

The Challenging Road to Peace since The First World War



**In memory of the death of more than 10 million people
during the First World War 1914 -1918**

START OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS

Red Cross

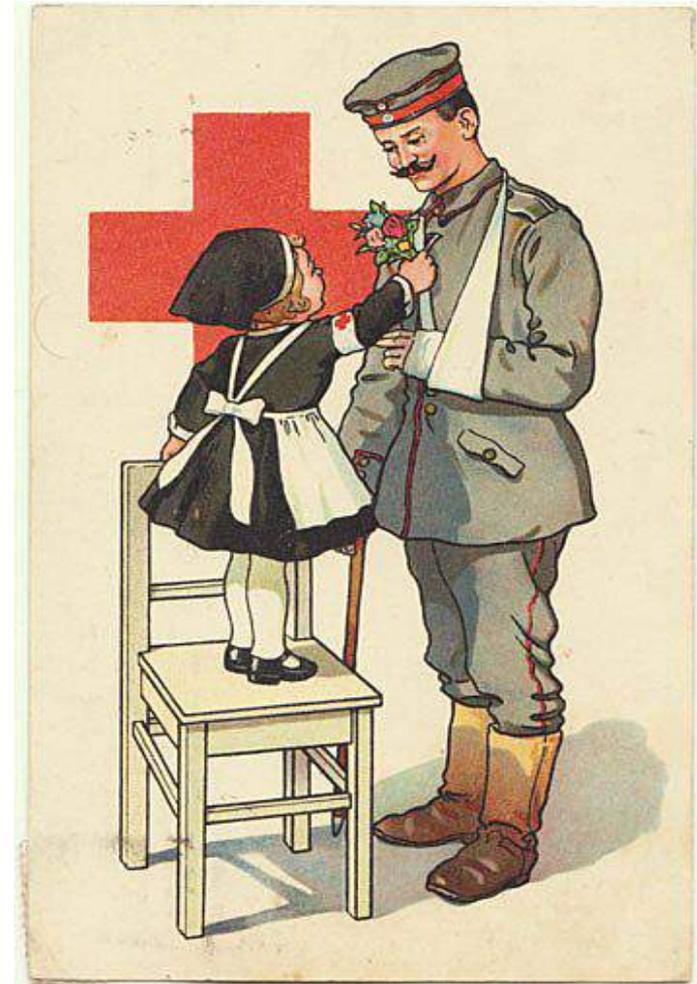
Henri Dunant, Switzerland

- The Swiss social activist was shocked by condition of soldiers after the battle of Solferino in 1862
- Founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863
- Nobel Peace Prize 1901



Geneva Convention

- Founding of Red Cross led to the 1864 Geneva Convention, an international treaty that covered the sick and wounded soldiers in the battlefield
- The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols form the core of international humanitarian law, which regulates the conduct of armed conflict and seeks to limit its effects. They protect people not taking part in hostilities and those who are no longer doing so.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1873 Institute of International Law, private organisation founded by lawyers from nine countries aimed to build a body of law governing relationships between states. Encouraged international arbitration to settle disputes.
(Nobel Peace prize 1904)

1889 Inter-Parliamentary Union founded by Frederic Passy (France) & Randal Cremer (UK) for political negotiation of conflicts

1891 International Peace Bureau founded in Switzerland to coordinate peace societies (Nobel Peace prize 1910)

1899 First Peace Conference in the Hague created a temporary **Court of Arbitration** to settle international disputes. Also defined the conduct of warfare and war crimes.

1907 Second Peace Conference developed rules for warfare & laws on war crimes

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1910 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Andrew Carnegie, American industrialist, donated \$10 million to create an organisation with the aim of promoting cooperation between countries & making war more unlikely.

It funded the International Court of Arbitration in a permanent home in **Peace Palace in the Hague.**



Peace Palace in the Hague.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

European Union

United Nations

World Health Organisation (WHO)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

