

“Paradigm and Praxis Shifts:  
transitions to sustainable environmental and  
sustainable peace praxis”

by

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Annual Meeting of the  
International Studies Association  
San Francisco  
April 3-6, 2013

## Abstract:

The diffusion of both paradigms of sustainable environmental practice and sustainable peace practice has quickened in the last 30-40 years, but has occurred unevenly across time and space, across regions, and even within individual countries and sub-regions of countries. Some disciplines have been more hospitable to one or the other. In large part, until recently, environmental studies has not found peace issues relevant, nor peace studies environmental issues. The beginning of the coming together of these paradigms and their practice is a significant change. This paper examines the evolution of the separate paradigms of sustainable environmental and sustainable peace, and their gradual but as yet incomplete engagement with each other. It also examines texts at the level of global governance, particularly at the United Nations, with respect to the same issues, asking how and why UN documents beginning in the 1970s have increasingly begun to reflect the linkages between these issues, and whether this represents real engagement of different paradigms or simply coalitional politics between states, IGOs, and NGOs. It will conclude with a futures studies orientation to these sustainability transitions.

# Paradigms of Peace and Environmental Studies

## Peace Studies precursors

- Richardson (1960)
- Wright 1942
- Sorokin 1937

## Environmental Studies precursors

- Malthus 1798

# Early environmental studies

Rachel Carson. *Silent Spring*.

Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, 1962.

Paul Ehrlich. *The Population Bomb*. Ballentine, 1968.

Garrett Hardin. "Tragedy of the Commons," *Science*

Vol. 162:13 (December 1968) pp. 1243-1248.

E. F. Schumacher. *Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered*. NY: Harper and Row, 1976.

# Peace Studies precursors

- Richardson, L. F. (1960). *Statistics of Deadly Quarrels*. Boxwood Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Richardson, L. F. (1960). *Arms and Insecurity*. Boxwood Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Sorokin, Pitrim 1937. *Social and Cultural Dynamics*\_Vol. 3. NY: American Book Co.
- Wright, Q. 1965. *A Study of War*. (2 Vols., Revised edition.) University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (originally published 1942).

## Major Steps in the Development of Peace Studies, 1945-1980

Year	Journals	Research institutes	Education	Nat'l/internat'l organizations
1945		Institut Francais de Polemologie		
1948			Manchester College Peace Studies Program	
1952	<i>Bulletin of the Research Exchange on the Causes of War</i>			
1957	<i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i>	Center for Research on Conflict Resolution (Michigan)		
1959		PRIO (in Institute for Social Research) Peace Research Institute Dundas Lancaster Peace Research Centre (Richardson Institute)		

1963			Conference on Peace Research in History Peace Research Society (Intemat'l) IPRA
1964	<i>Peace Science Society (Intenational) Papers Journal of Peace Research</i>		
1966	<i>IPRA Proceedings</i>	PRIO (independent)	Canadian Peace Research and Education Assoc
		SIPRI	
1968	<i>Peace Research Abstracts Journal SIPRI Yearbook</i>		
1970		TAPRI Peace Research Institute Frankfort	COPRED
1971	<i>Millennium</i>		1st Chair in Peace Studies in U.S.: Colgate Uppsala Dept. of Peace and Conflict Research
1972	<i>Peace and Change</i>		
1973		1st Chair in Peace Studies in U.K.: Bradford	Peace Education Commission of IPRA
1974			Asian Peace Research Association
1975	<i>Alternatives</i>		
1976	<i>International Security</i>		
1979		GIPRI	

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# Major Steps in the Development of Peace Studies, 1980-2005

Year	Journals	Research Institutes	Education	Nat'l/Internat. Organizations
1980			ICAR, GMU	APRA reestablished. UN University for Peace
1982			Leuven Ctr. for Peace Research. ICAR, GMU 1 <sup>st</sup> M.S. in CR	
1983		IGCC, Univ. of California. Einstein Institution. Program on Negotiation		
1984		Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security (to 1992)		
1985	<i>Negotiation Journal</i>	COPRI (to 2005)	Peace Research Centre, ANU (to 1994)	USIP
1986			Kroc Institute, Notre Dame	
1987				PSA
1988				EUPRA
1989	<i>Peace Review</i>			
1990			EPU	
1991				APRA>APPRA
1992	<i>Bulletin of Peace Proposals</i> renamed <i>Security Dialogue</i>			
1994	<i>Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology</i>			
1996	<i>Int. Journal of Peace Studies</i>			
1999				Rotary Centers for Int. Studies in Peace & CR
2001				PJSA

