



EuPRA Newsletter

March 2020

EUPRA'S NEW COOPERATION WITH THE JOURNAL OF RESISTANCE STUDIES

EuPRA has begun an exciting cooperation with the Journal of Resistance Studies (JRS), which will see the latter become one of EuPRA's association journals. The JRS' policy statement can be [read here](#).

As part of this agreement, all EuPRA members will be receiving two free issues of JRS, Issue 2 from 2019 and Issue 1 of 2020.

From 2021, a reduced subscription to the journal will be offered as part of EuPRA's membership fee, giving members access to research in a rapidly expanding, original and vibrant field of peace and nonviolent resistance studies.

The JRS will also be IPRA's association journal, as well as that of the PJSA, meaning the mutual arrangement offers another space for wider engagement in peace studies and nonviolence research globally.

In Autumn 2021, JRS will have a special issue which will help to bring together the fields of peace and conflict studies and nonviolent resistance.

The call for papers has [already been released](#), with a deadline for abstracts of January 10 2021. It would be great if EuPRA members consider submitting papers, joining with our friends and colleagues in IPRA and PJSA.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FEES

Dear members, as decided by the former Board, the statute has been modified in favor of paid membership. Contributions are necessary for keeping the Association alive and to allow more activities.

The Board has tried its best to maintain fees affordable for everyone and in order to provide more benefits, in terms of events, initiatives for young scholars, publications projects, as you can see in this newsletter.

The Board hopes you will understand and support and spread the word among your friends and colleague. Our final aim is to expand EuPRA and to make it a big and active community.

The following prices in euro are for paid membership for 2 years. The membership fees are in 2x2 classes, according to country income (PPP).

High Income Countries	
Employees (inc. retirees):	€60
Students:	€30
Low Income Countries	
Employees (inc. retirees):	€30
Students:	€15

Bank details can be found in the [link here](#)

NEW RESEARCH BY EuPRA MEMBERS

Olga Vorkunova (EuPRA board member) ['Policy Options for Social Integration of Yazidi People in Europe: The Goal of a Society for All'](#).

Craig Brown (EuPRA board member) 'The Responsibility to Protect, The Right to Assist and the Right to Resist' *European Journal of Human Security*. 2019, Issue 2.



Call for Publications for a New Edited Book Series with Irene Publishing

EuPRA and Irene Publishing (Sweden) have agreed an edited book series, to focus on research undertaken by EuPRA members. The editors will be President Daniela Irreira and board member Craig Brown. Please contact craig@resistance-journal.org with any questions, ideas, articles or manuscripts.



A STATEMENT FROM THE SA9 CAMPAIGN: A CHANCE FOR FREEDOM

Dear friends and colleagues,

The Nobel Peace Prize 'Watch' has informed us that we have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize again this year (see Candidates 2020 at nobelwill.org). We are happy about that, of course, but we are not so much concerned about the award as about achieving the goals of our campaign. We are in fact (as you may know already) looking for a country that is willing to raise the issue of the abolition of war in the United Nations General Assembly and, referring to the Japanese Constitution's Article 9, to accept or second a motion to that effect.

In the past two years we have laid the groundwork for this to happen. Embassies, foreign ministries, the UN, etc. have been informed about our plan to explore and realise the possibilities for a peaceful international order, as laid out in many national constitutions and the UN Charter, so that it now seems possible to actually find a state or states ready to raise the issue in the United Nations General Assembly. The fact of our nomination increases the likelihood of this taking place.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the constitution of which already proposes such a step, would be an ideal choice. The peace provisions in the German Basic Law—in particular Article 24—point in the right direction in that they provide for legislative action to confer sovereign powers on the United Nations and initiate the transition to genuine collective security and disarmament. An important question that must be answered, however, if the Federal Republic is to take the initiative, is whether political scientists and the security advisors to the Federal Government will support such a move. Also, a populist movement, which would no doubt reject a German initiative from the outset, has recently come to the fore in Germany, insisting that the powers that proved victorious in World War I were responsible for Hitler and World War II.

Another serious hurdle is the failure of the international research community to understand the purpose of the transitional provisions in the UN Charter (Art. 106). Not only politicians, but also well-known German political scientists and peace researchers, are opposed to developing the United Nations into a global system of mutual, collective security. This certainly contributed to the 1994 Karlsruhe Federal Constitutional Court's rejection of collective security as it had been envisaged in Germany's Basic Law and in the Charter of the United Nations. As a result of this conditions for creating an international peace based on justice and order have definitely deteriorated, and in many parts of the world today there is little of either.

