
UNIT 9 GLOBAL PEACE MOVEMENTS

Structure

9.1 Introduction

Aims and Objectives

9.2 The Underlying Causes of Violence and War

9.3 Lasting World Peace

9.4 Organisations Related to Global Peace

9.4.1 United Nations

9.4.2 International Committee of the Red Cross

9.4.3 Grameen Bank

9.4.4 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

9.4.5 University of Peace

9.4.6 Realizing the Dream

9.4.7 Peace Pilgrim

9.4.8 Soka Gakkai International

9.4.9 The International Committee of Artists for Peace

9.4.10 The Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research

9.5 Summary

9.6 Terminal Questions

Suggested Readings

9.1 INTRODUCTION

With the end of the Cold War many looked forward to an era of peace and prosperity. However, at no time in the history has humankind experienced such a perilous situation, as that which we are facing now in the twenty first century; there is a constant threat of a nuclear war, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, outbreak of pandemic diseases like H1N1, Avian flu, violent ethnic and religious discrimination presenting an unending cycle of conflict, poverty, hunger, degradation of the natural environment and an ever-widening rich and poor divide.

With such myriad and serious problems confronting us we now need to think about peace in a new way. Margaret Mead once said, “A small group of thoughtful people could change the world. Indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has”. True to her statement, it has been individuals or small groups of people who have taken it as their life’s mission to remove misery from the face of the earth and ensure world peace and from humble beginnings their crusade has spread world wide. A lot of them emerged in the aftermath of World War II and began with the establishment of the United Nations.

In this Unit we will take a look at some global organisations that are ensuring peace in the world through different arenas- spirituality, culture, art, education, fight against hunger and poverty, disarmament, etc.

Aims and Objectives

After studying this Unit, you should be able to understand

- The underlying cause of calamities
- As to what is necessary for true and lasting peace
- Various organisations working for peace around the world.

9.2 THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AND WAR

What is the underlying cause of the various calamities besetting mankind today- be it war or terrorism, epidemics, illness, stress, inflation, natural disasters, etc? The root cause of all disasters and conflicts is Man himself; because of the poison of anger within man and the belief that his views or he alone is right, he starts a conflict with other human beings. British historian, Arnold Toynbee once stated, “War is the price for failed diplomacy”. So warfare is a conflict between human beings, or a disturbance of the social environment. As Gandhi stated, the Earth can produce enough to satisfy everyone’s need, but not everyone’s greed; because of the greed, man takes from the environment more than what he needs thus causing a disturbance in the relationship between human beings and their natural environment. Such disturbances lead to abnormal weather, crop failure, food shortage and high grain prices. Illness and stress have become a major cause for concern today and this is because of man’s ignorance on how to lead a correct, healthy, harmonious life. Here we can see a breakdown within man himself. So to reiterate, it is due to a breakdown in the relationship between man and man; man and the environment and man with himself that there is unhappiness in the world. Fortunately, there is a new emerging global momentum for peace, wherein people of conscience are coming together to work for peace with the belief that since war and violence are ultimately products of the human heart, the human heart is also capable of fostering peace and solidarity.

9.3 LASTING WORLD PEACE

Traditionally peace has been perceived as mere stillness between wars or in terms of national security. Ways to secure peace have often consisted of methods for controlling war by mutually reducing arms preparedness on the level of diplomatic talks. Such kind of peace is termed as “negative peace” as it is a mere absence of tension, but for truly lasting peace what is also required is “positive peace” which is the presence of justice too. The UNDP too has been stressing on the need to think of peace in terms of human security which means not just the abolishing of weapons and wars but taking care of human life, its welfare and dignity. Peace should be secured in a broad social, political, economic and spiritual way.