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# Kenneth Boulding: the exception

1941 *Economic Analysis*

1943 *There is a Spirit: the Naylor Sonnets*

1956 *The Image: Knowledge in Life and Society*

1962 *Conflict and Defence: A General Theory*

1966 “The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth”

1975 *Sonnets from the Interior Life and Other  
Autobiographical Verse*

1976 “Twelve Friendly Quarrels with Johan Galtung”

1978 *Ecodynamics*

1978 *Stable Peace*

1989 *Three Faces of Power*

# Culture of Peace

The Programme defined eight domains of action:

- - culture of peace through education
- - sustainable economic and social development
- - respect for all human rights
- - equality between women and men
- - democratic participation
- - understanding, tolerance and solidarity
- - participatory communication and the free flow of knowledge
- - international peace and security

Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace in General Assembly resolution 53/243 of October 6, 1999.

# Nobel Peace Prize

- to the person who shall have done:
- the most or the best work for fraternity between the nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses. “Alfred Nobel’s Will” ([nobelpeaceprize.org](http://nobelpeaceprize.org))
- first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded in 1901, divided between Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Frederic Passy, founder of the first French peace society

# Nobel Peace Prize Laureates 1997-2007

- 1997 International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Jody Williams
- 1998 John Hume and David Trimble
- 1999 Doctors Without Borders
- 2000 Kim Dae Jung
- 2001 United Nations and its Secretary-General, Kofi Annan
- 2002 Jimmy Carter
- 2003 Shirin Ebadi
- 2004 Wangari Maathai
- 2005 International Atomic Energy Agency and its Director General Mohamed ElBaradei
- 2006 Muhammed Yunus and Grameen Bank
- 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore, Jr.

# Concepts of security

national security	Peace of Westphalia 1648
collective security	League of Nations 1919 United Nations 1945
collective defense	NATO 1949 Warsaw Pact 1955
common security	Brandt Commission 1980
mutual security	Palme Commission 1982
environmental security	Brundtland Commission 1987
comprehensive security	Japan 1983-84 Defense White Paper
human security	Human Development Report 1994 Commission on Human Security 2003 Human Security Report 2005