UN Peace keeping force

The International Court of Justice in the Hague

The International Criminal Court

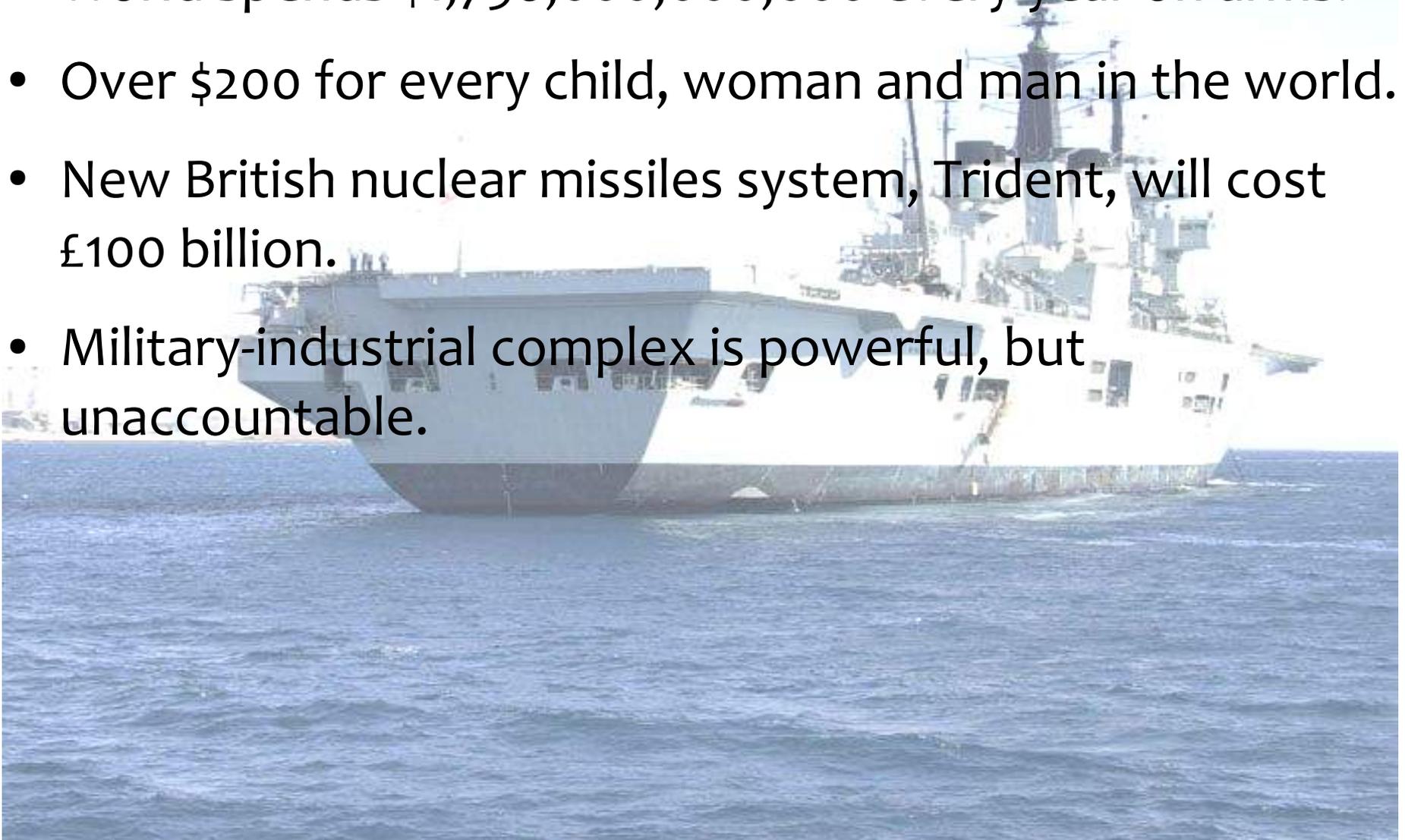
International science and space programmes



What makes a War more likely?

Arms Race

- World spends \$1,756,000,000,000 every year on arms.
- Over \$200 for every child, woman and man in the world.
- New British nuclear missiles system, Trident, will cost £100 billion.
- Military-industrial complex is powerful, but unaccountable.



What makes a War more likely?

- Rise of nationalist parties
- United States centred view of the world
- Encouragement of the fear of foreigners
- Power of TV, Internet and the Press



What makes a War more likely?

- Ineffectual negotiating bodies
- Use of the veto in the United Nations
- Obstruction to International Criminal Court by United States
- Refusal of Israel to follow UN resolutions
- Lack of real nuclear disarmament required by the Non- Proliferation Treaty (NPT)



What makes a War more likely?

- War planning, military exercises
- Arming of brutal regimes
- NATO - obligation member countries to spend more on arms
- War seen as way of resolving international disputes
- Inappropriate power is held by military leaders
- Militarisation of children in schools
- Belief that 'My Country' is always right
- Seeing war as religious duty
- Intolerance of other cultures and beliefs.
- Fear of foreigners

What makes a War more likely?

- Economic interest
- Need for gas, oil, water, minerals, food
- Treaties that are advantageous to rich countries
- Belief that a country has right to obtain its needs by force
- The interference by a country in its neighbours' affairs



What helps to keep a PEACEFUL WORLD?

International cooperation

European Union

United Nations

World Health Organisation (WHO)

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UN Peace Keeping Force

The International Court of Justice in the Hague

The International Criminal Court

International science and space programmes

Student exchanges

What helps to keep a PEACEFUL WORLD?

Public participation

The involvement of ordinary people in policy

Politicians who represent the wishes of the people

International negotiation

Resolving disputes with the help of International bodies

Respect for law

Respect for Treaties and Laws made by the United Nations

What helps to keep a PEACEFUL WORLD?

Fair distribution of resources and wages

Societies that care for all their citizens

Human Rights

Respect for the rights of all people

Monitoring of abuses by, for example, Amnesty International

Giving a sense of responsibility and a need to act

Understanding and tolerance of other cultures

Education about tolerance and conflict resolution in schools and the media

What helps make a PEACEFUL WORLD?

Regional co-operation pacts

OSCE - Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

USAN - Union of South American Nations

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States

African Union

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Economic interest

Trading practices that help both sides

Using negotiation rather than force to protect one's interests

Regulation of powerful multinational companies



WISE GOVERNMENT



TODAY'S CHALLENGES ON THE ROAD TO PEACE

Arms Trade

“Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies in the final sense a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed.”

