Detailed Table of Contents

Section 1
The Problem of Peacemaking

Chapter 1

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In this chapter, the authors discuss the phenomenon of interstate conflicts in cyber space. In the last twenty years, this issue has become more explicit, and countries are making increasingly frequent mutual cyber warfare and cyber espionage accusations. The political and military elite of conflicting countries perceive the situation as very serious and are preparing not only for defending their segment of cyber space, but for developing offensive strategies for cyber warfare, as well. The authors endeavor to contribute to peace research by examining the possibilities for achieving cyber détente, the idea promoted by Henry Kissinger in 2011. In this chapter, the authors identify and analyze problems whose solution should be the focus of the States Parties to cyber détente: the question of denotation and potential desecuritization of technical terms, the question of identification and classification of cyber threats and the problem of the legal framework for their opposition. In addition, the authors give guidelines for their solution, based on securitization theory.

Chapter 2

    Philip Hellmich, The Shift Network, USA
    Kurt Johnson, The Interspiritual Network, USA

The common ground approaches of the new peace networks are based on an implicit trust in the human spirit, be that defined sacredly or secularly. When there is recognition of common humanity, innate spiritual qualities of tolerance, compassion, forgiveness, and love can be awakened. With these positive human qualities present, it is easier for people to shift their mindset. A new consciousness arises, one where they can start to discern that the "others" are not the problem, but rather that they may share

similar problems, such as poverty, corruption, or political manipulation. From there, it is possible to face problems together instead of attacking each other. In essence, the approach was similar to a meditation practice: help a person move beyond fear, expand their identity or consciousness, and experience a sense of oneness or connection with other people and nature. This process opens people to their innate spiritual potential and allows them to tap into collective creativity and possibly higher states of consciousness to identify win-win solutions.

Section 2
Main Threats to World Peace

Chapter 3
Gospava Risto Stojanović, University of Belgrade, Serbia

We are currently witnessing big problems and conflicts that plague our contemporary society. It is our right and as well as obligation to ask ourselves whether mankind is in danger. Regardless of the fact that a certain country does not possess nuclear weapons, it can be affected by consequences of a nuclear attack. Therefore, the question of nuclear security is important for the whole international community. In that sense, it is important to develop educative projects in the field of nuclear security in all countries, through additional training of lecturers, both for university programs and faculties, as well as for training that would be organized on different levels for various interested groups.

Chapter 4
Steven P. Lee, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, USA

Many of those concerned about global peace advocate a policy of nuclear disarmament in order to eliminate the danger posed by these weapons. The logic is that eliminating the weapons would eliminate the danger they pose. But I argue that these are separate goals, that eliminating the weapons would not eliminate the danger, and in fact might make it worse. After the cold war, many thought that it was finally possible to rid the world of nuclear weapons, but since 1991, the world has not moved substantially towards this goal. The reason is that nuclear weapons create a security dilemma in which efforts to use them to make societies safer, through the practice of nuclear deterrence, end up making them less safe. This is because efforts (through minimum deterrence) to use them to avoid a deliberate nuclear attack create risk of nuclear war by escalation, and efforts (through counterforce deterrence) to minimize the risk of nuclear war by escalation, create the risk of deliberate nuclear attack. The way out of this dilemma is through delegitimization of nuclear weapons.

Chapter 5
Ikbal Maulana, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

Peaceful relations among people require mutual understanding among them, which in turn necessitates information exchange. Current information and communication technologies (ICT) allow people to exchange information, offer information about themselves, and search information about others with ease, therefore, technically, misunderstanding among people can be easily overcome. However, having access to abundance of information does not necessarily make people knowledgeable and wise. It is because

information is not always intended to inform or enlighten others, but also mislead and deceive them. Despite the many problems arising from the utilization of ICT, this chapter suggests that technological solutions should be developed to identify fake information and minimize its impacts, namely, by making users more transparent, exposing them to different world views, and assisting them in identifying false information. It also argues that education is essential to promote global mutual understanding.