First of all we must ensure that there is no hunger and poverty in the world. Peace is inextricably linked to poverty. Poverty is a threat to peace and hunger is poverty in its extreme form. The Roman philosopher Seneca wrote, “A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by any prayers”. The ethnic conflicts taking place now in many parts of Africa are ultimately related to food and water. At the same time it is imperative that Man changes from deep within his life. For this, not only is basic education required but also education on peace and great efforts to build a high-level

spiritual foundation. Hence a multitude of organisations and people of goodwill, with peace as their basic premise have emerged to address all the causes for war and conflict. Let us briefly study the goals and efforts of various organisations to bring about a lasting world peace. Given below is a wide range of global peace organisations and movements who are working in varied fields like eradication of hunger and poverty, peace education, disarmament, spirituality, music and art, etc.

9.4 ORGANISATIONS RELATED TO GLOBAL PEACE

9.4.1 United Nations

The United Nations is an international organisation founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organisation can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 192 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialised agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place. The Organisation works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations. In 2000, world leaders gathered at the United Nations and adopted a historic goal to reduce poverty by half by 2015.

Let us briefly look at some of its subsidiaries functions.

i) UN Peacekeeping- UN peacekeeping is a unique and dynamic subsidiary developed for helping countries torn by conflict to create the conditions for lasting peace. Their goals were primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilising situations on the ground, so that efforts could be made at the political level to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. Today's peacekeepers however undertake a wide variety of complex tasks, from helping to build sustainable institutions of governance, to human rights monitoring, to security sector reform, to the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants.

ii) WFP – The World Food Programme is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger. Together with FAO, IFAD and NGOs it pursues a vision of the world in which every human being has enough food to lead an active and healthy life. In 2010 it aims to reach more than 90 million people with food assistance in 73 countries. Around 10,000 people work for the organisation, most of them in remote areas, directly serving the hungry poor. Its five main objectives are:

1. Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies
2. Prepare for emergencies

3. Restore and rebuild lives after emergencies
 4. Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition everywhere
 5. Strengthen the capacity of countries to reduce hunger.
- (Website: <http://www.un.org>)

9.4.2 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is today a worldwide peace organisation but it was started by one single individual. The whole movement originated when Henry Dunant wrote a book titled '*A Memory of Solferino*' of the horrifying experience of the aftermath of the battle at Solferino in which he saw thousands of wounded men dying because of lack of medical aid and facilities. In order to prevent situations like these he proposed that a society should be established for relief of the wounded and a treaty adopted to protect the wounded and medical personnel on the battlefield. Accordingly, a group of 5 men got together and adopted a convention of 10 articles with the above-mentioned aim. Dunant had two clear questions in the book he wrote: "Would it not be possible, in time of peace and quiet, to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in wartime by zealous, devoted and thoroughly qualified volunteers". It was this question that led to the founding of the Red Cross. He also asked the military authorities of various countries whether they could formulate some international principle, which once agreed upon and ratified, might constitute the basis for the relief of the wounded in European countries. This second question was the basis for the Geneva Conventions. From such humble beginnings of a 5 member team 150 years ago, the ICRC has grown to over 12,000 staff in more than 80 countries. Henry Dunant was also the recipient of the very first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901 while ICRC has received three Nobel Prize since its founding.

One of the foremost goals of the ICRC has been to protect civilians against arbitrary displacement. In 2008, worldwide, approximately 3.77 million internally displaced people (IDP) benefited from ICRC humanitarian activities in 36 countries. The displacements were due to armed conflict and other violent situations as in Georgia, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Philippines when major, sudden crises was caused by armed conflict and other violent situations or displacements due to natural disasters in Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia.

9.4.3 Grameen Bank – “Banker to the Poor”

Prof. Muhammad Yunus was the Head of the Rural Economics Program at the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh when his country was going through its terrible famine in 1974. He was so shaken by the sight of the people dying of starvation in Jobra, the village next to his campus that he felt he must do something to help even one person. The idea and opportunity came to him when he came across a poor villager who made bamboo stools for a living but had no money to buy the bamboo. She was forced to borrow from a moneylender who demanded that she should sell her finished products back to him at a price so low that she made a profit of just 2 cents a day.

