

**Report on
The War and Peace Workshops, 2005-2008**

**The Graduate University for Advanced Studies
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An integral and dynamic part of Sokendai's War and Peace project was a series of five Workshops, 2005-2008. The most notable and significant innovation of the Workshops was their multidisciplinary, multisectorial, multinational character. As Prof. SUGAWARA Hirotaka explained on the very first day of the first Workshop, in order to make progress understanding such large and multifaceted issues as war and peace, the research had to include all the academic disciplines--the natural sciences as well as the social sciences, but not forgetting the humanities.

But a multidisciplinary approach was only a partial approach. Research had also to take into account many nonacademic, practical matters, especially when considering peacemaking. Thus, a multisectorial approach was necessary. Much can be, and was, learned during the course of the five Workshops, from the experiences of governmental organizations, such as The Japan Foundation; from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), such as CARE International Japan; from International Organizations (IGO's), such as the SESAME Project (Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East); and from business, especially from journalists who are the essential communications link between conflict partners, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, between the problem and its solutions. And finally, a multidisciplinary, multisectorial approach is still only a partial approach. Research also had to encompass the nations of the world, both in the topics discussed in the Workshops and in the origins of the participants.

Thus, the Workshops actively fostered a multidisciplinary, multisectorial, multinational approach to research on War and Peace. This active approach is exemplified first and foremost in the membership of the Organizing Committee for the Workshops:

Monte CASSIM, President, Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University, 2008
Masayuki DEGUCHI, National Museum of Ethnology, 2008
Brien HALLETT, Matsunaga Institute for Peace, University of Hawai'i, 2006-2008
Chimaki KUROKAWA, CARE International Japan, 2005-2008
Masaru ISHIZUMI, Department of Political Science, Kanagawa University, 2008
Yoshimitsu SHIMIZU, Sokendai, 2005-2008
Akiko SUGASE, Sokendai, 2008
Hirotaka SUGAWARA, Sokendai, 2005-2008
Michiko TAKEUCHI, Department of History, UCLA, 2008

Yoichi TAO, SECOM Co., 2005-2008

Sharon TRAWEEK, Department of History and Women's Studies, UCLA, 2005-2008

Secretariat: Fumiko SUZUKI, Sokendai, 2005-2008

The proceeding of the five Workshops have been published by Sokendai and are available in both printed and DVD formats. A most brief summary of the five Workshops is given below.

The First War and Peace Workshop was held on 14-15 March 2005 at which thirteen papers were delivered and discussed. Seven in English and six in Japanese. As was appropriate for the first Workshop, much of the discussion was exploratory. In particular, Prof. SUGAWARA Hirotaka's lecture outlined seven critical questions or research areas that the Project could fruitfully investigate: 1) the biology or genetics of aggression, 2) anthropological and ethnological studies of war and peace, 3) the history of war and peace, 4) the political science of war and peace, 5) defense, diplomatic, and economic strategies for peace, 6) weapons and technology, 7) disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. Needless to say, not all of this over-ambitious agenda was addressed during the Project's lifetime, but its sweep and seriousness set the tone for this and future Workshops.

Illustrating the multisectorial approach of the Workshops, the seven English papers covered a range of perspectives. First, Prof. DEGUCHI Masayuki reported on the institutionalization of peace studies in Japanese universities and on the development of theories on peace and war, ranging from balance of power theories to Game Theory. Mr. KUROKAWA Chimaki, CARE International Japan, followed speaking of the need to interrelate three concepts or principles: 1) a common understanding of war and conflict, 2) a common commitment to peacebuilding through the UN Millennium Development Goals, and 3) a further commitment to the 2003 Human Security concept of Prof. Amartyr SEN and Ms. OGATA Sadako, who co-chaired the Commission on Human Security. Presenting several anthropological views of war and Peace, Prof. Sharon TRAWEEK discussed the views of Margaret Mead, Gregory Bateson, and Emiko Onuki-Tierney, three eminent scholars in the field. TAO Yoichi, SECOM Co., called the attention of the Workshop to the new world of cyber crime and cyber security, both of which add an entirely new dimension to studies of conflict and war. Prof. Denis PERRET-GALLIX, Institut National de Physique (France), spoke on "The role of scientists in War and Peace," emphasizing the need for a science, especially, basic science, that is "safe and beneficial for humanity."