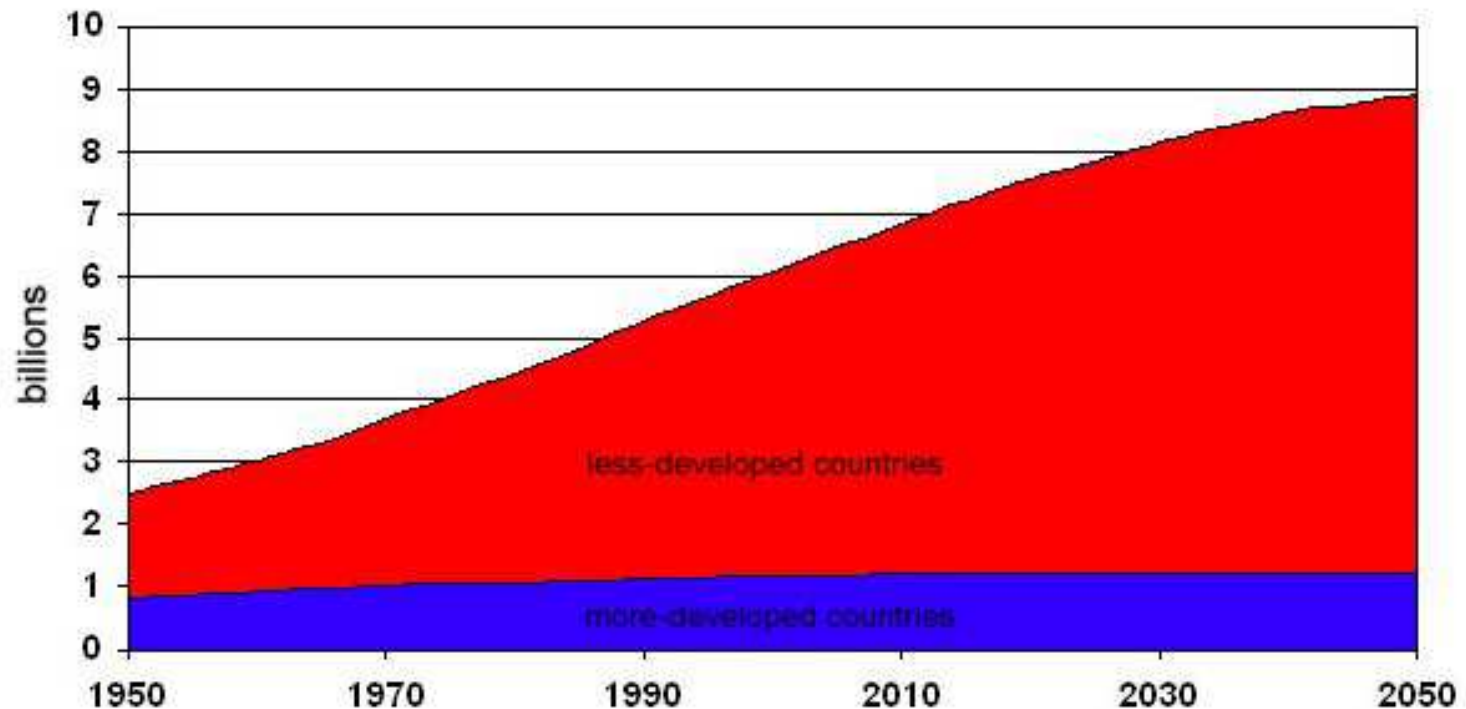
# Sustainable Development

Sustainable development, defined by the Commission as “development that meets the needs of the present while not compromising the rights of future generations, incorporated the view that, if development did not pay attention to environmental protection, it would not be sustainable.”

World Commission on Environment and  
Development, 1987

# World Population Growth

Population Growth in More- and Less-Developed Countries, 2002.



