

## Violence In War And Peace An Anthology

In this fundamental analysis, Rapoport asks: Why do we have wars? Doesn't humanity always seem on the verge of self-annihilation? Is there something in human genetic structure that makes people want to kill each other? Perhaps this impulse is a matter of good versus evil, or just plain human nature. Rapoport moves beyond clichés by claiming that the sources of modern violence reside in the imbalance between a lag in the system of values inherited from the past and the structure of science and technology that awaits no revision of values to move ahead. As a result, Rapoport argues that the study of war and peace should be considered a science, just like biology or, for that matter, political science. The same rules of empirical engagement and experimentation should apply. Before we can have a theory of peace, we need a methodology of conflict. Using the writings of thinkers who have made significant contributions to the predominant ideas and ideals of our society, Rapoport weaves together the strands of independent thought and research into a single, thought-provoking work. After investigating the whys of violence, using ideological, psychological, strategic, and systemic perspective, Rapoport moves to an in-depth analysis of possible varieties of conflict resolution. He explores such mechanisms as mediation, education, and applying the results of scientific research. He documents the impact of ideologies countervailing dominant ones that place obstacles in the way of peacemaking. Rapoport argues that conciliation and game theories can be utilized to replace the concept of winner take all or total victory. *The Origins of Violence* is a needed contribution to our understanding of warfare, and provides a forward-looking perspective that can be of wide use to each of the policy sciences, starting with military strategy and ending with international development.

The proliferation of 'new wars' since the end of the Cold War has forced scholars to re-open the debate about 'what is war?' For most commentators, 'new war' is mindless mass action. This book takes a different approach, reflecting on a paradoxical assumption that to understand war, we must deny it a special status.

Reports from war zones often note the obscene victimization of women, who are frequently raped, tortured, beaten, and pressed into sexual servitude. Yet this reign of terror against women not only occurs during exceptional moments of social collapse, but during peacetime too. As this powerful book argues, violence against women should be understood as a systemic problem—one for which the state must be held accountable. The twelve essays in *Gender Violence in Peace and War* present a continuum of cases where the state enables violence against women—from state-sponsored torture to lax prosecution of sexual assault. Some contributors uncover buried histories of state violence against women throughout the twentieth century, in locations as diverse as Ireland, Indonesia, and Guatemala. Others spotlight ongoing struggles to define the state's role in preventing gendered violence, from domestic abuse policies in the Russian Federation to anti-trafficking laws in the United States. Bringing together cutting-edge research from political science, history, gender studies, anthropology, and legal studies, this collection offers a comparative analysis of how the state facilitates, legitimates, and perpetuates gender violence worldwide. The contributors also offer vital insights into how states might adequately protect women's rights in peacetime, as well as how to intervene when a state declares war on its female citizens.

*Long-lasting peaces: overcoming the war-peace hiatus for a sustainable future* is composed by seven chapters distributed in 3 parts destined to provoke reflections about a common theme: the existent obstacles and plausible solutions to achieve sustainable peaces. Each one of the articles discusses, in a critical perspective, important issues of the international agenda. Among the matters it can be found: the participation of belligerent actors as a means to an effective peace accord, the contradiction between structural violence and formal peace in South America, the promotion of women equity in peace processes, ethnic tensions and the

achievement of peace through justice, new perspectives on food security and its impacts on refugees and IDPs, environmental commitments to lessen climate change, and mechanisms for socioeconomic human development.

De gruwelijke beelden van oorlogen en genocide die we op het nieuws zien geven ons de indruk dat onze tijd de gewelddadigste aller tijden is. Het omgekeerde is waar, laat Steven Pinker zien in *Ons beter ik..* Hoe komt het dat we ons zoveel menselijker gedragen? Ons leven is verbeterd - en zo gaan we indirect andermans leven meer waarderen. En hoe meer we met anderen te maken krijgen, des te meer groeit onderling begrip, zelfs al is dat soms uit egoïsme. Pinker laat zien dat empathie en zelfbeheersing op den duur sterkere eigenschappen zijn dan sadisme en wraak. *Ons beter ik* is een indrukwekkende, onmisbare geschiedenis van de menselijke omgang en een boek voor de eeuwigheid. STEVEN PINKER (Montréal, 1954) is een experimenteel psycholoog, en professor in Psychologie aan Harvard University. Hij schreef over taal en intelligentie in onder andere *Het taalinstinct* (1994), *Hoe de menselijke geest werkt* (1997), *Het onbeschreven blad* (2002) en *De stof van het denken* (2007). Het unieke van Steven Pinker is dat hij zijn antwoorden op zoveel terreinen zoekt: psychologie, taalkunde, evolutiebiologie - en dat maakt hem ook meteen iemand die vanuit veel hoeken op debat en controversen kan rekenen. 'De stof van het denken is een rijk boek waarin Pinker laat zien hoe de werkelijkheid de taal bepaalt en de manier waarop we daarmee als biologische en sociale dieren hebben leren omgaan.' - DE STANDAARD 'Wie op de hoogte wil raken van een fascinerende nieuwe wetenschap, en bovendien graag spannende populair-wetenschappelijke boeken leest, moet zich *Het taalinstinct* niet laten ontgaan.' - TROUW

This treatise articulates Tolstoy's famous dictum that it is morally superior to suffer violence than to do violence — a philosophy that has inspired Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and countless others.