Prof. Yunus then found 42 more women in such a predicament whose total borrowing from the money lender was just \$27. Prof. Yunus lent them this money from his own pocket and freed them from the money lender. The women's profits soared to \$1.25 per day. Seeing how simple it was to solve such a complex problem, Prof. Yunus tried to get banks to loan these women money but they retorted that the poor were not creditworthy and that they would never pay back their loans. He then offered to stand as guarantor

for the loans and was stunned to find that the poor paid back their loans on time, every time. It was then in 1983 that he established the Grameen Bank or Village Bank in Bangladesh fuelled by the belief that credit is a fundamental human right. By extending small loans- microcredit- to support grassroots enterprises, he opened the way for large numbers of people to lift themselves out of poverty.

Today, Grameen Bank gives collateral-free micro- loans to over 8.01 million poor, 97 per cent of whom are women. It has 2,563 branches spread out in 81,000 villages in Bangladesh. Since its inception the loan amount disbursed by them has been US \$ 8.86 billion out of which US \$ 7.86 billion has been repaid.

Today Grameen methods and models operate in more than 100 countries and in April 2010 at the next Microcredit Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, Prof.Yunus proposed to launch the next phase of microfinance throughout the African continent. In 2006 Prof.Yunus and the Grameen Bank received the Nobel Peace Prize.

(Website: www.grameen-info.org/)

9.4.4 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (NAPF)

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation was founded by David Krieger in 1982 for the purpose of creating peace in the Nuclear Age. Its vision is a world at peace, free of the threat of war and free of weapons of mass destruction. Towards this, its top priority is to abolish nuclear weapons from the world. NAPF has consultative status to United Nations Economic and Social Council and is recognised by the UN as a Peace Messenger Organisation. In its most recent campaign, it has joined hands with organisations around the US and the world in a petition campaign calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons which will be presented at the Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in May 2010. The Foundation is active in many fields. They publish a newsletter, 'Waging Peace' and a free electronic newsletter, 'The Sunflower'. They particularly reach out to young people and have many peace education programmes. They offer internships for college students; conducting an annual international peace essay contest for high school students; offer prizes for peace poetry in different age categories. Each year they commemorate the anniversaries of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the peace garden they have created in Santa Barbara.

Dr. Krieger is also greatly responsible for popularising the sunflower as a symbol of a world free of nuclear weapons. After Ukraine gave up its last of the 1900 nuclear warheads for dismantlement on June 1, 1996, they celebrated by scattering sunflower seeds and planting sunflowers, which can remove toxins, including nuclear waste, from soil and water. Sunflowers were used near Chernobyl to extract radionuclides cesium 137 and strontium 90 from contaminated ponds following the catastrophic nuclear reactor accident in April 1986.

Dr. Krieger is of the firm belief that if Ukraine could accomplish this, so can the rest of the world. In his words, "We need to control our darker impulses. Nothing could be more representative of this than replacing missiles with sunflowers. Please make the sunflower your symbol of a world free of nuclear weapons. In doing so, you will also make it a symbol of a better humanity, of bringing forth a greater humanness in each of us. Let the sunflower also symbolize your own deeper humanity as you continue to work for the elimination of nuclear weapons". A popular slogan that has now emerged is – 'Sunflowers instead of missiles' (Website: www.wagingpeace.org)

9.4.5 University for Peace (UPEACE) - Costa Rica

Costa Rica is the first country in the world to have constitutionally abolished the armed forces – that is, it has no army since 1949. And it is in this peaceful country that the campus of the University was established in 1980. It is the only university in the United Nations system authorised to offer academic degrees in the field of peace and conflict studies.

According to their Rector, John Maresca- “every country, every community, needs leaders for peace” and UPEACE is helping to foster such leaders at every level of society and all walks of life.

The Charter of the University has the following principles:

1. The persistence of war in the history of mankind and the growing threats against peace in recent decades jeopardize the very existence of the human race and make it imperative that peace should no longer be viewed as a negative concept, as the end of conflict or as a simple diplomatic compromise, but rather that it should be achieved and ensured through the most valuable and most effective resource that man possesses: education.
2. Peace is the primary and irrevocable obligation of a nation and the fundamental objective of the United Nations; it is the reason for its existence. However, the best tool for achieving this supreme good for humankind, namely education, has not been used.
3. Many nations and international organizations have attempted to attain peace through disarmament. This effort must be continued; yet facts show that man should not be too optimistic as long as the human mind has not been imbued with the notion of peace from an early age. It is necessary to break the vicious circle of struggling for peace without an educational foundation.
4. This is the challenge that now faces all nations and all men as the twenty-first century approaches. The decision must be made to save the human race, which is threatened by war, through education for peace. If education has been the instrument of science and technology, there is all the more reason to use it to achieve this primary right of the human being.

