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DEMOCRACIA, CULTURA DE PAZ
Y NO VIOLENCIA





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CHINESE PEACE RESEARCH



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CONTENTS

-
1. academic perspective
 2. Diplomatic perspective
 3. About Ukraine Crisis
 4. Nanjing
-



Academic perspective

- The **Origin and Introduction** of Peace Studies as a new discipline in China (1980-2000)
- The **beginning** of peace studies in mainland China (2000-2005)
- **Deepening** the study of peace studies in mainland China (2005-present)



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1. The Origin and Introduction of Peace Studies as a new discipline in China (1980-2000)

Stage 1: Popularize world peace study and regard peace study as independent discipline

Stage 2: Start the study of peace studies in China with localization research.



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Stage 1: Popularize world peace study and regard peace study as independent discipline

- In 1985, **Geng Xiaoman's** *Peace Studies and Politics of Peace: The Science of Exploring the Possibility of Realizing Peace*
- In 1987, **Zhang Chunli's** *History and Present Situation of Contemporary World Peace Studies*
- In 1988, **Xiong Jianhua's** *On the Peaceful Object and Task of Research Studies*
- In 1989, **Song Gang's** *Peace Studies as a Discipline*

Stage 2: Start the study of peace studies in China with localization research.



In 1997, Li Xiangping's *Peace Studies as a Cultural Concept*



In 1997, Tian Zhaoyuan's *Peace Studies and Traditional Motif of Chinese Shinhwa.*



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2. The beginning and deepening of peace studies in mainland China (2000-2005)

As entering the 21st century, the time is ripe for peace studies to be carried out in mainland China and for the establishment of a Chinese school of peace studies.



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In 2001, the **History Department of Nanjing University** established a cooperative relationship with **The Center for Peace and Reconciliation Studies of Coventry University in the UK**. The agreement included many contents, such as British professors teach courses about peace in China and Chinese teachers can study courses in the UK, which marked the official start of peace studies in mainland China.



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In September 2003, Nanjing International Peace Research Institute was established, **which is the first specialized popularization and research institution of peace studies in China.** In December of the same year, the Institute founded its internal publication *Nanjing International Peace Studies*



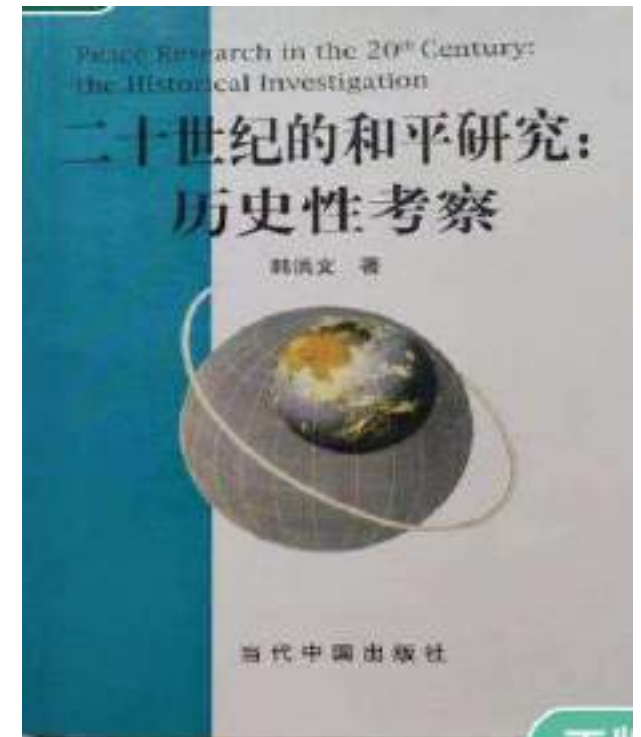


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In 2002, **Han Hongwen's *Peace Studies in the 20th Century: A Historical Investigation*** made a comprehensive review of the academic origin and development of foreign peace studies in the whole 20th century, and first outlined the century road of peace studies from a historical perspective. Its detailed information, broad vision and precise narration are unprecedented, which Liu Cheng called “**the pioneering work of Chinese scholars on peace studies**”.