Section 3
Social Actions as a Solution

Chapter 6

The concept of this study was to explicitly define the characteristics of Process Documentation (PD), a unique type of record keeping system. The PD is a process of lessons learned-centric piloting approach which is a neologism in Social Science research. The PD moves forward "anti-clock-wise" direction and generally applies to humanitarian agencies in support, care and emergency relief programs to deliver basic services to needy people. The PD was first used in the Philippines in 1978, but applied in Nepal after peace accord 2007 to unite, reconcile and integrate the society through interfaith peacebuilding (IP) initiatives. The objectives were to document the process of the IP and analyze change perceptions contributing to transforming the ongoing conflict. The method led to interviews, storytelling, FGDs, observation and participation. The PD of IP generally functions through End-to-End Lifecycle that is organically similar to an ecosystem. Interfaith is not a religion, but a glorious art of symphony that makes a passage for peace, harmony, co-existence and friendship.

Chapter 7

In regard to the rise of Islamic terrorism and fundamentalism, this paper aims to (1) explore the ways in changing jihadists' mind and behavior; that is, by guiding them away from "war situation" and by persuading them to conduct good deeds and to relate Islam to daily life such as by giving sermons on peace or helping others. To the convicted terrorists, the authors present the project findings showing that developing dialogs about humanity and peace could increase the level of cognitive complexity through which it can lead them to be more positive to others. (2) The authors also discuss religious fundamentalism and how to deal with it. Two studies revealed that although eliminating religious fundamentalism is almost not possible, there are still ways to lead them to have positive perceptions toward other religious groups. One of them is to make the fundamentalists believe that Muslims and Islam perceive non-Muslims in a positive way, instead of in a negative way.

>   *Murat Seyfi, Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey*

The concept of identity is changing and developing with digitalization. Macro and national identities, which are the basis of conflicts in the world, have started to decrease and lose their importance against micro-identities introduced by digitalization. This forms the basis of re-shaping the concept of power in the world. Digital identities play a key role in sustaining conflicts and peace in this new balance of power. With digitalization, individuals get numerous identities and have the opportunity to form a joint identity with other individuals and groups at a micro level. These new identities formed in micro level against macro identities are becoming an organic structure that has horizontal and vertical components in order to establish peace in the world by creating time, place and memories. This enables the concept of peace to have multiple intelligence in digital platforms. The aim of this study is to search the power and effect of micro-identities which are formed in virtual platforms and in the process of building social peace in the digital world.

>   *Bruce L. Cook, Chicago ORT Technical Institute, USA*

Taken together, this snapshot of articles affirms that social media participates in the process of peacemaking. Unlike traditional media, which used to set the agenda for peace, social media diffuses the process, making it possible to speak on both sides of any issue. These articles reveal that governments like Russia, China, Malaysia, and Turkey can control social media as a key part of propaganda. At the same time, as in the Arab Spring, activist groups can use social media to undermine government, despite the fact that their new approach might prove temporary. Perhaps most important is the view that media continue to mirror society in the digital age. Prior to social media (about 2005), traditional media fulfilled this function until an internal elite cadre of journalists started speaking to each other and controlling the agenda through something they called "advocacy journalism." Having thus shattered the mirror of society, they now face the prospect of giving way to citizens' journalism, where their gatekeeping function are in rapid decline.

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This chapter employs semantic network analysis to investigate the online database LexisNexis to study the dynamic co-evolutions of peace frames embedded in the news coverage from the Associated Press (AP--United States), Xinhua News Agency (XH--Mainland China), and South China Morning Post (SCMP—Hong Kong). From 1995 to 2014, while the war and harmony frames were relatively stable in AP and XH respectively, there was a trend toward convergence of the use of war frames between AP

and XH. The convergence of semantic networks of coverage of peace in AP and XH may have left more room for SCPM to develop a unique peace frame, and the divergence of semantic networks of coverage of peace in AP and XH may lead SCPM to develop strategies of balancing the frames employed by AP and XH, thus creating a hybrid peace frame.