Nevertheless, on the face of it a German initiative would have the best chance; it would in all likelihood be successful and meet with worldwide approval. But other nations could be just as successful. The possibility of failure because of opposition to the initiative, either from Germany or other countries, is small. Once the process of transitioning to genuine collective security has been initiated, it cannot be reversed. The principle of reciprocity is one of the general rules of international law and binding. Indeed, the provisions for limiting or transferring sovereignty to the UN in the constitutions of France, Italy and Denmark etc., which are comparable to those in Germany's Article 24, expressly refer to the condition of reciprocity. In this regard, I would like to quote from the letter of the former French Ambassador to the United Nations, François Delattre, of May 13 last year, who wrote to us: "I would like to thank you for your kind letter explaining your commitment to peace through the SA9 Campaign. I read with much attention your project ... Today more than ever, in a multipolar world facing vital challenges, the role of the United Nations is central ... We need innovative initiatives for peace like yours."

Our campaign has already received a lot of attention, both in Japan and abroad. A number of interviews and articles have appeared in several Japanese daily and weekly newspapers (see e.g. the article in the IPRA newsletter, attached). We have recently also included the protection of the environment and our natural habitats as part of our program. Obviously, the UNEP and environmental organisations stand little chance of achieving their objectives unless the international rule of law is strengthened and funds are made available through effective disarmament measures.

for the SA9 Campaign,
Klaus Schlichtmann (liaison)

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, reaffirming our faith in fundamental human rights, aiming to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, striving to unite with like-minded peoples to maintain international peace and security, Confirm the principle and employ these methods, so that armed forces shall never be used.

As a people's movement that originated in Japan, we, the SA9 Campaign implore you to implement the provisions in the UN Charter and national constitutions to bring about and establish an international peace based on justice and order. Making use of Japan's Article 9 to unlock the UN's hidden potential we appeal to you to embark on the transition toward genuine collective security, disarmament and—last but not least—the preservation of our natural habitat. Regarding the sovereignty-shattering Article 9, on March 27, 1946, when the draft of the new constitution had already been announced (but before its promulgation on May 3), at the first session of the War Investigation Commission established by the Shidehara cabinet in November 1945, Prime Minister Shidehara as Commission Chairman said (1):

"No precedent for this kind of constitutional stipulation can be found in the Constitution of any other country. Furthermore, at a time when research on atomic bombs and other powerful weapons is continuing unabated, there may be people who think that the renunciation of war is utopian nonsense. However, no one can guarantee that, with subsequent technological advance and development, new destructive military weapons tens or even hundreds of times more powerful than the atomic bomb won't be discovered. If such weapons are discovered, the possession of millions of soldiers and thousands of warships and airplanes will still not ensure national security. When war starts the cities of the fighting countries will be totally reduced to ashes and their residents will be annihilated in a few hours. Today we hold aloft our declaration renouncing war and go forward alone on the vast plain of international politics. But a new day will surely come when the world will awaken to the horrors of war and march with us under the same banner." (2)

(1) This commission did not meet with the wholehearted approval of the occupation, and was suspended in September 1946, but continued as a private enterprise. The results of the findings were conducted under the guidance of Aoki Tokuzō (1885–1968) and published in three volumes, with a foreword by Shidehara: Aoki Tokuzō, *Taiheiyō sensō zenshi*, Tokyo, Zaidan hōjin gakujiutsu bunken fuyōkai 1953.

(2) Cited by Maruyama Masao, "Some Reflections on Article IX of the Constitution" (trans. Frank Baldwin), in *Thought and Behavior in Modern Japanese Politics* (ed. Ivan Morris), expanded edition, London, Oxford University Press 1969, p. 308. The original Japanese text is found in Aoki Tokuzō, "Shidehara Kijūrō no heiwashugiteki jissen" (Shidehara Kijūrō's practice of pacifist principles), in *Kempō Kenkyūjo tokuchō* (ed.), *Heiwa shisōshi* (A history of peace thought), Tokyo, Hōritsu Bunkasha, 1964.



JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Senior Research Fellow (Postdoc), advanced survey research on migration in West Africa (PRIO) <https://www.prio.org/fumi-survey> Deadline Sunday 15 March.



Any News?

Corporate members and individual members of EuPRA have the option of contributing content to the EuPRA newsletter. Please send anything for consideration to eufranewsletter@gmail.com

Join Our Community on Social Media

We really want EuPRA members to continue with our learning, discussions and engagement on peace-related issues before the next conference. **Follow the link to join our Facebook page, which will be updated regularly. Between newsletters, news and initiatives will be posted there.**



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