And, finally, Prof. YUASA Fukuko from the computer research center at KEK told the participants of the establishment of a secure server site for the use of the War and Peace Project at KEK. The address is <https://heiwa.kek.jp>. She encouraged the participants to make use of the dedicated site.

The Second War and Peace Workshop was held on 23 -24 March 2006 and was cosponsored by the Center for Global Partnership, The Japan Foundation. The theme of this Workshop was "Cultures and Conflicts: Studying Differences and Misunderstanding." After opening remarks by Prof. SUGAWARA Hirotaka for Sokendai and CHANO Junichi for the Center for Global Partnership, fourteen papers were delivered and discussed.

The high point of the Workshop was the keynote address by His Excellency, Mr. Ranjith UYANGODA, the Ambassador from Sri Lanka to Japan entitled "Global Challenges to Conflict Resolution." Starting with a tour d'horizon of world conflicts, superpower relations, the impact of globalization, and global and regional efforts to resolve conflict, Ambassador UYANGODA turned to his own country and its decades long internal struggle with Tamil Tigers with a passion that surprised his audience. Ambassador UYANGODA address was followed up by Prof. Sharon TRAWEEK's meditation on culture and conflict formation. She spoke of the many meanings of the terms, culture, and of how conflicts are not just physical, but also about the competing "stories" that each side tells to itself and others. Reconciling these "stories" is a large part of conflict resolution.

The main part of the Workshop consisted of five papers and a practical exercise in cross-cultural technology. Prof. UCHIBORI Motomitsu made a powerpoint presentation on research he has conducted on resource allocation, both economic and intellectual, and basic social mechanisms, and how these factors interrelate to promote or dampen conflict. A less anthropological, more psychological, approach to understanding and resolving conflict through Encounter Groups was presented by Profs. MURAYAMA Shoji, HIRAI Tatsuya, and KIMURA Taichi. Dr KUNII Osamu refocused the Workshop participants on the terrible toll that war takes on innocent victims. He presented uncomfortable statistics on the numbers of these victims in the past decades and on the international efforts to succor these victims. Dr. YAMADA Takio of the Japanese Foreign Ministry spoke of the need to reduce the potential for conflict in East Asia by fostering "a Principled Integration of East Asia." He emphasized the fact that integration had already been achieved in terms of economic integration, but not in terms of political integration. To achieve a political integration many cultural and historical obstacles had to be overcome. Prof. Brien Hallett contributed a paper outlining the potential conflict resolution potential of formal conditional declarations of war, as called for in the Hague Convention III. After the last paper, Mrs. Wayne ELLSWORTH and Andrew SHAFFER got the participants up and out of their chairs engaged in a number of team-building and cross-culture "technologies" that have been developed at the Institute for Cultural Affairs.

Returning to more academic analysis, the Workshop heard two fascinating papers on the biology of aggression. The first presentation was by Prof HASEGAWA Mariko, an evolutionary anthropologist. She reported on her research into the occurrence of inter-species killing in gorillas, chimpanzees, and humans, paying particular attention to the ability of human to show compassion. The second presentation was by Prof. IKEMURA Toshimichi on recent developments in genetics and genome analysis for the question of war and peace. Although no break-throughs in understanding human aggression have yet occurred, Prof. IKEMURA is optimistic that future research will lead to greater understanding of the biological foundations of aggression.

The Second Workshop ended with a pair of papers by Drs. TAKAHASHI Hiroko and FUJIMOTO Junpei on their efforts to locate and archive historical records and materials from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These two excellent papers announced the beginnings of the archiving part of the War and Peace project.