Chapter 11

Maximiliano Emanuel Korstanje, University of Palermo, Argentina

Originally, digital technologies were contemplated by public opinion as instruments which serve to make from this life a safer place. While over recent decades, the digital revolution was oriented to discuss to what extent humans being are credible and agents who can reach objectivity, no less true was that some mass-media paved the pathways for the rise of a new atmosphere of terror, which triggered after 9/11. Doubtless, terrorism, ISIS and 9/11 were the main allegories for the society of consumers. This opens the doors for a paradoxical situation, simply because viewers are enmeshed in a strange fascination for news disseminating crimes, terrorist attacks, calamities and disasters. In earlier research, we have dubbed to this new stage of capitalism, as Thana-Capitalism. In this respect, once conceived as a sign of weakness, consuming others' death implies an aura of superiority for those who have been not touched by death. In the rise of Thana Capitalism, fear and death seem to be two touchstones that mediate between citizens and their institutions.

Chapter 12

Ali Abdosamadi, Islamic Azad University Central Tehran Branch, Iran

Information Technology is an unseparated part of human life. In other words, now, human kind could not continue his life without any technology access. Digital media is well known as a great technology nowadays. Among all facilities which are provided by digital technology, internet could be recognized as the best way through which human ideas could be shared reciprocally. Social networks as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram, LinkedIn and several other networks are providing best ways through which ideas could be transmitted. Across this transmission, a phenomenon is growing up and this one could be named as "social media democracy". Social media could be a great exercise to reach a democratic society and tolerate other ideas. By laminating sections of this article, a short history of internet and more particularly social networks will be dedicated, also the role of this networks on democracy and toleration of other ideas will be presented.

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Section 5
The Problem of Leadership

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Chapter 13

Rais Neza Boneza, TRANSCEND International, Norway

Since their independences, the issues of leadership in African countries has been a challenging notion both practically and theoretically. After the long Cold War, regimes of strong states with one national party as an expression of power had priority. However, with the event of democracy in the 90's, freedom

created by liberal economies brought back the concept of leadership in Africa as a key element of sound management of the public affairs. Yet the issue of leadership is still unclear in African pysche due to historic legacies. The need to invent a new mode of governance that would not compromise the democratic process became evident starting in 1990. In this chapter, Mr. Rais Boneza explores the probable historical and political source of the leadership crisis particularly in Africa and gives a therapeutic attempt to remedy the direct and structural violence which resulted from bad governance. The leadership should inspire a certain sense of pride and dignity for the people whose conscience is still marked by major trauma: A restorative but healing leadership.

Chapter 14
Bruce Lawrence Cook, Chicago ORT Technical Institute, USA

This chapter suggests that immediate action is needed in regard to solving what the author believes is the root cause for these problems. A few questions suggest various approaches – a set of strategies for world peace. Precise tactics are left to the professionals. It's sad that world peace should require special strategies and tactics. Ideally, world peace would emerge from changes in parenting, education, the arts, and other areas. For example, consider Strategies for Peace, an attempt to survey those needs. There is one central problem underlying these. Please consider the unpleasant fact that today's emergency calls for immediate action to address the central problem – a problem of failed leadership.

Chapter 15
Ayo Ayoola-Amale, First Conflict Resolution Services Inc., Ghana

Women in leadership constitutes a major problem which barely receives attention in today's male-dominated world. Problems of war, starvation, and injustice in today's world can be blamed on the absence of women in leadership positions. This situation demands immediate attention because the world needs both feminine and masculine traits to solve global problems. Women are half the talent of the human race. The world needs them for economic and social success. Women bring a perspective that values not only competition but also collaboration in organizations and teams. Their feminine values are a functional system of contemporary, communal and open economy. Ultimately women's leadership will improve not only business, the family and society, but the world which will become more sustainable and peaceful as a result. We dare not exclude any group of people based on gender, colour or race from the opportunity to lead others to a better future.

Section 6
The Problem of Government Repression

Chapter 16
Claude R. Shema, Cardiff University, UK

The 21st century faced challenges that undermine peace and harmony among humankind on the planet earth. Apart from scary man made environmental related calamities, the 21st century emerged with the mass media era, where the internet, digital and social media based threats and terrorizing propaganda has catapulted to unspeakable and unprecedented extreme radicalization from all over the globe. The

propaganda messages are spread at the lightning speed, from one end of the globe to another instantly, and impacts of the outcomes shake the core of humanity from psychological, political, and socioeconomic aspects as well. Through available literature, this chapter examines the impacts of digital media to peace and conflict resolution, and investigates the psychosocial aspects and modules or hypotheses of media and paths to terrorism behavior as well. Hypotheses suggest a strong link leading to association between digital media and pathways to terrorism and associated psychological impacts.