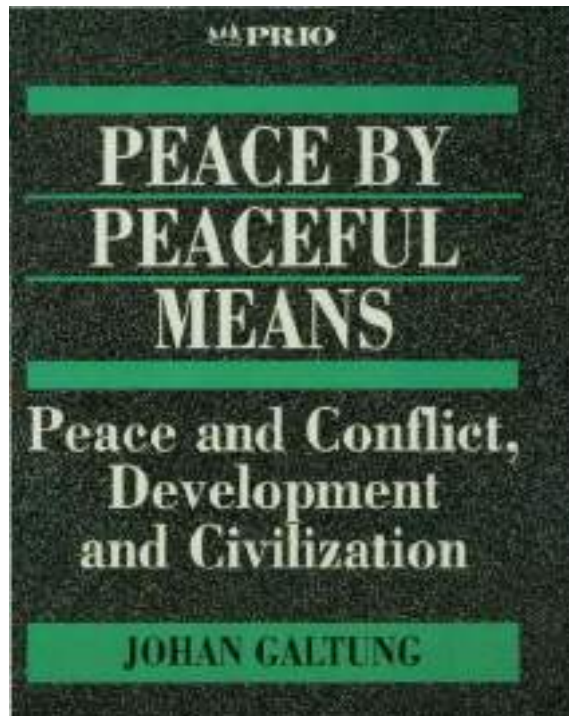




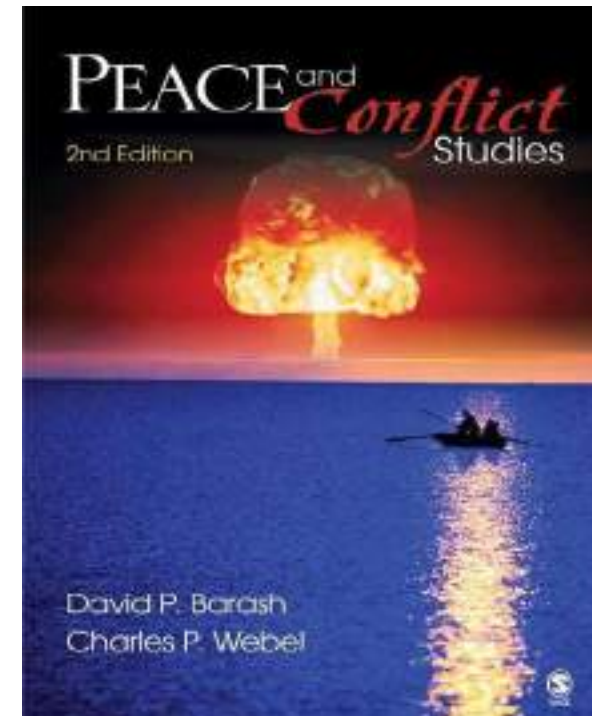
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Peace by Peaceful Means John Galtung



Peace and Conflict Studies David P. Barash , Charles P. Webel





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3. Deepening the study of peace studies in mainland China (2005-present)

- A. Basic Research on Peace Studies in China
- B. Continuing research on Chinese traditional peace thought
- C. From the perspective of war and conflict
- D. Peace and gender perspective

A. Basic Research on Peace Studies in China



Overview of World Peace Studies

Zhu Chenshan



Peace Studies

Liu Cheng

B. Continuing research on Chinese traditional peace thought



2008 Fan Yun
Research on Confucian Peace Thought

B. Continuing research on Chinese traditional peace thought



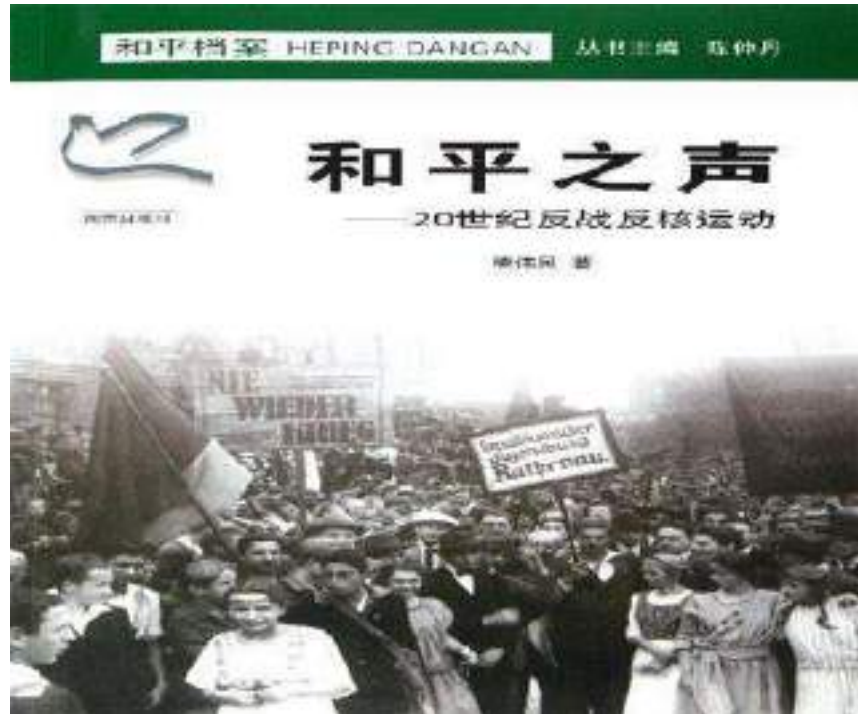
2008 Wang Yueqing and Liu Dan
Research on Buddhist Peace Thought