The Third War and Peace Workshop was held on 1-2 February 2007. Ten papers were presented and discussed on the theme of the Workshop, "Cultures, Conflicts and Peace-building." The Workshop also welcomed Dr. Monte CASSIM, President,

Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University and looked forward to further collaboration with him and Asia-Pacific University, Beppu.

The keynote address was given by IRIYE Akira who spoke as an historian about the vast changes in the world over the last hundred years. Evaluating the changes positively, Prof. IRIYE saw the world evolving rapidly into a "transnational" world of ever-greater "interconnectedness" propelled by a "dialogue of civilizations" progressed.

Jumping straight into the "conflict" portion of the Workshop's theme, the first two papers reported on the author's first hand experiences in two conflict areas. Prof. Carolyn STEPHENSON told of the international efforts at "Cross-Cultural Conflict Resolution" between Turks and Greeks on Cyprus, where she had worked for a year as a grassroots peacebuilder. Dr. SUGASE Akiko then plunged the Workshop participants into a little-known, extremely complex aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. She reported on her research into the cognitive and political dissonance of Israeli citizens who are Arab Christians but identify, not with Israel, but with the anti-Israeli, Muslim Hezbollah party that controls southern Lebanon.

The next set of three papers moved the Workshop participants for personal experiences to group experiences. Prof. KAWAKITA Atsuko told of the recent controversies in Europe, generally, and in Germany, particularly, over efforts to build a "regional memory" of the forced expulsions of Germans from Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War. The suffering of those expelled has largely been ignored, unlike the suffering of the Jews in the Holocaust. Now, the children of the expellees are demanding that their suffering be recognized, also. Building on Prof. KAWAKITA's paper, Prof. HORVAT contrasted the European experience at post-World War II reconciliation with the "Challenges of Reconciliation in East Asia." He drew out some of the challenging differences between the European experience and the less successful East Asian experience. Recalling the "comfort women" controversy, Prof. HORVAT emphasized the role of numerous and vibrant Transnational Non-state Actors (TNA) in fostering European reconciliation and the paucity of TNA in Asia to fulfill the same conciliatory function.

Development aid and its role in reducing and resolving conflict was the topic of the next set of three papers. Dr. Charles AANENSON, Counselor at the U.S. Embassy for the U.S. Agency of International Development, brought his years of experience to the topic. Dr. AANENSON told how Overseas Development Aid (ODA) became an official pillar of American National Security policy in September 2002. This change was in recognition of the fact that Many security challenges arise out of poverty and the desperation it often causes. He also contrasted the different styles of aid. The U.S. has a more decentralized decision-making style, where field officers make the decisions, while Japan has a more centralized style. Ms. SATO Naomi spoke of her work with the Maasai of Kenya to reduce tribal clashes due to climate change. Her group, Institute of Cultural Affairs promotes conflict resolution through community focused problem-solving and visioning. Dr. TAKIZAWA Saburo's talk on the role of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) completed this set of papers. Dr TAKIZAWA reviewed the history of the UNHCR, the difficult position of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), and recent high-level efforts at the UN to better coordinate its development and refugee programs. He stressed that only peace and development can resolve the root causes of refugee and IDP displacement.

The last two papers at the Third War and Peace Workshop raise two important topics. Prof. IKEUCHI Satoru spoke of four most consequential "transformations" of science during the twentieth century: 1) its institutionalization, 2) its technologicalization, 3) its commercialization, and, most ominously, 4) its militarization. Dr. TAKAHASHI made her first report on the War and Peace Project's archiving activities with a paper on her search for "Atomic bomb Materials in the United States." She reported that, yes, the materials were in the United States, but they were scattered here and there all over the United States. The need to bring them together and make them available for researchers was imperative, she concluded.

The Fourth War and Peace Workshop was held on 23-24 March 2008. Eleven papers were presented and discussed on the theme of the Workshop, "Human Security, National and International Security." As a sign of the growing importance and reputation of the Workshop Kanagawa University, Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University, the University of California-Los Angeles and the University of Hawai'i joined Sokendai in cosponsoring the fourth Workshop.