UPEACE is a unique institution, with a unique mandate. It is currently expanding and developing new programmes to ensure that its courses and teaching materials are available throughout the world.

(Website: www.upeace.org)

9.4.6 Realizing the Dream (RTD)

Realizing the Dream is a nonprofit, international organisation which is carrying on the dream and legacy of Dr.Martin Luther King Jr. into the twenty first century. It was founded in 2006 by Martin Luther King, III – the second oldest child of Dr.Martin Luther King Jr. and Mrs.Coretta Scott King.

Their mission is to champion freedom, justice and equality by working to redress poverty, build community and foster peace through nonviolence in America and throughout the world. They also make great efforts to create the next generation of peacemakers through

various leadership development and non violence training for youth. They also develop cross-sector partnerships to implement collaborative projects like youth development, capacity-building and conflict resolution that are tailored to the unique situations of partner communities around the world. They also provide training in Kingian non violence and encourage dialogue amongst global leaders.

One unique initiative of theirs is the Generation II Global Peace Program (Gen II). This consists of a team of children or grandchildren of some of the 20th century's greatest peacemakers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Dr.Martin Luther King Jr., Rev. Tutu, Nelson Mandela, Kennedy, Yitzhak Rabin, Pierre Trudeau and Cesar Chavez. The mission of the **Generation II Global Peace Program** is to continue the work of their visionary ancestors in addressing instances of conflict and injustice worldwide. Its primary goals are to help resolve current conflicts through nonviolent means and promote human rights, which it will do through direct engagement in hostile conflict zones worldwide.

One such example is their recent project in building a '*beloved community*' in Sri Lanka. Organised in partnership with the U.S.Embassy in Colombo, RTD first sent a team of individuals to assess the situation on what role they could play in Sri Lanka's post-war process of peace building and development through Dr.Martin Luther King Jr.'s message of love, forgiveness and nonviolence. As a next step, Martin Luther King III went on a week-long mission in February 2010, meeting the highest levels of the Sri Lankan government and the civil society, promoting nonviolent conflict resolution and reconciliation in order to achieve "positive peace". Then as an additional follow-up, Mr.King plans to return again to the island with the members of the Gen II, when they would continue their dialogue with the government and civil society. They also plan to develop a collaborative project within the country which would include non violence training for the youth, introducing a non violence curriculum in the primary and secondary education amongst other initiatives.

In Mr. King's words - "my father would have said that after any conflict there must be a time for healing, for reconciliation. I know that the people of Sri Lanka need our support to help them through this difficult time and to build a common future. I hope that my organization and others like ours will be of assistance in this time of need." The project is part of our broader International Nonviolence Initiative, an ongoing campaign committed to promoting nonviolent action, education and public policy across the globe.

(Website: www.realizingthedream.org)

9.4.7 Peace Pilgrim (1908- 1981)

"This is the way of peace. Overcome evil with good, Falsehood with truth, And hatred with love."

Peace Pilgrim, born Mildred Norman in 1908, lived modestly during her early years on a small farm in Egg Harbor City, NJ. Like many people she gradually acquired money and things but she began realising that such a self-centered life was meaningless and worldly goods were more a burden than a blessing. She gradually adopted a life of voluntary simplicity and for the next fifteen years prepared herself spiritually while working as a volunteer for peace groups and with physically and mentally challenged people. Her spiritual preparations involved –

- o *Having a right attitude toward life.* By this she meant that one should not be an escapist and face life and its problems squarely, as no problem ever comes without

a purpose in our life. It is only through solving problems that inner growth is achieved. Collective problems like disarmament and world peace had to be solved collectively and anyone who avoids doing his or her share in the solving of collective problems will not find inner peace.