B. Continuing research on Chinese traditional peace thought



2008 Yang Hongshen
Research on Taoist Peace Thought

C. From the perspective of war and conflict:



*Voice of Peace-Anti-war and Anti-nuclear
Movement in the 20th Century*
Xiong Weimin

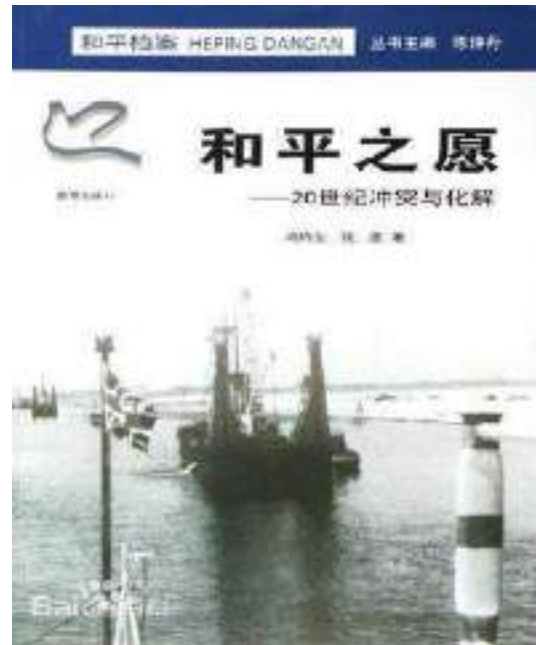


Peace Studies
Liu Cheng

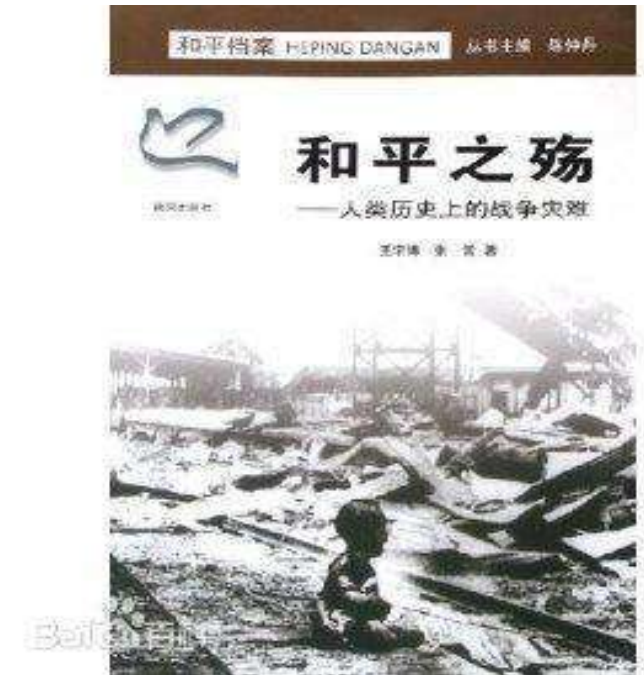
C. From the perspective of war and conflict:



War and Negotiation



Conflict and Resolution

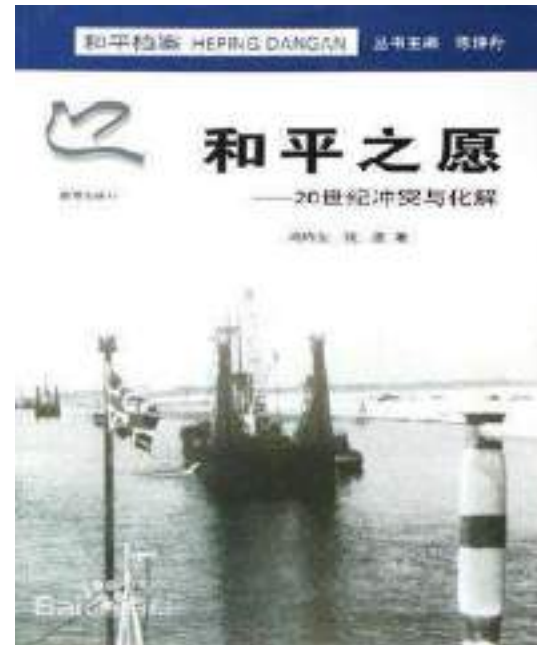


War and disaster

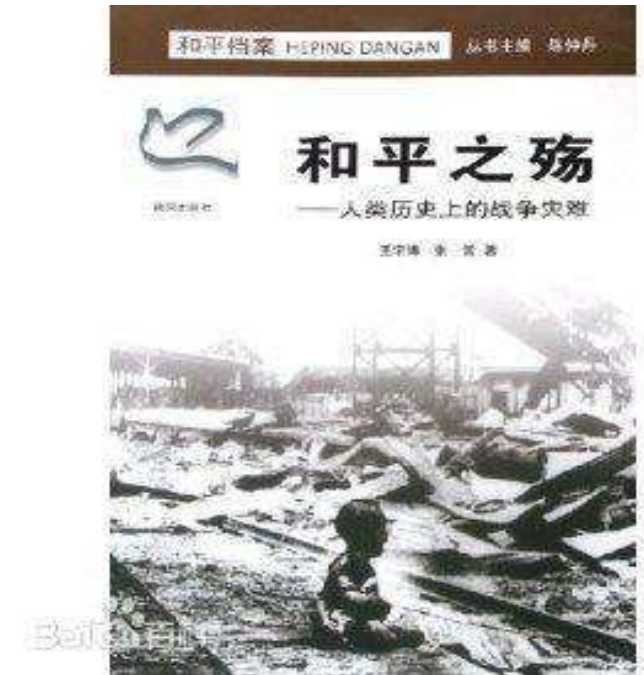
C. From the perspective of war and conflict:



War and Negotiation



Conflict and Resolution



War and disaster

D. Peace and gender perspective:

In Zhao Xinshan's book *Male Hormones Behind War*, he points out that the biochemical background of the phenomenon of war in the natural world and human warfare is the androgenic hormone secreted by the testes, as animal experiments have shown a correlation between aggression and the level of testosterone, and then Zhao proposes the hypothesis of a hidden causal link between war and the testes.



Zhao Xinshan

D. Peace and gender perspective:



Li Yingtao

Feminist Peace Research



Tong Xin

Introduction to the Gender Studies



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Compared with other countries, the peace studies in China started **later**. From 1980s to now more than 30 years, the peace study in Chinese mainland has changed from single lack to **initial scale**, from reference to absorption to **local characteristics**, and a relatively **general framework** has been established in the system.

Diplomatic perspective

Theory in the Founding of New China and the Early Stage of Socialist Construction (**Mao Zedong**)

Peace theory in the early stage of reform and opening up (**Deng Xiaoping**)

China's peace theory under the new situation of the end of the Cold War (**Jiang Zemin**)

Chinese Peace Theory in the New Century (**Hu Jintao, Xi Jinping**)



Theory in the Founding of New China and the Early Stage of Socialist Construction (Mao Zedong)

In 1949, the founding of the **People's Republic of China** marked the independence of Chinese people, who accounted for one quarter of the world population at that time, and changed the world peace pattern. **China's peace situation is linked with the independence and peace of proletarian countries, the vast number of third world countries and the vast number of colonial and semi-colonial countries.**