Chapter 17

Idhamsyah Eka Putra, Persada Indonesia University, Indonesia, Indonesia
Any Rufaedah, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia & Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Using social psychological perspectives, this paper aims to (1) explore how communism was socially constructed in Indonesia and why communism attributes labeled to a person can lead to negative effects, such as social exclusions. (2) After that, it presents findings of our study explaining that reminding people that human is naturally good and kind can reduce the negative effects of the communism stigma. (3) This chapter also discusses issues of past maltreatments to people labeled as communists in Indonesia, and why asking the government to apologize on behalf of Indonesians has not succeeded so far – the government refuses to apologize. To this matter, it is argued that as a start, what can be done is apologizing to the victims of violence and injustice because of the communist party of Indonesia (PKI) stigma, and the offsprings who don't know the political turbulence. From here, it may be possible that the truth can slowly be revealed.

Section 7
The Problem of Religion

Chapter 18

Sister Gayatriprana, Independent Researcher, UK

In facing the frustration and anger generated by the imposition by the digital world of the power of conceptual thinking and unseen algorithms, the West has sought to find the balance of inner experience. From progressive developments in psychology and a study of the great spiritual teachers of the world a model of balance between conceptual thinking and internal experience emerges: There is a need, not only to think clearly and rationally, but also to feel and empathize with all, to know deep from within what is of primary human value and the innate relationship between all beings, from the physical world to the greatest Buddha. The suggestion is that, through a secular type of spirituality integration of all of those qualities, an overall worldview will emerge. Such integration will lead directly to exuberant action that not only benefits individuals, but all whom they meet and from there outwards, outwards, and outwards, to integrate and bless the contents of the entire universe.

Section 8
Solutions for Peace in the Digital Age

Chapter 19

Glen T. Martin, Radford University, USA

This chapter reviews the history of the concept of world citizenship as well as the several basic senses in which this phrase has been used in contemporary literature. It links the concept with the developing tradition of human rights, and the emergence of the new holistic paradigm beginning in the 20th century. It also relates the concept of world citizenship with a main stream in contemporary psychological theories of human development that see becoming "worldcentric" as a higher level of human maturity. Finally, it reviews a number of organizations today that promote world citizenship, and addresses the concept of legal citizenship which today remains with the nation-states. It asks the question: is there a need for a legalized world citizenship under the authority of a Constitution for the Federation of Earth?

Chapter 20

Dhal Pravat Kumar, Magadh University, India

Time immemorial education has been experimenting and diversifying. In this digital age everything seems mundane. Life appears in turmoil. The earth is trembling by actions of ignorant people. In this circumstance, it is common thought to establish peace in this lovely world. To get peace we have to go to the core part of man the psychic. It is the leader of the march. The nature of the psychic is semblance with soul, i.e. Truth, Beauty, Power, Love, Wisdom, Light, Peace etc. These are Godly qualities. Each human being has two paths namely God and devil. Devil's path directs to become and show demon like behaviors. God's path leads to become divine and show the divine qualities. For peace and harmony, we have to discover the psychic and follow the integral approach of education. The essence of this education is fusion of spirit and matter. Here both teacher and taught seek together the wisdom. School will be considered as a Temple where every learner will go with love. God is the source of all knowledge. The teacher is a medium to connect the learner with the Source.

Chapter 21

Chammika Mallawaarachchi, University of Visual and Performing Arts, Sri Lanka

Over the decades, there has been an emphasis on the importance of peace education for improving culture of peace in society. The effect of this is very much important and attached to classroom settings in education, because classroom settings in a culture of peace situation have created an enabling environment for stakeholders to get engaged in activities, that are geared towards building positive peace. It indicated that peace education creates conducive environments to meet the emotional, social, and intellectual needs of diverse groups of individuals interested in empowering themselves. The emphasis on classroom settings and peace education is based on the fact that these two areas are inseparable aspects of culture of peace. No culture of peace is truly progressive without the universal principles of peace building.