- o *Bringing our lives into harmony with the laws that govern this universe* – To find peace within or without, human beings must live in harmony with laws that govern the universe and human conduct. Such laws include the law that evil can only be overcome by good; only good means can attain a good end; that those who do unloving things hurt themselves spiritually.
- o *Simplicity of living* – It is because of the unbridled pursuit of material things and the lack of spiritual growth that the world has gone off kilter and is not in harmony; because of our preoccupation with materialism we often miss the best things in life, which are free. To bring inner and outer well being and harmony in one's life, she felt she could no longer have more than her basic needs while others in the world had less than basic needs. Simplicity of living brings true freedom and future research should focus on the inner, spiritual side so that we can acquire the wisdom to use the outer well being we already have.

After relinquishing her own identity and adopting the name Peace Pilgrim, she began walking on January 1, 1953. She stopped counting the miles at 25,000, which took until 1964, but continued to walk and spread her message of peace. Peace Pilgrim talked with thousands of people throughout the McCarthy era, the Korean and Vietnam War. She met with people on city streets, ghettos, suburbs and truckstops. She talked to university classes in psychology, political science, philosophy and sociology, to high school assemblies and pulpits of churches. She vowed to remain a wanderer until humankind learned the way of peace. Her pilgrimage was one of “prayer and example.” On the way to a speaking engagement in Knox, Indiana on July 7, 1981, she and her driver were killed in a head-on collision. Her life and its message continue to have a great impact worldwide and many belong to the ‘Friends of Peace Pilgrim’ movement and in 2008 her birth centenary was commemorated in her hometown.

(Website: www.peacepilgrim.org)

9.4.8 Soka Gakkai International (SGI)

The SGI is an organisation whose fundamental aim and mission is to contribute to peace, culture and education based on the philosophy of the 13th century Buddhist reformer Nichiren Daishonin. Nichiren based his teachings on the Lotus Sutra and its core message of the dignity of all life. According to this sutra, all people possess and can manifest the Buddha nature- an unlimited, inherent life state of freedom which enables them to create value out of any situation.

The SGI has over 12 million members practising this dynamic philosophy in 192 countries. Its core philosophy can be summed up by the concept of “human revolution”. This is the idea that the self-motivated inner change of a single individual positively affects the larger web of life and results in the rejuvenation of human society. In Dr. Ikeda's words, “A great human revolution in just a single individual will help achieve a change in the destiny of a nation and, further, will enable a change in the destiny of all humankind.”

Every year, the SGI President, Dr. Daisaku Ikeda publishes a peace proposal which explores the interrelation between core Buddhist concepts and the diverse challenges

global society faces in the effort to realise peace and human security. In addition, he has also made proposals touching on issues such as education reform, the environment, the United Nations and nuclear abolition. Many of these proposals have been actualised.

- For example, in 1983, Dr. Ikeda proposed a U.S.-Soviet summit, which then took place in 1985.
- In 1987, he proposed the establishment of a UN Decade of Education for World Citizens, and the United Nations designated the 10 years starting in 2001 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, calling for support for education to ensure world peace.
- In 1989 he proposed the establishment of a Conflict Prevention Centre, and in 1991, European Centre for Conflict Prevention was inaugurated.
- In 1993, President Ikeda proposed the holding of a World NGO Summit, and in 2000 the United Nations held the Millennium NGO Forum.
- In 1995, the SGI leader called for the early establishment of an international criminal court. In 2002, the Rome statute establishing the International Criminal Court entered into force. The new court is based in The Hague.
- In 1999, President Ikeda called on the world community to adopt and ratify the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child prohibiting the use of child soldiers. In 2002, this protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict entered into force.

The year 2005 marked the start of A Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. This was a proposal made by Dr. Ikeda, which was put forward by Soka Gakkai representatives, then taken up and proposed by the Japanese Government, and finally agreed to be as part of the Plan of Implementation issued at the WSSD held at Johannesburg in September 2002.

