CONTENTS

Understanding Nonviolence in Theory and Practice

Ralph Summy, The Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

1. Introduction
2. Difference between Peace and Nonviolence
3. Different Roads to Peace
4. Obstacles to Nonviolent Option
5. Typology of Nonviolence (4 ‘P’s)
6. Quadrant A – Principled/Personal
   6.1. Christianity
      6.1.1. Anabaptists
      6.1.2. Other sects
      6.1.3. Leo Tolstoy
   6.2. Judaism
   6.3. Buddhism
   6.4. Jainism
   6.5. Islam
   6.6. Stoicism
   6.7. Humanism
7. Quadrant B – Pragmatic/Personal
8. Quadrant C – Principled/Public
   8.1. Gandhi
   8.2. Martin Luther King
   8.3. Archbishop Desmond Tutu
   8.4. Dalai Lama XIV
   8.5. Aung San Suu Kyi
   8.6. Daisaku Ikeda
   8.7. Native Hawaiian Society
   8.8. Society of Friends
9. Quadrant D – Pragmatic/Public
   9.1. Dependency Theory of Power
      9.1.1. Ruler’s Sources of Power
      9.1.2. Why People Obey
      9.1.3. Matrix of Dependency
   9.2. Independence (10 ‘S’s)
   9.3. Blueprint of a Critique
10. Conclusion

Countering with Nonviolence the Pervasive Structural Violence of Everyday Life- The Case of a Small Italian Townships

Piero P. Giorgi, Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
Centre for European Studies, Gargnano, Brescia, Italy

1. Introduction
2. Background of the Project
3. General Rationale of this Chapter
4. Methodology
5. Theoretical Assumptions
   5.1. Human Nature
   5.2. The Origins of Human Behavior
   5.3. Problems with Democracy
5.4. The Assessment of Structural Violence
5.5. Implications for Peace Studies
6. Specific Aspects of the Project
   6.1. Construction of Citizenship
   6.2. Family
   6.3. Education
   6.4. Passive Entertainment and Mass Media
   6.5. Body
   6.6. Environment
   6.7. Commercial Advertising
   6.8. Politics
   6.9. Antisocial Behavior
   6.10. Direct Violence and Self-defense
   6.11. Money
   6.12. Spirituality
7. Operational Strategies
   7.1. Family-school Axis
   7.2. Citizens-administration Axis
   7.3. Administration-administration Axis
   7.4. The Outside World
   7.5. Opponents
   7.6. Notes for Practical Strategies
   7.7. Historical Precedents
8. Neotopia
9. The Future
10. Conclusion

Nonviolent Struggle in West Papua: "We Have a Hope"
Jason McLeod, Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

1. Introduction
2. Historical Background
3. Root Causes of the Conflict in West Papua
4. The Sources of the Indonesian Government’s Power in West Papua
5. Armed Resistance to Indonesian Rule in West Papua
6. Contemporary Nonviolent Struggle in West Papua
7. Ways Forward
8. Conclusion

Media Myopia and the power of Nonviolent Social Change
Timothy A. McElwee, Peace Studies, Manchester College, USA

1. Introduction
2. Myths about Violence
3. Tendencies to Disregard Nonviolent Social Change
4. Poland’s Nonviolent Revolution
   4.1. The Role of the Church:
   4.2. The Gorbachev Factor:
   4.3. Media Misperceptions:
5. Journalism and the Formation of Public Opinion
6. Peace Journalism
7. A Proposal for a Parallel Media
8. Building Dynamism into Peace Journalism
9. Public Opinion and Policy Change
10. Conclusion
1. Introduction
2. American Indian and First Nation Song and Principled Nonviolence
   2.1. The Ghost Dance Songs
   2.2. Song and the Founding of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy
3. American Indian Song and Pragmatic Nonviolence
   3.1. The Miwok Healing Song
   3.2. Song and Leonard Peltier
   3.3. The Ward Valley Campaign
   4.1. Educating Others about Nonviolent Social Change
   4.2. Raising Awareness of Specific Injustices
       4.2.1. Raising Awareness of Injustices Suffered by the Stolen Generations
       4.2.2. Raising Awareness of Stolen Lands
   4.3. Maintaining Spirits
   4.4. Reinforcing Indigenous Identities
   4.5. Reducing Epistemic Violence toward Indigenous Peoples
   4.6. Building Collaborative Efforts between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Activists
5. Conclusion

