

## **FUTURE PEACE ETHICS**

For Minnesota Futurists by Earl C. Joseph & Hank Lederer– 9/30/06

SUBJECT	21 <sup>st</sup> CENTURY DIRECTIONS & FUTURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEFINING THE ISSUES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ethics defines right versus wrong.</b></li> <li>• <b>Is it possible, in our world of differing beliefs and diverse cultures, to find an ethical framework that can guide international relations?</b></li> <li>• <b>Considering the above, achieving and sustaining peace encounters an ethical minefield.</b></li> <li>• <b>What's unique about peace ethics?</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POSSIBILITIES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>It is said that evolution is as much of a biological issue as it is an ethical one: the higher you are on the evolutionary ladder, the more important become concepts of right and wrong. (1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The world is becoming increasingly aggressive.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Thus, we are becoming less civilized!</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Despite millennia of religion, civilization and culture, peace among people and nations remains elusive.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>But for the future of humanity, peace deserves a chance.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>As a natural state of mind, tolerance indicates an ability to coexist with others, to respect alternative points of view, to neither dominate nor be dominated. It suggests both the ability to be yourself as well as allow others that freedom. It is both sturdy individuality and acceptance of other points of view.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Dorothy Jones's "Code of Peace" is a set of nine principles that is supposed to guide states and their relationships as they work toward a goal of worldwide peace and security. They are all familiar (2):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>sovereign equality, political independence, and territorial integrity of states;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>peaceful settlement of disputes;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>equal rights and self-determination of peoples;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>non-intervention; no threat or use of force;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>cooperation, fulfillment of international obligations;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Two others, the creation of an equitable international economic order and protection of the environment, are cited but described as more recent principles</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>which have won wide but not yet universal agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Carnegie Council has led the debate on the Ethics of War and Peace ever since its founding in 1914. Its work is based on the premise that internationally recognized norms—such as human rights, self-determination, sovereignty, justice, and legitimacy—must be part of foreign policy (3).</li> <li>• Peace has to begin in the minds and in the intention of those who wage the war, in a form of an awakening where they realize that in war there really is no winner, for both parties entangled in armed conflict actually suffer irreparable losses (4).       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For quite some time now the world has been tenaciously proving itself to be a consistent battlefield where peace is difficult to find.</li> <li>➤ Humanity, stranded in the middle of war, is becoming an issue of paramount importance. Numerous nations wake up every morning not knowing whether they will live to see the next sunrise, other nations suffer psychological wars and threats, and amidst this crude realism, human beings seem to long for what has become a hollow word: Peace.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• We may not be able to achieve a world free of conflict, but we can most certainly create a world in which curriculum for ethics and peace is a part of the mainstream educational program for all children and youth (5).</li> <li>• And a world in which conflict is addressed through dialog and compromise, rather than by recourse to violence (5).</li> <li>• What's unique about peace ethics? Peace ethics in a globalizing world (some examples):       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Values-based medicine; reminding clinicians of the sustaining values that underpin the whole health endeavor. These values include an acceptance of the value of human life in quantity and quality, and of the importance to both individuals and communities of human security and flourishing and peace.</li> <li>➤ We live in an era of globalization in which our essential interdependence is increasingly revealed.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Transportation and communication technology plus worldwide health, environmental, and security</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>risks and a world economy driven by transnational corporations are connecting us in a new kind of way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Incredible advances in biotechnology, the pressing demands of equity and justice in resource allocation, and the need for a universal perspective in health ethics are some of the issues challenging our moral imagination for peace in significant ways.</li> <li>➤ The drastic need for peace ethics: War is the most destructive and horrific type of human interaction. No other venue allows people to kill each other in such massive numbers or to cause such incredible and widespread suffering.</li> <li>➤ Wars often take years to develop, can last for years longer, the effects reverberate for decades if not centuries, and make new enemies.</li> <li>➤ In collaboration with expert practitioners, peace officers and its many partners in the field of policing, the Josephson Institute of Ethics has developed a highly focused training course to help police managers and administrators perceive, avoid and deal with ethical problems.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOCIETAL IMPACTS &amp; CONSEQUENCES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can there be an ethically just war?</li> <li>• Is the next stage of global civilization one in which we become more peaceful or more warlike?</li> </ul>

References:

- 1- <http://www.Ethics and Values Ethics, Forgiveness, Peace, Tolerance.htm>
- 2- <http://www.PMag v08n5p24 -- Code of Peace Ethics and Security in the World of the Warlord States.htm> and Jones, Dorothy V. *Code of Peace: Ethics and Security in the World of the Warlord States*. 226 p. 6 x 9 1989, 1991.
- 3- <http://www. Ethics, War and Peace.htm>
- 4- Arawi, Thalia. *An Insight into Peace*.  
<http://www.google.com/search?q=peace+ethics&hl=en&lr=&start=30&sa=N>
- 5- Lama, Dalai. *Ethics for the New Millennium*