemination of research results through scientific publications and information on other peace research activities.

IPRA engages in close cooperation with international governmental and non-governmental organisations, in organising international conferences, assisting in co-ordination of peace research, supporting scientific journals, book series, reports and other publications on peace research, publishing (disciplinary, multi-, trans- and inter-disciplinary and transformative) scientific studies resulting from IPRA conferences reflecting high academic standards and directing the attention of scientists and practitioners to emerging aspects of peace research and education.

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Ex-Officio Council Members

Diana De La Rua Eugenio (Argentina)  Khalil Medani (Sudan)  Daniela Irrera (Italy)  Manish Sharma (India)

Katsuya Kodama (Japan)  Ursula Oswald Spring (Mexico)  Maria Theresa Munoz (Argentina)  Polly Walker (USA)
Christine Atieno (Kenya)
Chairperson and Founding Core Group and a member of the South-South Network (SSN) International Secretariat. An Executive Committee member and Co-Convener of Peace, Security and Development Commission-PSD COMM, IPRA (International Peace Research Association).

Matt Meyer (USA)
Meyer is an internationally recognized author, academic, organizer, and educator who currently serves as National Co-chair of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the oldest interfaith peace and justice group in US history. As former National Chair of the War Resisters League, has been elected to the top position of both historic organizations.

IPRA Governing Council (2019-2021)
[* notes Executive Committee]