The Fourth Workshop was particularly fortunate to have Prof. MUSHAKOJI Kinhide deliver the keynote address. He set the framework of the Workshop by reminding the participants that each element of human security is contested by its opposite. Thus, as the title of his talk pointed out, "Human Security" is a "Precondition of National and International Security," but all three struggle against the reality of "Global Insecurity in a Post-Westphalian World." Prof. MUSHAKOJI concluded his remarks by suggesting that the missing factor is "conviviality not only between the people of one security community but a global conviviality."

Following the keynote address, the first set of four papers dealt with the "Quest for Human Security through Justice." Prof. Carolyn STEPHENSON led off with an overview of the complex evolution of the concept of "human security." The idea first emerged with the 1919 League of Nations concept of "collective security," developed into the 1980 Brandt Commission concept of "common security, the 1982 Palme Commission concept of "mutual security," the 1987 Brundtland commission concept of "environmental security," the 1983-4 Japanese Defense White Paper concept of "comprehensive security," before publication of the 1994 UN Human Development Report's concept of "human Security." Prof. TAKASHIBA Yukiko spoke next about transitional justice. She emphasized the tension between seeking a "sustainable peace" through the formal justice of international tribunals as opposed to the informal justice of truth and reconciliation commissions. Examples drawn from the tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, and Timore Lests illustrated her thesis. Prof. Thomas WRIGHT presented a powerful paper further illustrating the tensions Prof TAKASHIBA spoke of. His paper "Bringing State Officials Back to Criminal Court" The Case of Argentina and Chile" detailed the decades long struggle to bring justice to the victims of Argentine and Chilean dictatorships by overturning an amnesty law and indicting the torturers. Dr. TAKEUCHI Michiko's paper on the some of the social effects of the U.S. occupation of Japan after World War II rounded out the discussion of human security and justice.

Shifting from the general to the specific, the second set of three papers focused on the Middle East. Prof. Geris KHOURY from the Al-Liqa Center in Bethlem, Palestine, spoke on "Culture and Conflict in the Middle East Context," an illuminating look at the

uses and misuses of culture in this conflict. The misuse of history and culture by all sides in the conflict sustains and exacerbates the conflict. When Prof. KHOURY's paper was combined with two other papers on the Middle East Workshop participants developed a much deeper understanding of the cultural roots of the Middle East conflict. The first paper was from Sokendai's Dr. SUGASE Akiko, who elaborated on one of the fascinating cultural complexities of the region, "Still Alive Now: Veneration for Al-Khader in Palestine/Israel." The second paper was from KUROKAWA Shin-ichi and spoke of one international scientific project that is attempting to foster collaboration and reconciliation among the nations of the Middle East, "Science for Peace: SESAME Project in the Middle East" (Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East).

The final set of four papers re-focused the Workshop's recalled on the tangled relationship between science and war. Three papers focused on the victims of the atomic bombings in Japan and of atomic testing in the United States, while a fourth warned of the potential dangers of misusing biology as a weapon or for terrorism. Prof. SASAMOTO Yukuo summarized his ground breaking researches on the effects of the atomic bombs and the Japanese and American governments' response to the victims. Mirroring Prof. SASAMOTO's research was Prof. Constandina TITUS's paper, "The Politics of Atomic Compensation," which told of the struggles of American victims of American nuclear tests to receive recognition for their suffering from the U.S. government, which did not want to recognize their suffering. Preserving the archival records of the atomic bombing is an important part of preserving the memory of the Japanese victims. Doing this is one of the War and Peace Projects other efforts. Thus, the Workshop was happy to hear Prof. ANDO Masahito and Ms. MAEKAWA Kaori's paper, "Archiving Records of Atomic Bomb Victims," in which they reported on their strategic plan for collecting and preserving these archival materials. And, finally, Dr. Dominique LEGLU spoke of the dangers of bioweapons and bioterrorism framing her remarks in terms of Jean-Jacques Salamon's ethics of scientific responsibility.