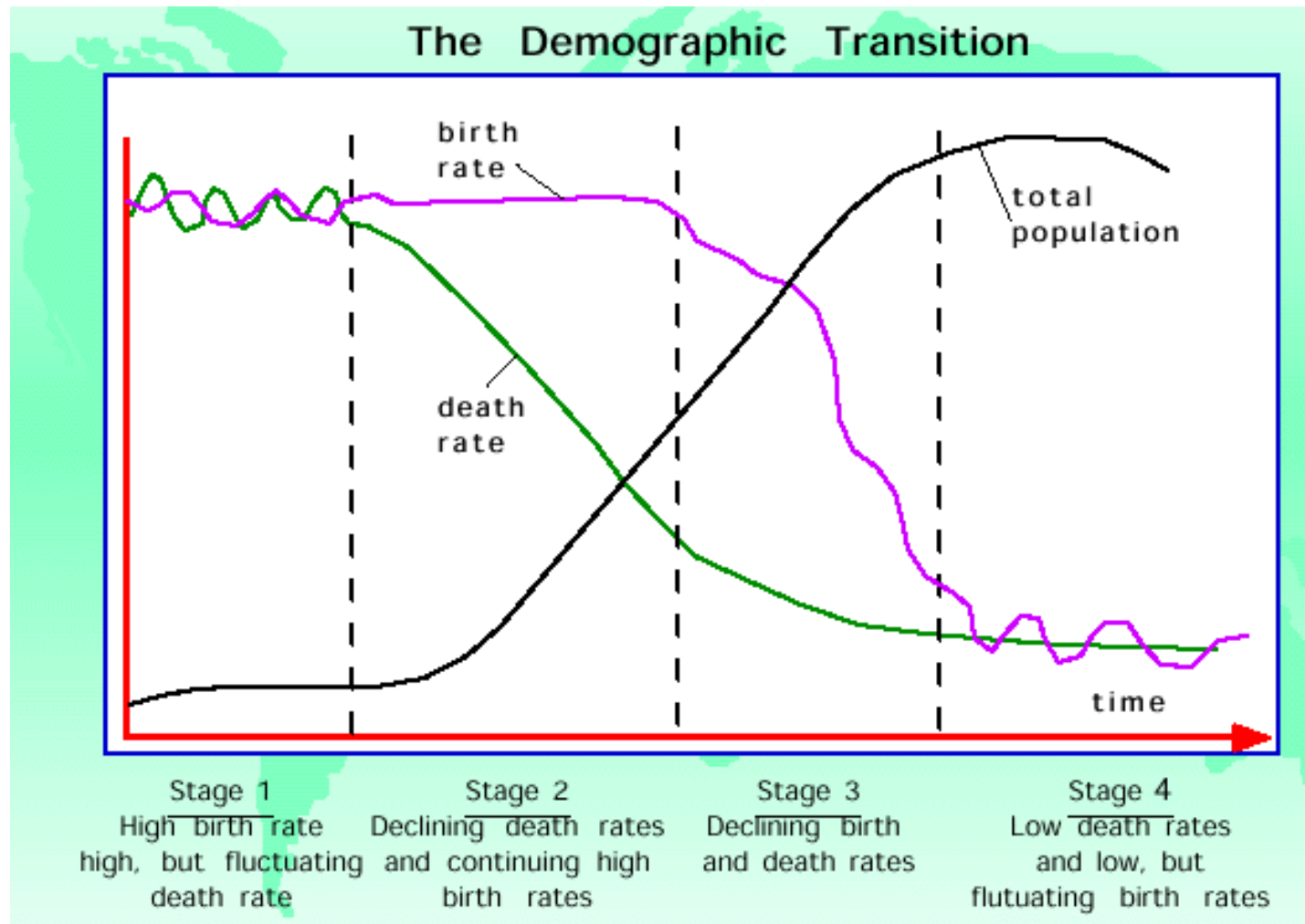
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects.

# Garrett Hardin and the Tragedy of the Commons

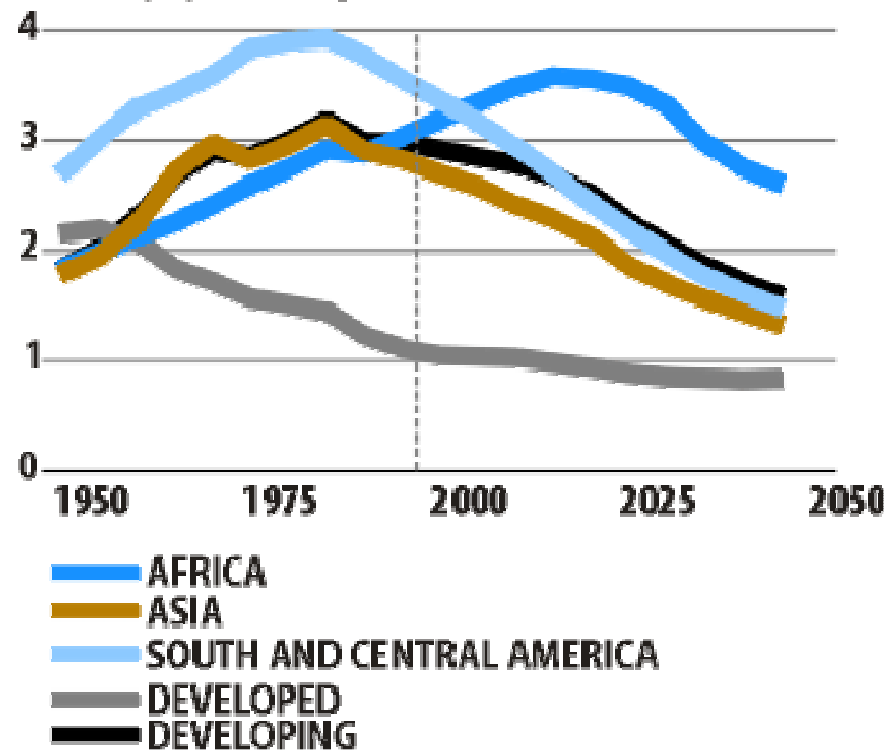
- A new political regime?
- "mutual coercion mutually agreed upon"
- China  
vs. India, Pakistan, etc.
- but what about Japan?