As a matter of fact, like Gandhi, Dr. Ikeda believes in action; neither in empty rhetoric nor economic aid alone. Hence his efforts to support the United Nations also include the holding of many exhibitions co-sponsored with the UN. Some of them are:

- Nuclear Arms: Threat to Our World
- War and Peace
- Toward the Century of Life: The Environment and Development
- International Textbooks
- World Boys and Girls Art Exhibition
- Toys of the World and Education
- World's Children and UNICEF
- What are the Rights of the Child?

The SGI has also sent several delegations of youth division representatives to visit refugee camps in different parts of the world. In 1998 the youth division members supported the global movement called Abolition 2000 to eliminate nuclear weapons and collected and

submitted 13 million signatures to the UN Headquarters. In recognition of its peace efforts, the SGI was bestowed the title of Peace Messenger from the UN in 1987.

(Website: www.sgi.org)

9.4.9 The International Committee of Artists for Peace (ICAP)

This is an organisation of passionately committed individuals using the creative power of the arts to bring about a peaceful society. Collaborating with individuals and organisations that share its mission for peace, ICAP employs dialogue and the full creative power of the arts to instill the ideals of humanism and nonviolence in today's youth. Since 2002, ICAP has sponsored concerts, exhibits and dialogues in support of the United Nations Declaration and Program of Action on a Culture of Peace.

Their mission is to establish peace and foster peacemakers through the power of art. They do this through:

- Performance. Members of ICAP, across a wide spectrum of genres, perform the fine art of reconnecting audiences with their humanity;
- Education through mentoring and arts. ICAP artists share their talents and visions of peace with youth through school workshops, seminars and joint performances;
- Awards and Scholarships. ICAP recognises and rewards individuals and organisations that contribute to making the arts a vehicle for creating peace;
- Collaboration. ICAP facilitates peace and performing-arts activities and events with other like-minded organisations toward creating a groundswell movement for peace, culture and education.
- Exhibits. ICAP-sponsored peace and culture exhibitions have been presented at schools, organisational events and conventions. Their travelling exhibit "Building a Culture of Peace For the Children of the World" was produced in support of the United Nations International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) and has been showcased worldwide.

9.4.10 The Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research (TFF)

Co-founded by Jan Oberg and his wife Dr.Christina Spannar, TFF is an independent think tank, a global network and a website for peace by peaceful means. It is an all-volunteer global network and promotes conflict-mitigation and reconciliation in general and in selected conflict regions through meticulous on-the-ground research, active listening, education and advocacy. Some of the areas of their work are:

1. On-the-ground conflict analyses as well as educational and reconciliation work in Burundi, the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Middle East and Sweden.
2. TFF constantly develops its intellectual resource base and provides free learning opportunities through their website, courses and training sessions.

(Website: www.transnational.org)

9.5 SUMMARY

Traditionally, peace has been discussed from the point of view of national security but as UNDP stresses we now need to think of peace in terms of human security. Human security concerns not only doing away with weapons but also concerns human life and dignity. So when working for peace it must not only be a peace where one fights for disarmament and no wars but also the kind of peace which concerns itself with human welfare and happiness of all. To quote President John F. Kennedy: “There is no single, simple key to this peace — no grand or magic formula to be adopted by one or two powers. Genuine peace must be the product of many nations, the sum of many acts.” So we can understand the importance of each of the above-mentioned organisations and their varied ways of working for the one goal of lasting peace. This is in no way an exhaustive list, as there are several reputed peace movements today like the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Amnesty International, UNESCO, WHO, etc who are committed to the goal of human security and lasting peace.

9.6 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Is the stopping of wars and abolishment of arms enough to establish lasting peace? If not, what else is required?
2. Give one example of a peace movement working through art and culture.
3. Briefly explain how the Grameen Bank is working towards eradicating poverty and hunger.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Peace Pilgrim- Her Life and Work in Her Own Words, Ocean Tree Books, New Mexico, 2004.

Krieger, David, and Ikeda, Daisaku., Choose Hope, Middleway Press, California, 2002.

Hopkins, Jeffrey., (ed.), The Art of Peace, Snow Lion Publications, New York, 2000.