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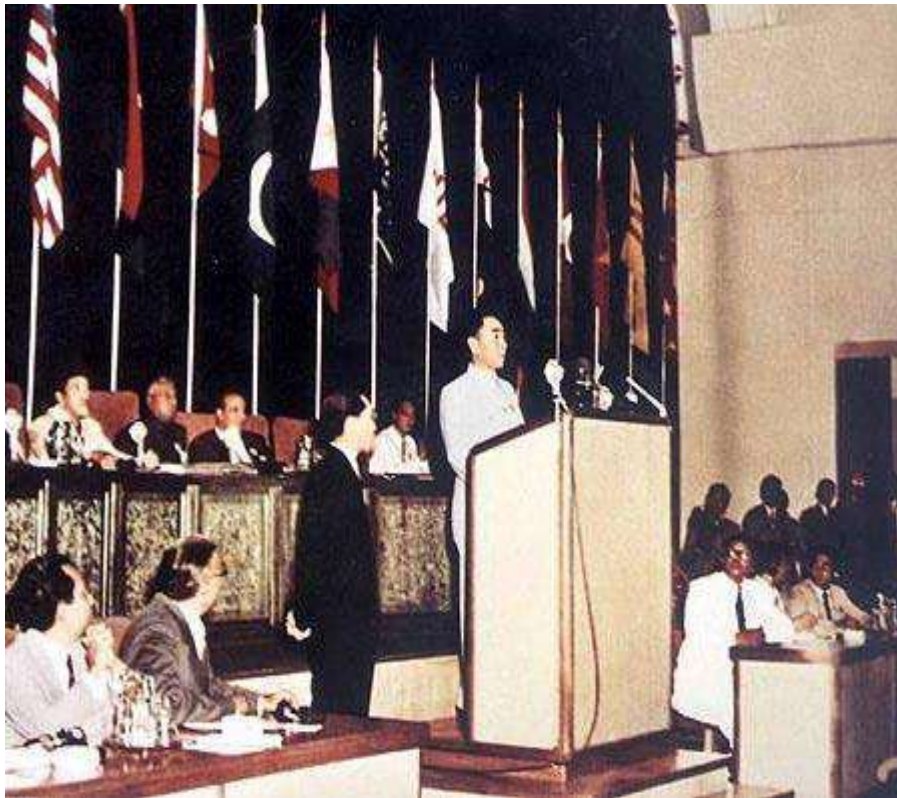
- a. **China's peace is closely linked with world peace.** It is necessary to unite with world peace and democracy forces to form the broadest United front, oppose world wars, and strive for peace.
- b. In the era of class existence, peace is politics. **The Chinese people are in favor of peace, but they are not afraid of war and will make all effort to strive for peace.**





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C. Adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and put peace first in international relations. **The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the Basic Principles of China's Foreign Policy.**

(Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence)



Peace theory in the early stage of reform and opening up (Deng Xiaoping)

Reform and opening-up is a great historical turning point in the history of the construction and development of New China. The early stage of reform and opening-up is the great breaking point of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, and the node is the drastic changes in the **Soviet Union and Eastern Europe** in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the Cold War that lasted for half a century came to an end.



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- **Peace and development are the themes of the times.** Peace is a political issue, while development is an economic issue. Peace and development are mutually conditional, interrelated and influence each other. Peace is the premise and foundation of development.
- China is a staunch force for peace, cooperating with all peace forces in the world and opposing hegemonism and power politics.





“One country, two systems”: Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province issues

- Innovate ideas, settle disputes by peaceful means and strive for peaceful reunification, but never promise to give up force.
- It is a basic policy devised by the Chinese government for realizing peaceful reunification of the country. Under this framework, **there is only one China, and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are inseparable parts of the People's Republic of China, but that these regions could retain their own economic and administrative systems, while the rest of Mainland China uses the socialism with Chinese characteristics system.** Under the principle, each of the three regions could continue to have its own governmental system, legal, economic and financial affairs, including trade relations with foreign countries, all of which are independent from those of the mainland. Internationally, however, the PRC alone represents China.

China's peace theory under the new situation of the end of the Cold War: (Jiang Zemin)

Jiang Zemin's peace theory is an exploration and reflection on the peace and development of China and the world **under the background of the end of the Cold War** and the obvious **trend of multiploidization** in the world.





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- A. Further strengthen the forces for peace and establish a **fair and rational new international political and economic order.**
- B. Harmony but difference** is the true meaning of the coordination of various human civilizations, which actively promotes the **multiploidization** of the world.
- C. Actively create a peaceful environment and strive to establish a new security concept, a new type of state-to-state relations and a new type of regional relations.



Chinese Peace Theory in the New Century (Hu Jintao, Xi Jinping)

After the development of the world and China has entered the new century, the adjustment of international relations has become more complicated, and the international situation has become more turbulent. On the one hand, China has experienced rapid development, and its comprehensive national strength and international influence have been continuously improved. However, China's international environment and domestic development are facing unprecedented risks and challenges.



Hu Jintao:

- A. Seize and make good use of the important strategic opportunity period to create a good international environment and favorable external conditions for China.
- B. Endowed with the content of peaceful development in the scientific concept of development.
- C. Advocate building a **harmonious world** of lasting peace and **common prosperity**.



Xi Jinping

- A. Taking the road of **peaceful development** must **not sacrifice the core interests** of the country.
- B. China is willing to work hand in hand with other countries in the world to **jointly safeguard world peace and security**.
- C. Eliminating war and realizing peace are the most urgent and profound wishes of the Chinese people after modern times.