Paths to social change: conventional politics, violence and Non violence

1. Introduction
2. Three Approaches to Social Change
   2.1. Conventional Politics
   2.2. Violence
   2.3. Nonviolence
   2.4. Boundaries
3. Track Records
   3.1. The Track Record of Conventional Politics
   3.2. The Track Record of Violence
   3.3. The Track Record of Nonviolence
4. Participation in Social Change
   4.1. Participation in Conventional Politics
   4.2. Participation in Violence
   4.3. Participation in Nonviolent Action
5. Means and Ends
   5.1. Means and Ends in Conventional Politics
   5.2. Means and Ends in Violence
   5.3. Means and Ends in Nonviolence
6. Suffering
   6.1. Suffering and Conventional Politics
   6.2. Suffering and Violence
   6.3. Suffering and Nonviolence
7. Conclusion

Defending and Reclaiming the Commons Through Nonviolent Struggle

1. Introduction
2. Enclosure of the Commons
3. Historical Responses to Enclosures
4. Contemporary Struggles
5. Struggles in India, Thailand, and Brazil
   5.1. India
   5.2. Thailand
   5.3. Brazil

6. Analysis
7. Conclusion

Nonviolent Methods and Effects of the World Nuclear Disarmament Movement
Lawrence S. Wittner, "Department of History, State University of New York/Albany, USA"

1. The Movement and Its Impact, 1913-1945
2. The Rise and Fall of a Mass Movement, 1945-1953
3. The Movement’s Impact, 1945-1953
8. The Movement at Flood Tide, 1981-1989
10. Declining Movement, Reviving Arms Race, 1993-Present
11. Conclusion

Humiliation and Global Terrorism: How to Overcome it Nonviolently
Evelin Gerda Lindner, "Human Dignity and Humiliation Studies, USA"

1. Introduction
2. What Is Humiliation?
3. Past: Honor Humiliation
4. Present: Dignity Humiliation
5. Policy Challenges
6. International Action
7. Conclusions

Ethics and Nonviolence
Gail Tulloch, "School of Humanities, Griffith University, Nathan, 4111, Australia"

1. Introduction
2. What is Ethics?
   2.1. What Ethics Is Not
   2.2. Making an Ethical Judgement
3. Utilitarianism
4. Why Act Ethically?
5. Nonviolence and Affective Education
   5.1. Nonviolence
   5.2. Taxonomy of Affective Objectives
6. Levels of Skill
7. Attaining a Philosophy of Life
8. ‘Education Gazette’ Extract
9. The Affective Taxonomy and Nonviolence Education
10. Conclusion

Civil Resistance and Nonviolence
Pietro Ameglio Patella, "Mexico"
1. Introduction
2. Civil Resistance: What should we look towards?
3. Civil Resistance and Autonomy

**Nonkilling Global Society**
Glenn D. Paige, *Center for Global Nonviolence, 3653 Tantalus Drive, Honolulu, HI 96822-5033, USA*

1. Toward Nonkilling Global Society
   1.1. World Report on Violence and Health
   1.2. Nonkilling Global Political Science
2. Is a Nonkilling Society Possible?
3. Capabilities for a Nonkilling Society
4. Implications for Political Science
5. Problem-Solving Implications
   5.1. Nonkilling and Dictatorships
   5.2. Nonkilling and Revolutions
   5.3. Nonkilling and Security
   5.4. Nonkilling and Global Problems
6. Institutional Implications
   6.1. Existing Components for Nonkilling Societies
   6.2. Nonkilling Education
   6.3. Nonkilling Universities
   6.4. Nonkilling Leadership Training Corps (Shanti Sena)
   6.5. Nonkilling Political Parties
   6.6. Nonkilling Departments of Public Administration
   6.7. Nonkilling Common Security Institutions
   6.8. Nonkilling Civil Society Institutions
7. Nonkilling Global Transformation
   7.1. Nonkilling Liberation From the Pathology of Lethality
   7.2. Challenge of the Generals
   7.3. Universal Declaration of Independence From Killing
   7.4. The Global Imperative

**Sustainable Development with Peace Building and Human Security**
Ursula Oswald Spring, *National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), México*

1. Some Introductory Comments
   1.1. Definitions
2. Pattern of Historical Development
   2.1. Evolution of Political Ideas
   2.2. The Pattern of Military Supremacy
   2.3. Economic Development
   2.4. Models of Poverty Stricken Societies
   2.5. Environmental Damages Suffered
   2.6. Cultural and Scientific Impacts on Development
3. Suggestion for Changes in the Prevailing Model: Culture of Peace with Diversity
   3.1. Political Negotiation for Peace Building
   3.2. Human Security to Prevail Over Militarization, Armed Terror, and Violence
   3.3. Economic Development with a Human Purpose: Need-Driven Instead of Profit-Driven
   3.4. Poverty Alleviation, Gender Equality, and Social Justice based on Human Needs
   3.5. Environmental Security, Sustainability and Rational Management of Natural Resources
   3.6. Cultural Diversity and Scientific Development in Favor of the Majorities
   3.7. Human, Gender, and Environmental Security (HUGES)

Index

About EOLSS