The *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict*, a three-volume set written by more than 200 eminent contributors from around the world, takes advantage of increasing, worldwide awareness in the public, private, commercial, and academic sectors about manifestations of violence in all segments of society. While the contributors do not use these volumes to make specific arguments, they do describe and clarify the developments in thought that have led to current theories about and positions on violence and peace. Our reviewers consistently note that while many in-depth studies of war, peace, and aggression exist, the attendant specialization keeps scholars from learning about related fields. No publication competing with the *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict* can satisfy their need for a vast introductory work to such a diverse and socially-important field. This major work includes more than 190 multidisciplinary articles with over 1,000 cross-references and more than 2,000 bibliography entries for further reading which are arranged alphabetically for easy access. More than 190 multidisciplinary articles with over 1,000 cross-references Article outline and glossary of key terms begin each article Entries arranged alphabetically for easy access Three-volume set with subject index of over 750 entries Articles written by more than 200 eminent contributors from around the world

De dieren op een boerderij komen in opstand tegen hun meester de mens en nemen zelf de macht in handen. De varkens, die lang tevoren in het geheim hebben leren lezen en schrijven, werpen zich op als de natuurlijke leiders van de revolutie. Zij staan immers op een hoger intellectueel peil dan de andere dieren.

Ze breiden hun voorrechten steeds verder uit en vormen een nieuwe elite, even oppermachtig als de oude heersers. De catastrofale ineenstorting van deze gemeenschap kan ten slotte niet uitblijven. *Animal Farm*, geschreven in 1943, is een klassiek geworden satire op een totalitaire staat en samenleving, die vandaag de dag nog niets aan zeggingskracht heeft verloren.

Filosofische beschouwing over de mechanismen van het gebruik van politiek en maatschappelijk geweld, door de Amerikaanse politicologe (1906-1975).

This volume is divided into three parts, each focusing on one aspect of war and peace. The first part, *War and Peace*, deals with the topic in more general terms than the other two, and includes five contributions.

Outsourcing to the private sector takes missions away from the military, but the shift towards international intervention adds new, wider functions to the traditional role of defense. If these two trends continue at the present pace, important security functions will be out of control of parliaments, national governments and international authorities. The state monopoly of violence--an achievement of civilization--is at stake.

"This book presents an introduction to the diverse and wide-ranging ethical aspects of war and peace. In a fair-minded and engaging analysis, Nigel Dower introduces the different ethical theories in traditional and contemporary debates - realism, just war theory and pacifism - and subjects each to detailed critical scrutiny. The book uses a wide range of examples from across the world, including discussions of nuclear weapons, new wars, terrorism, humanitarian intervention and human security." "Written as a textbook for those who have no prior knowledge of philosophical ethics, *The Ethics of War and Peace* is designed to help students understand how to engage ethically with the world. At the end of each chapter there is a helpful set of questions for individual reflection or group discussion." --Book Jacket.

Expanded new edition of an important study of the protracted violence in Colombia. peace,not war Violence helps no one. 120 blank striped pages

This volume of collected essays reflects on various aspects of language, text, and interpretations of war and peace in the Dead Sea Scrolls and other Second Temple Jewish literature, with special close attention set on the Qumran War Scroll.

This is an outstanding collection of essays about the many faces of violence during and after the Cold War. Building a bridge between political philosophy and the analysis of current affairs, as well as between the author's personal experience and the collective dramas of the twentieth century, Pierre Hassner stresses two major features of our time: the decline of interstate and global war as a realistic prospect and the increase in domestic and trans-national violence.

"The war to end all wars" rings out a bitter mockery of the First World War, often viewed as the seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century, the crucible from which Soviet, Fascist, and Nazi dictatorships emerged. Today's conventional wisdom is that the Great War attuned the world to large-scale slaughter, that post-war efforts directed by the Treaty at Versailles were botched, that unbridled new nationalisms made the Second World War inevitable. This provocative book refutes such interpretations,

arguing instead that the first two decades of the twentieth century—and the First World War in particular—played an essential part in the construction of a peaceful new order on a global scale. Historian William Mulligan takes an entirely fresh look at the aspirations of statesmen, soldiers, intellectuals, and civilians who participated in the war and at the new ideas about peace that were forged. While the hope for ultimate peace may have legitimized and even intensified the violence of the war, it also broadened conventional ideas about international politics and led to the emergence of such institutions as the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. The experience of the First World War reinforced humanitarian concerns in political life and focused attention on building a better and more peaceful world order, Mulligan shows. Such issues resonate still in the political and diplomatic debates of today.

In this lively and accessible work, one of America's most provocative writers on strategy recounts the liberation of Iraq and analyzes its implications for the future of U.S. military strategy and foreign policy.

