

Introduction to Peace Studies and Peace Psychology
PSTD 101 / ID 101 / PSYCH 176
Spring 2002
Professor de Rivera

Teaching Assistants: Nina Olson, Bisika Thapa

Peace Studies is a new interdisciplinary, problem-oriented field. The problem it addresses is simple to pose: How can we humans manage the conflicts between us so that these conflicts result in justice and creative development rather than destruction?

These conflicts may be international (such as the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir), or within a society (such as the conflict between rich and poor, ethnic groups, or Clarkies and Main South), or personal (between roommates or within ourselves). Hence, the problem of managing conflict exists in three arenas: In our own personal lives (within us and in our personal relationships), in local communities and the society in which we live, and in our relations with other states and nations in the world. We will be addressing conflict on all three of these levels and making use of material from many disciplines such as psychology, sociology, government, economics, and international development.

After exploring some of the roots of human conflict, we will look at four "paths" to the resolution of conflict: strength, negotiation, justice, and personal transformation. Along each path, we will survey some of the organizations that are actively working towards peace and justice, and the strategies they use.

Studying peace involves values and may seem idealistic. In fact, it is very practical and may help you both in your personal life and in getting a good job. Both business and non-profit organizations want people who can deal with conflict. If you do well in this course you can take a concentration in Peace Studies (regardless of your major) and qualify for the advanced program in conflict management offered by COPACE. Companies need human resource managers and mediation is becoming an important profession in it's own right. If your grades are good, the fifth year is free and you'll be able to earn a Masters of Science in Professional Communication or Public Administration, or go on for a Master's in International Development.

This course requires you to be an "active learner", and I will be continually challenging you to think for yourself. How do **you** think we can manage conflict, what is your own responsibility, what is the best way for you personally to help? There is a lot of important material to learn and I want you to master it as we go along so sometimes I'll give you a brief quiz about what we read. I'm going to ask you to keep a journal of your progress. In this journal I want you to record your answers to questions about the material we are reading, how you feel about it, and, sometimes, assignments that will help you practice using the methods we discuss. (Please obtain a loose-leaf notebook so that you can pass in what you've written each week before 12 pm. Friday. We'll pass this material back to you the next Tuesday.) Grades will be based one-third on this weekly work, one-third on a final exam, and one-third on your work on a particular issue within peace studies (discussed below). We need your help to create peace. The grade of anyone who misses more than 3 classes will be lowered.

There are many important issues in peace studies: How can we control biological weapons, develop a more peaceful culture, develop inner peace? I'm going to form the class into 5-person teams and ask each team to address one of these issues and do some research that will work towards a solution. I'll ask each team to create a "poster" that can be used to educate the rest of the class and might be presented to the public at Academic Spree Day. Each poster should present the background of the issue, the question you are addressing, the result of your research, and a discussion of how the problem might be resolved. Each poster will be graded and one-third of your grade will depend on how productive your team is. Each team will get points that they can distribute within the group. Ordinarily these points would be distributed equally, but if someone doesn't work, the team can vote to give them nothing.

I want each team to have a chairperson. Chairs will be responsible for getting the team to work together. Since they have more responsibility, they will receive an extra point. If you would like to take on that responsibility, please see me right after class.

INTRODUCTION TO PEACE STUDIES AND PEACE PSYCHOLOGY
 PSTD 101 / ID 101 / PSYCH 176, Spring 2002, Professor deRivera

DATE CLASS TOPIC ASSIGNED READING ARENA NGO

Human Aggression and Caring

T Jan 15	1. Current conflicts, conflict management, the nature of peace, four paths toward peace, and NGO's.			COPRED
Th Jan 17	2. Violence, peace and its myths; the statistics of deadly quarrels.	www.sipri.se , Major armed conflicts today; Wink, <u>Engaging the Powers</u> , Ch. 1, "The Myth of the Domination System:	G	SIPRI
T Jan 22	3. Human aggressiveness and caring: The Psychological Theories of Freud, MacMurray, Hebb, Bandura.	Aronson, <u>The Social Animal</u> , Ch. 6, "Human Aggression.	P	PSR
Th Jan 24	4. Peaceful tribes and cultures; sociological and anthropological theories; building a culture of peace.	Eric Fromm, <u>The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness</u> , (pp. 129-177).	S	

Peace Through Strength. Arms Control and Democracy

T Jan 29	5. Self-defense	Stephen Kalil, "Aikido"; Robert Burrowes, "The Stragegy of Non-Violent Defense," pp. 154-175.	P, S	
Th Jan 31	6. Police forces: Community policing, police control, criminal justice.	Wilson & Kellering, "Making Neighborhoods Safe."	S	ACLU
T Feb 5	7. Civic order: Dennison's theory; dictatorships, paramilitary forces, human rights, elections.	DeRivera, "Emotion and the Formation of Social Identities."	S	Cultural Survival
Th Feb 7	8. Conflict history and cycles: WWI, WWII, the cold war and nuclear arms race.	Rubin, "Structural Changes in Escalation."	S, G	

