Peace Activism - October 2022

Prepared by Wing Hei Ho

Month/Year	October 2022
Key term	"peace activism" and peace activism
Database	Google Scholar
Link to database	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_lRY/edit?usp=sharing

We identified 28 documents published on peace activism in Google Scholar for a period of October 2022. They include theoretical papers, empirical papers, and case studies. Among the 28 articles, only nine of them emerge when a quotation mark is used to specify the key term. These papers which included the term "peace activism" included eight book chapters from Matusitz (2022), which we considered as individual sources in line with the Google Scholar search results, and a peer-reviewed journal article. However, we also found that not all of those documents specifically focused on the topic of 'peace activism'. The summary below considers the papers as a group.

Participants and contexts studied

One aspect of the papers that we considered was the nature of the participants and the contexts studied. In general, we found that many October 2022 studies on peace activism focused on children (Matusitz, 2022a, 2022b, 2022d, 2022g), young adults (Walsh, 2022), and women (Sass, 2022). The research was diverse, engaging with different contexts such as the use of digital technologies and social media (Russo & Grasso, 2022) and how religious and spirituality perspectives are associated with developing peaceful tactics to seek for social change (Matusitz, 2022a, 2022f).

Methodologies and approach

Case studies based on geographical locations were used to present a detailed understanding of peace and conflict in specific contexts (Feather, 2022; Lehrs, 2022; Matusitz, 2022c; Oosterom, 2022). Many studies specifically addressed the challenge of peacebuilding, and how to transform the actors into agents of peace (e.g., Matusitz, 2022d, 2022e, 2022f). In this approach, bi-directional perspectives are applied such that the exploration of factors that influence individuals to become violent actors is needed to understand the trajectory of peaceful process. While many scholars continue to use interview and survey methods (e.g., Oosterom, 2022), recent papers also take advantage of the availability of computational methods (e.g., scraping social media data online) to address research questions related to conflict and peace (Russo & Grasso, 2022).

Key findings

Although studies on peace activism often focus on a practical and applied level, the fundamentals of peace activism are discussed to address some viewpoints on activism such as the differences between positive and negative peace, and the major theories that influence the discourses of peace activism (e.g., the intersection between love and revolution, Lazar, 2022). Positive peace refers to attitudes, institutions, and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies, while negative peace refers to the absence of violence or fear of violence. More applied papers, however, emphasize that the trajectory of peace is not only about the political leadership, but also the bottom-up grassroots movements and community-based practices that significantly contribute to the peacebuilding process (Matusitz, 2022d; Oosterom, 2022; Wignall, 2022). Therefore, multilevel collaboration and partnerships are strongly emphasized as important to build to turn conflict into peace.

The October 2022 studies on peace activism also address different movements rising across the globe and how these movements are linked to the local and trans-national contexts at the same time (Pessina, 2022). Scholars discuss the trans-national links for different movements that address inter-linked global problems such as discrimination against minority groups (e.g., race, sexual, gender, etc.) and environmental and climate issues (Hasani, 2022; Lazar, 2022).

Selected References – Peace Activism – October 2022

Feather, G. R. (2022). Sustaining the patriarchal bargain in Morocco: the normalization of Moroccan gendered judicial corruption. In I. Kubbe & O. Merkle (Eds.), *Norms, Gender and Corruption* (pp. 212-237). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Hasani, A. (2022). Activists' commitment for peace and solidarity in Kosovo and Serbia. In I. Armakolas et al. (Eds.), *Confronting multiple crises: Local and international*

perspectives on policy-making in Kosovo, pp. 145-170. Kosovo Foundation for Open Society.

Lazar, H. (2022). *On Love and Revolution: Towards a Loving Turn in Social Movement Studies.* University of Pittsburgh.

Lehrs, L. (2022). Norman Cousins and US–Soviet–British negotiations on a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1962–1963. In L. Lehrs (Ed.), *Unofficial Peace Diplomacy* (pp. 71-116). Manchester University Press. https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526147660.00008

Matusitz, J. (2022a). Child Jihadism. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism* (pp. 49-66). Springer.

Matusitz, J. (2022b). Child Separatist Terrorism and White Child Supremacism. In Mathusitz (ed). *from child terrorism to peace activism* (pp. 89-105). springer.

Matusitz, J. (2022c). Child Terrorism in Africa and Latin America. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism* (pp. 67-88). Springer.

Matusitz, J. (2022d). From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism: A Thematic Analysis. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism* (pp. 153-192). Springer.

Matusitz, J. (2022e). From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism: An Overview. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism*, 107-123.

Matusitz, J. (2022f). From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism: Case Studies. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism* (pp. 125-151). Springer.

Matusitz, J. (2022g). Reasons for Child Terrorism. In Mathusitz (Ed). *From Child Terrorism to Peace Activism* (pp. 17-48). Springer.

Oosterom, M. (2022). Youth and 'Everyday Peace'in the city of Jos, Nigeria. In A. Iwilade & T. M. Ebiede (Eds.), *Youth and Non-Violence in Africa's Fragile Contexts* (pp. 39-65). Springer.

Pessina, G. (2022). Environmental violence. In L. Pellizzoni et al. (Eds), *Handbook of Critical Environmental Politics* (pp. 347-361). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Russo, K. E., & Grasso, A. (2022). Coping with dis/ableism in Twitter discourse: A corpus-based critical appraisal analysis of the Hidden Disabilities Sunflower Lanyard case. *International Journal of Language Studies*, *16*(4), 65-94.

Sass, K. (2022). Struggling for girls' education: coalition strategies of Norwegian and German women's rights activists in comparative-historical perspective. *Paedagogica Historica*, 1-20. https://doi.org/10.1080/00309230.2022.2116290

Walsh, T. (2022). Have young people given up on democracy? *Independence*, *47*(2), 48-50.

Wignall, R. (2022). 'Good Boys, Gone Bad': navigating youth mobilisation and gender in post-conflict Sierra Leone. In A. Iwalde & T. M. Ebiede (Eds.), *Youth and Non-Violence in Africa's Fragile Contexts* (pp. 91-112). Springer.