# Demographic transition



Stabilization Ratio  
(births/deaths)  
(1 = no population growth)



# Why the Demographic Transition?

economic      economic development

industrialization

increases in wealth

social          decline of disease

improvement in public health,  
                         including clean water and sanitation

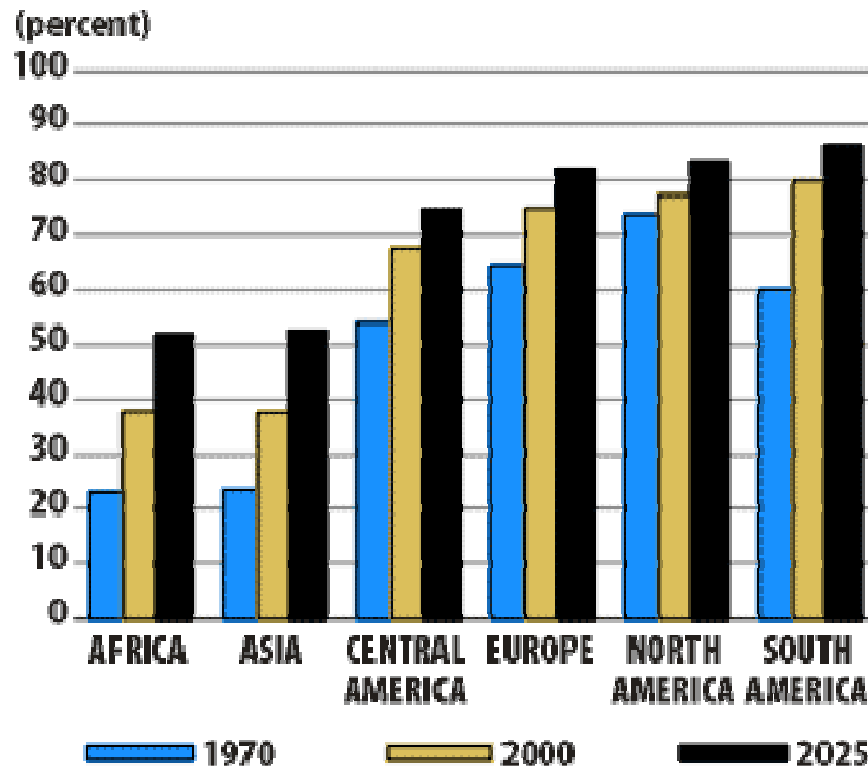
decline in infant and child mortality

urbanization

improvements in education and literacy

(see Kingsley Davis, "The World Demographic Transition," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1945 237: 1-11.)

## Percentage of Population Residing in Urban Areas, by Region, 1970-2025



**Source:** United Nations (U.N.) Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects* (The 1996 Revision), on diskette (U.N., New York, 1996).

## Expected Growth in Cities with Populations of 8 Million or More, 1995 and 2015

CITY	POPULATION (millions)	
	1995	2015
Tokyo, Japan	26.96	28.89
Mexico City, Mexico	16.56	19.18
São Paulo, Brazil	16.53	20.32
New York, United States	16.33	17.60
Bombay, India*	15.14	26.22
Shanghai, China	13.58	17.97
Los Angeles, United States	12.41	14.22
Calcutta, India	11.92	17.31
Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.80	13.86
Seoul, Korea, Rep.	11.61	12.98
Beijing, China	11.30	15.57
Osaka, Japan	10.61	10.61
Lagos, Nigeria	10.29	24.61
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10.18	11.86
Delhi, India *	9.95	16.86
Karachi, Pakistan *	9.73	19.38
Cairo, Egypt	9.69	14.42
Paris, France	9.52	9.69
Tianjin, China	9.42	13.53
Metro Manila, Philippines *	9.29	14.66
Moscow, Russian Fed.	9.27	9.30
Jakarta, Indonesia *	8.62	13.92
Dhaka, Bangladesh	8.55	19.49

**Source:** United Nations (U.N.) Population Division, Urban Agglomerations, 1950-2015 (The 1996 Revision), on diskette (U.N., New York, 1996).