T Feb 12	9. U. S. Armed Forces and Peace forces, national security policy, the federal budget, and the rationale for "defense." (Kristen Williams)	Security in Focus: An Overview, in the Defense Monitor, December 1996.	G	Center Defense Information
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Th Feb 14	10. U. N. Forces, preventative diplomacy, intervention in humanitarian crises and world law	Holt, "The U. S. Role in U. N. Operations."	G	World Federalist Association
T Feb 19	11. The budget process, lobbying, voting, election campaigns and financing.	Michael Renner, "Budgeting for Disarmament," in Brown, L. <u>State of the World</u> ; "Legislative Process and Lobbying	G	Bread For The World Council Livable World CPPAX, Friends Committee National Legislation

Peace Through Negotiations

Th Feb 21	12. Principles of negotiation between persons	Fischer & Ury, <u>Getting To Yes</u> (Ch. 1-5).	P	Educators Social Responsibility
T Feb 26	13. Negotiations between groups and nations.	Fischer & Ury, <u>Getting To Yes</u> (Ch. 6-10, questions)	SG	
Th Feb 28	14. Negotiations between cultures; nonviolent communication; reconciliation	Rapaport: <u>Fights, Games, and Debates</u> , (pp. 273-309)	PSG	

2 * **SPRING BREAK** * * *

T Mar 12	15. Problem-solving workshops and tension-reduction strategies	Carol Rogers and David Ryback: "One Alternative to Planetary Nuclear Suicide."	SG	
Th Mar 14	16. Restorative justice and prison reform.	Howard Zehr: <u>Changing Lens</u> , (pp 15-59, 160-166).	S	Fortune Society
T Mar 19	17. Community building: Overcoming prejudice and insuring diversity.	John Gardiner, <u>Building Community</u> .	S	NCCJ, Southern Poverty Law Center

Peace Through Justice

Th Mar 21	18. Haves and have-nots: The global economy. The Rag Trade: Sweatshop labor at home and abroad. (Bob Ross)	Isabelle Grunberg, "Employment, Governments, and the Global Economy." <u>In Hunger, 1997</u> , Bread for the World, pp. 54-68.	SG	Oxfam Save The Children
T Mar 26	19. Social movements, grass-roots mobilization, economic incentives, and boycotts. Solutions to the sweatshop problem. (Bob Ross)	Marc Cohen, Powerlessness and Politics. <u>In Hunger, 1995</u> , Bread for the World, pp. 22-34.	S	Resist Social Accountability Index
Th Mar 28	20. The global arms trade problem and the history of business regulation for the public welfare.	Marina Ottaway, An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Relief, <u>In Hunger, 1996</u> , Bread for the World, pp. 9-10, 46-52.	SG	Vietnam Vets
T Apr 2	21. Developmental issues: Relief vs. Empowerment; Government and non-governmental approaches.	Robert Burrowes, <u>The Strategy of Non-Violent Defense</u> , pp. 34-36, and "The Gandhian Conception of Nonviolence," Ch. 7.	S	Peace Brigades International Amnesty
Th Apr 4	22. Gandhi and the idea of satyagraha (nonviolent action for justice).	Burrowes, Ch. 12 and 13; Gandhi, <u>My Experiments with Truth</u> , pp. 11-13, 39-42, 335-337, 450-452.	PS	Fellowship of Reconciliation Catholic Workers
7-10 pm	Gandhi (Movie)	ATTENDANCE REQUIRED!		
T Apr 9	23. Contemporary satyagraha Peace as a nonviolent struggle for justice. (Schaeffer-Duffy)	Burrowes, Ch. 11; Joan Bondurant, <u>Conquest of Violence</u> , pp. 36-65.	PS	War Resisters League

Peace Through Personal Transformation

Th Apr 11	24. Inner peace and peacemakers; the ambivalence of the sacred.	Peace Pilgrim, pp. 1-5, 25-39, 73-76.	P	Boston Research.Center
T Apr 16	25. Experimenting with our lives: Assertion forgiveness, meditation.	Thich Nhat Hanh, <u>Peace Is Every Step</u>	P	Insight Meditation Society Peace Abbey

Th Apr 18	26. Coping with suffering. Working with refugees, trauma and child abusers. (Laura Hammond)	Peace Communities	P	
T Apr 23	27. Dynamics of personal commitment. The practice of nonviolence in families.	Mary Watkins – Imagination and peace: Inner dynamics of promoting peace activism, Journal of Social Issues, 44, 1988, pp. 39-57.	P	APA Division 42 (Peace Psychology)
Th Apr 25	28. Dynamics of group work and alternative lifestyles.	Johanna Macy, <u>Despair and Personal Power in the Nuclear Age</u> , pp. 1-17, exercises 21, 29, 32.	P	Society of Brothers AGAPE
Fr Apr 26	Academic Spree Day	Peace Celebration 5-7 p.m. ATTENDANCE REQUIRED!		