We live in a timely moment in the history of humanity. We educate to move beyond religious divides into the understanding that we are all spiritual beings. Our philosophical premise recognizes that all of life is sacred. Our goal is to live in unitive syncretic experiences of our deepest understanding that we are collective species who may use our consciousness to evolve systems that bring us into an interdependent, interconnected harmonious family of humankind, stewarding the needs of our earth.

In the 21st Century, the specter of catastrophic war is more threatening than ever, and yet the prospect of reducing animosity is closer to being within our reach. The causes of strife are based mostly on fear and ignorance, and education is the key to erasing these two maladies. As modern technology brings the human community closer together, it is now possible to educate all people across the globe. The focus of educators' attention must be: a) to see each member of humanity as a spiritual being; b) to recognize and emulate the purveyors of virtue; and c) to face head-on the dangerous people who stand in the way of a more God-centered universe. This chapter will explore each of these three areas from an individual perspective, as well as on a national level, and finally onto the world stage.

The world is indisputably torn by many conflicts which are causing a huge human migration and turmoil worldwide more than ever. Despite human efforts to address them, several problems still remain and nothing points at a better future on this earth if the nations and their leaders cannot learn from history and readjust the ways they interact with one another in their peacemaking and wars. Several people "fight" the immigrants instead of strategically cooperating with them to advance their agenda and increase peace in our world, where global migration will likely keep growing. It may be unrealistic to talk about world peace and harmony without properly addressing the contribution of the global Diaspora. This chapter reviewed the controversial conflicts involving Blacks, Whites, Christians, Messianic, Muslims, Orthodox Jews, Rich, Poor, Capitalists, Socialists, Diaspora and their stakeholders. The model that DiasporaEngager (International Diaspora Engagement Social Media Platform) is using to help the Diaspora and their stakeholders to develop themselves and make peace is shared.

The argument in this Chapter is that the key to bringing about lasting ethnic peace and harmony in Kenya – and in the rest of Africa – lies in understanding the attitudes and values found in community folktales. Folktales reflect a community's attempt to give form and shape to its hopes and fears and answers to

its important questions. They touch on the very core of who they are, both personally and corporately. When it comes under threat, a community will return to its traditional stories to look for direction and to regain a sense of what made it great in the past and what will nurture it into the future. The Chapter uses examples from Kenya where a disastrous post-election ethnic violence in 2008 landed several prominent Kenyans at International Criminal Court in The Hague charged with crimes against humanity.

Mahatma Gandhi developed an integrated world view within the very specific contexts of his struggles for justice and freedom in South Africa and India. Much of his thought regarding such basic concepts as Satyagraha (clinging to truth), ahimsa (nonviolence), swaraj (self-determination, independence), and sarvodaya (the welfare of all) was articulated in the light of the concrete struggles he encountered. Some scholars have undertaken the task of extrapolating Gandhi's world view in terms of a general philosophy of liberation. However, these studies have not generally extrapolated the theme of world federalism that Gandhi occasionally mentions in his writings. This paper argues that Gandhi's relevance for the 21st century requires delineating the larger scope of his vision in relation to our contemporary situation and seeing the possibility of concretely actualizing that vision within the world federalism advocated by the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

In this presentation, we explore a view of our human potential as an intuitive and evolving understanding on a personal level. Using a phenomenological approach, rather than a traditional analytical social science approach, we can discover the vital qualitative aspects that are not normally considered in a traditional quantitative analysis. The nature of universal love and peace are more experiential and subjective at a primary level, involving a deeper inquiry from the individual's perspective, interpretation and experience. Consciousness and self-awareness are central themes that are essential to a sustainable humanity and planet in this unparalleled epoch of quantum change. Technology, and the more recently emerging real-time worldwide social interactions, are accelerating this new paradigm where typical survival instincts are transforming into creative and collaborative, holistic actions on a global scale. Love and peace are the core attributes leading this shift of the ages and it is all beginning from within.