**Note:** \* Cities expected to grow by >50% by 2015.

# Additional theorizing on demographic change

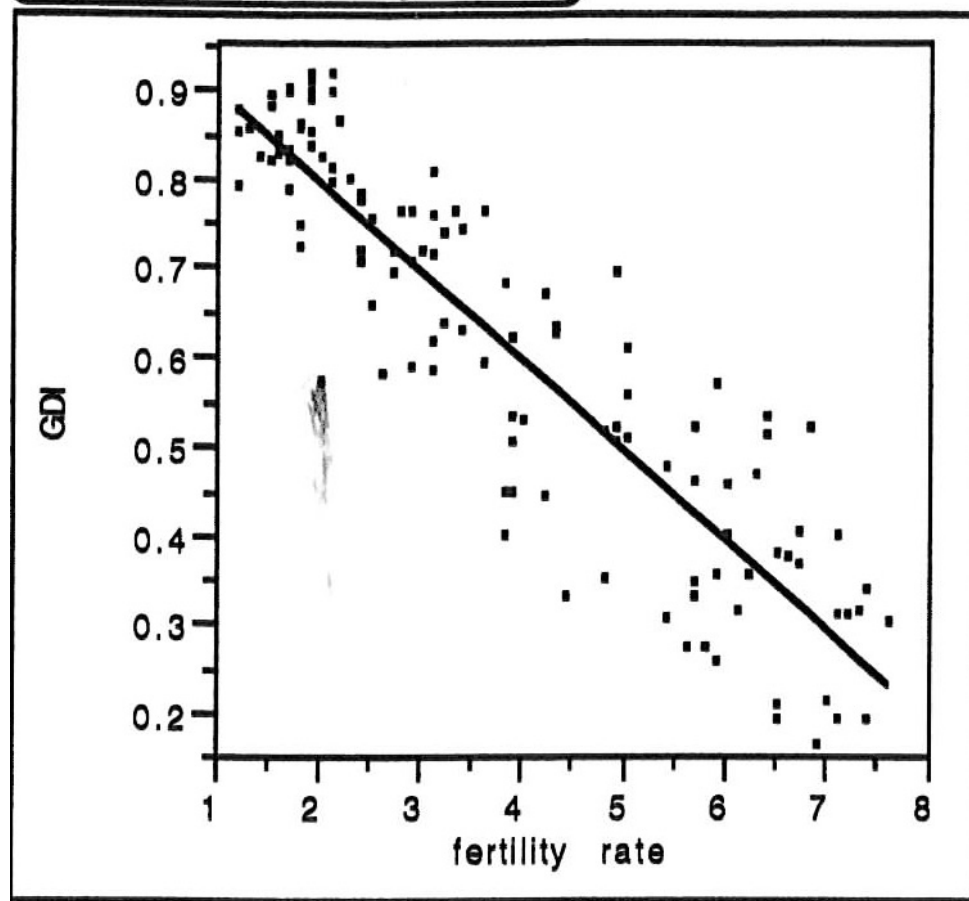
Cultural	rise of women's literacy rise in women's employment rise in women's status overall -- elite (GEM) -- mass (GDI)
Political	reproductive rights
Technological	birth control/ contraception
Normative	changes in family size preferences

# Gender-related Development Index vs. Gender Empowerment Measure

- Human Development Index (HDI):
  - Life expectancy at birth
  - Adult literacy, and combined primary, secondary, tertiary enrollment
  - Gross national income per capita
- Gender-related Development Index (GDI):
  - HDI adjusted downward for inequality between women and men
- Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM):
  - Examines extent to which women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and decision-making
  - # of parliamentary seats, administrative, professional & technical positions, and estimated earned income

# GDI by Fertility Rate

**GDI By fertility rate**





# Where now?

- So what have been the causes of the demographic transition so essential to sustainability?
- So is it the state or the market that will bring sustainable transitions in peace and environment?