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The timeline that China plays an active role in Ukraine-Russia conflict: (2023)

- April 26, 2023 : a telephone conversation with Ukrainian President Zelenskyy
- April 6, 2023: with French President Macron
- March 31: with Spanish Prime Minister Sanchez
- March 20 to 22, 2023: a state visit to Russia.
- On February 24, 2023: China's Position on Political Solution to the Ukrainian Crisis

China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis

- 1. Respecting the sovereignty of all countries.**
- 2. Abandoning the Cold War mentality.**
- 3. Ceasing hostilities.**
- 4. Resuming peace talks.**
- 5. Resolving the humanitarian crisis.**
- 6. Protecting civilians and prisoners of war (POWs).**
- 7. Keeping nuclear power plants safe.**
- 8. Reducing strategic risks.**
- 9. Facilitating grain exports.**
- 10. Stopping unilateral sanctions.**
- 11. Keeping industrial and supply chains stable.**
- 12. Promoting post-conflict reconstruction.**



Nanjing is the ancient capital of the Six Dynasties in China. In 2016, the resident population of Nanjing was 8.27 million. It is in the forefront of China's biggest cities in the fields of economy, education and urban construction and so on. Nanjing is a famous ancient capital with a thousand years of history, but it was also destroyed by the most brutal war in twentieth Century.

The Japanese massacre in Nanjing left the city with indelible memories. The peace brought about by the welfare of people and the disasters caused by war made Nanjing people more aware of the profound **significance of peace**.

What happened in Nanjing during World War II ?



Nanjing Massacre, also called Rape of Nanjing, (December 1937–January 1938), over a period of six weeks, Imperial Japanese Army forces brutally murdered hundreds of thousands of people—including **both soldiers and civilians**. As tens of thousands of women and girls were sexually assaulted. The number of Chinese killed in the massacre is more than **300,000**.



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Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders



每个城市都有自己独特的历史。当您步入这座纪念馆，就走进了真实重现南京大屠杀历史的课堂，走进了和平教育的场所。
Each city has its own unique history, when you enter this memorial hall, it means you have a class of reproducing Nanjing massacre history, and get into a place of peace education.
すべての都市には自らの独特な歴史を持っています。当記念館に入れば南京大虐殺の歴史真実を振り返る教室、平和を教育する場所に入ることになります。



THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

- **Institute for Peace Studies, Nanjing University**

Nanjing University is the first university to conduct research of peace studies in China and it set up the first Institute for Peace Studies among all universities in China. Prof. Liu Cheng, the leading figure of peace studies in China, is the director of the institute. On March 1st 2017, UNESCO Chair on Peace Studies is set up in Nanjing University and it is the only chair on Peace Studies in China. The objective of the chair is to establish a comprehensive system including peace research, training, information exchange and literature compilation. It will promote cooperation between famous scholars and teaching staffs of universities and other institutions from China, Asian-Pacific region and other regions of the world. Prof. Liu Cheng is the Chair holder of UNESCO Chair on Peace Studies.

THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

- **Institute of Nanjing Massacre History & International Peace**

Institute of Nanjing Massacre History & International Peace was established on March 1, 2016, which is currently affiliated to the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders. As one of the first high-level think tanks in Jiangsu Province, **the Institute focuses on researches in the history of Nanjing Massacre, the history of Japanese invasion, the history of Anti-Japanese War, the history of Sino-Japanese relations and peace studies.** Besides, the Institute focuses on collecting, studying and assessing cutting-edge and dynamic information and making corresponding responses, thus it makes its own influential achievements. The Institute is the source think tank of China Think Tank Index (CTTI).

PEACEBUILDING ACTIVITIES

- **Host of Six International Seminars of Peace Studies**
- 2005.03 International Seminar of Confrontation, Conflict and Resolution in the History of Humans (Nanjing • China)
- 2011.05 International Seminar of Religion, Peace and War in the perspective of Peace Studies (Nanjing • China)
- 2012.04 International Seminar of Peace, War and Conflict Resolution in World History (Xi'an • China)
- 2013.01 International Seminar of Asian-Pacific Safety and Conflict Resolution (Harbin • China)
- 2014.04 International Seminar of —War, Conflict and Non-violent Resolution (Xiangtan • China)
- 2015.04 International Seminar of —Conflict and Peace Resolution in South China Sea (Nanjing • China)







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Thank you!