The Fifth War and Peace Workshop was held on 22-23 December 2008. Eleven papers were presented and discussed on the theme of the Workshop, "In Search for a Nuclear Free World." The theme was suggested not only because of its intrinsic important to peace and prosperity, but also by the encouraging news from both George Schultz group at the Hoover Institute advocating abolition and the newly elected Barack Obama. Sokendai, the lead sponsor of the Workshop, was again joined by Kanagawa University, Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University, the University of California-Los Angeles and the University of Hawai'i as cosponsors.

The Fifth Workshop was particularly honored that Prof. TAKAHATA Naouki, the newly appointed President of Sokendai, came to give the welcoming address. Prof. TAKAHATA spoke of his memories of his encounters with Prof. SUGAWARA Hirotaka and Dr. TAKAHASHI Hiroko, two participants, and with Drs Schull and Crow, two of the early medical researchers at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, whom Dr. TAKAHASHI had recently visited.

After Prof. TAKAHATA's kind remarks, the three foci of the Workshop were reports on the atomic bomb archival materials, on the "Destiny of the Non-Proliferation Treaty" (NPT), and on "Ethics of Scientists and Their Roles in Society." Concerning the archival project Dr. TAKAHASHI Hiroko's paper, "Report on the Documents of the

Victims of the Nuclear Bombs in the US,” spoke of her recent travels throughout the United States tracking down documents, especially her visits with Drs. Schull and Crow, who still retain significant portions of the medical records of the survivors. Prof. MASAIKE Akira then gave a most interesting paper on “Documents in National Archives concerning Japanese Nuclear Weapons Research and Destruction of Cyclotrons.” Prof. MASAIKE's paper is but a first glance of the important information and research that will be possible once the atomic bomb materials are properly archived.

Three papers were then given on our nuclear "destiny." Prof. Brien HALLETT made a short presentation on the historical background to situate the discussion. Two papers were then given devoted specifically to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. One by Mr. MORINO Yasunari on “NPT and Japan’s Diplomacy,” and the other by Dr. YOSHIDA Fumihiko on “NPT as a Security Enhancer.” Both papers demonstrated the great importance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The most hopeful paper, if cautiously so, was Prof. SUGAWARA Hirotaka's “Challenge in the USA to Pursue Total Abandonment of Nuclear Weapons.” As he noted, with the end of the Cold War, a new president, and new domestic political forces, abolition was more possible now than at any time since 1945.

Turning to the “Ethics of Scientists and Their Roles in Society” four papers were presented. The first two dealt with the SESAME Project. Prof. KUROKAW Shin-ichi gave a project update, while Dr. SUGASE Akiko reported on her anthropological investigations on the affect of SESAME on the local population at the project site in Jordan, “What Should the Scientists do for the Real ‘Science for Peace’?: A Proposal from a Case Study of SESAME and its Host Village ’Allan.” These presentations were followed by two topical papers on ethics of science. The first, by Prof. Sharon TRAWEEK, struggled with American Department of Defense's new policy of hiring social scientists for work in Iraq and Afghanistan, “Anthropologists at War in Iraq: Debates about Professional Ethics and Social Responsibility.” The second, by Prof. MATSUMOTO Miwao, dealt with very difficult emerging issues in biology, “The Complex Social Realities of Bioethics at the Science-Technology-Society Interface.” Prof. Edgar PORTER of Ristumeikan Asia-Pacific University chaired a closing summary discussion of the Workshops varied and challenging presentations.

Broadly speaking, when looking back on the past three years of the War and Peace Workshops, many individual papers and presentations stand out as especially interesting or thoughtful or provocative. Each participant will signal a different paper in each category, depending on interests and concerns. But what all the participants will remember most is the vibrancy of the Workshops, the way in which they encouraged the participants to learn about and explore new disciplines, to see old issues from new perspectives, and to make new colleagues from different sectors and different nations. The Workshops modeled and exemplified how diverse people can come together in a common enterprise for peace.