Violence in war and peace  
Gender Violence in Peace and War  
States of Complicity  
Rutgers University Press

Have humans always waged war? Is warring an ancient evolutionary adaptation or a relatively recent behavior--and what does that tell us about human nature? In *War, Peace, and Human Nature*, editor Douglas P. Fry brings together leading experts in such fields as evolutionary biology, archaeology, anthropology, and primatology to answer fundamental questions about peace, conflict, and human nature in an evolutionary context. The chapters in this book demonstrate that humans clearly have the capacity to make war, but since war is absent in some cultures, it cannot be viewed as a human universal. And counter to frequent presumption the actual archaeological record reveals the recent emergence of war. It does not typify the ancestral type of human society, the nomadic forager band, and contrary to widespread assumptions, there is little support for the idea that war is ancient or an evolved adaptation. Views of human nature as inherently warlike stem not from the facts but from cultural views embedded in Western thinking. Drawing upon evolutionary and ecological models; the archaeological record of the origins of war; nomadic forager societies past and present; the value and limitations of primate analogies; and the evolution of agonism, including restraint; the chapters in this interdisciplinary volume refute many popular generalizations and effectively bring scientific objectivity to the culturally and historically controversial subjects of war, peace, and human nature.

Using the Peruvian internal armed conflict as a case study, this book examines wartime rape and how it reproduces and reinforces existing hierarchies. Jelke Boesten argues that effective responses to sexual violence in wartime are conditional upon profound changes in legal frameworks and practices, institutions, and society at large.

In the beginning of 1945, Germany experienced the greatest outburst of deadly violence that the world has ever seen. *Germany 1945* examines the country's emergence from the most terrible catastrophe in modern history. When the Second World War ended, millions had been murdered; survivors had lost their

families; cities and towns had been reduced to rubble and were littered with corpses. Yet people lived on, and began rebuilding their lives in the most inauspicious of circumstances. Bombing, military casualties, territorial loss, economic collapse and the processes of denazification gave Germans a deep sense of their own victimhood, which would become central to how they emerged from the trauma of total defeat, turned their backs on the Third Reich and its crimes, and focused on a transition to relative peace. Germany's return to humanity and prosperity is the hinge on which Europe's twentieth century turned. For years we have concentrated on how Europe slid into tyranny, violence, war and genocide; this book describes how humanity began to get back out.

A Peace Reader Revised contains articles reflecting different and even opposing viewpoints, offering competing visions of the future. They range from the scholarly to the folksy; from the philosophical to the satirical; from the didactic to the poetic. In an effort to help students develop critical thinking skills, the authors include study questions after every major article. The result is a book as contemporary as today's headlines and as timeless as the wisdom of the ages. This book analyzes the evolution of Russian military thought and how Russia's current thinking about war is reflected in recent crises. While other books describe current Russian practice, Oscar Jonsson provides the long view to show how Russian military strategic thinking has developed from the Bolshevik Revolution to the present. He closely examines Russian primary sources including security doctrines and the writings and statements of Russian military theorists and political elites. What Jonsson reveals is that Russia's conception of the very nature of war is now changing, as Russian elites see information warfare and political subversion as the most important ways to conduct contemporary war. Since information warfare and political subversion are below the traditional threshold of armed violence, this has blurred the boundaries between war and peace. Jonsson also finds that Russian leaders have, particularly since 2011/12, considered themselves to be at war with the United States and its allies, albeit with non-violent means. This book provides much needed context and analysis to be able to understand recent Russian interventions in Crimea and eastern Ukraine, how to deter Russia on the eastern borders of NATO, and how the West must also learn to avoid inadvertent escalation.

A report on the events in 1999 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which have transformed the country into an arena of international and internal violence and conflict involving so many participants that it can be described as the first African continental war. The study also contains a historical background to the recent events in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In de vorm van twee brieven schrijven de natuurkundige Albert Einstein en de psycholoog Sigmund Freud over oorlog, vernietiging en de grenzen van de vooruitgang.

"1 Introduction: International Law, Violence and Visibility 'If a war leaves in its wake terrifying polluted lands and mangled genetic codes, any victory will be

pyrrhic, as death by indirection becomes the ultimate form of friendly fire. No homeland can be secure if we convert the earth into a biological weapon that threatens biology itself'.<sup>1</sup> 1.1 International law, violence, and visibility: war's hidden socio-ecological legacy At the turn of the 20th century, scientists in the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, and the US started studying how chemical herbicides could be used to increase agricultural productivity.<sup>2</sup> This early research led to the isolation of the hormone that controls plant growth and its synthetic reproduction. Scientists found that, while in small doses the artificial hormone greatly stimulated plant growth, in large doses it inhibited the plants development.<sup>3</sup> During World War II the full military and agricultural applications of these herbicides (and other pesticides, such as the insecticide DDT) were studied in academic institutions in the US and the United Kingdom,<sup>4</sup> as well as, infamously, in Nazi concentration camps by the German chemical corporation IG Farben"--

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