President Eisenhower of USA 1953-1961

(Supreme Commander Allied forces in Europe 1944-45)

Annual **US development aid budget** is **\$32 billion**

Annual **US Military's budget** is **\$530 billion**.

The international arms trade, aided by the British Government, supports many corrupt regimes (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Nigeria) with poor human rights records.

The trade often supplies **opposing sides**.

What can be done to control the armaments industry?

TODAY'S CHALLENGES ON THE ROAD TO PEACE

Boy/Girl Soldiers: “any child - boy or girl - under 18 years old who is part of any kind of armed force in any capacity” defined by the United Nations

Great Britain has youngest recruitment age in Europe: 16 years old.

Great Britain blocked attempts by United Nations to make 18 years old minimum age for recruitment.

Should children train to fight or train to mediate & resolve conflict?



1914 : Minimum age of recruitment to the Armed forces = 18

Minimum age for service overseas = 19

2014: Minimum age of recruitment to the Armed forces = 16

Minimum age for service overseas = 18

Is this progress?

TODAY'S CHALLENGES ON THE ROAD TO PEACE

Trident Nuclear Missiles

Each new Trident Submarine will carry up to 40 nuclear bombs. Each bomb is able to destroy a city.

Is it right to threaten to kill millions of children, women and men in this way?

Why do some retired military leaders say they can never be used?

Should Great Britain spend £100 billion on such a missile system?

Two thirds of the British people are against the renewal of Trident.

Modernisation of the British nuclear missiles proceeds without adequate Parliamentary scrutiny.

What does this say about Democracy?

TODAY'S CHALLENGES ON THE ROAD TO PEACE

Drones for Peace or War?

- Civilian Drones useful for observing traffic on the motorway, inspecting buildings or power lines, policing borders



- Military drones are used to kill terrorist suspects in foreign countries without declaring war.
- 200 children have been killed by American drones in Pakistan.
- Children have also died in drone attacks in Yemen by the United States and in Gaza by Israel.
- British drones are operated from UK base RAF Waddington to kill people in countries miles away.

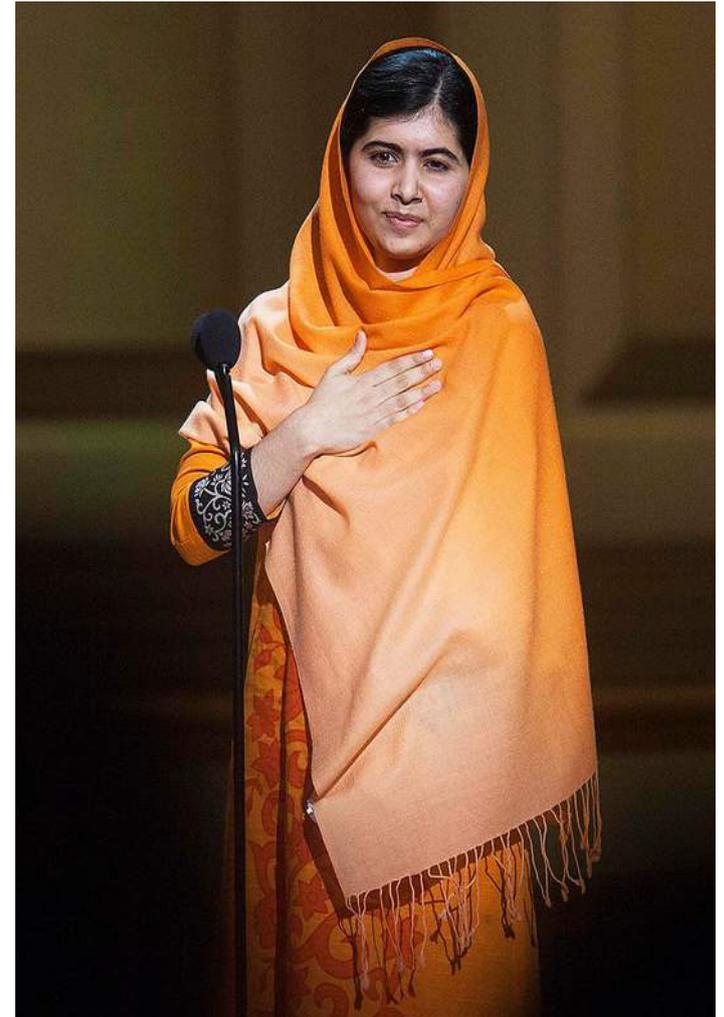
.....Is this legal?

WHAT CAN ONE PERSON DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

“Why is it that countries which we call strong are so powerful in creating wars, but are so weak in bringing peace? Why is it that giving guns is so easy, but giving books is so hard?”

Malala Yousafzai,

Nobel Peace Prize 2014



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Find out more

Quaker Peace and Social Witness

Peace Pledge Union

PAX CHRISTI

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMS TRADE

Amnesty International



Talk with your friends: Write to your MP: Write to the Newspaper:

Become Informed



"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

Margaret Mead

End