BUILDING PATHS TO PEACE

The practice of peace and reconciliation is one of the most vital and artistic of human actions. - Thich Nhat Hanh
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Peace cannot be achieved through violence, it can only be attained through understanding.

- Emerson
We're waiting, waiting on the world to change. We keep on waiting, waiting on the world to change.
Peace education has moved well beyond the utopian dreams of its nineteenth century founders to realize very practical applications for the coming century. Does not teach what to think, but rather how to think critically...
Social Intelligence is the essential element of Peace Education

- succinctly and clearly captures the essence of peace education
- by its nature works to:
  - change behaviors,
  - forge values
  - incite institutional transformations

“Leaders only change because they either see the light or feel the heat.”
Martin Luther King Jr.
“BE THE CHANGE YOU WISH TO SEE IN OTHERS”  Gandhi

The burden is on Peace Practitioners to dispel confusion and communicate clearly.

– We do this through our behavior.

– ‘Be Peace’ = Peace starts with me.

Inukshuk
Alaskan Inuit word
Strategies for Teachers

• Be Aware – look for patterns. Reinforce the positive patterns, de-emphasize the negative patterns

• Know your personal philosophy of peace and education. (include ethics)

• Classroom rules – use both positive and negative consequences

• Incentives and affirmations.

• Model the behavior you want your students to emulate.

Peace is not an absence of war, it is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, confidence, justice.

Baruch Benedict de Spinoza - (1632 – 1677 Dutch-born Jewish Philosopher)
CONCLUSION

The three key success areas at the heart of the peace education initiative:
1. Peace education
2. Leadership for peace
3. Modeling peace

Do your best to bring peace to the world.

Begin with yourself (modeling peace), your family, your school/workplace, your community, your country.

Do your best to bring peace to the world.
CYBERBULLYING

WHAT IS IT?

- use of information and communication technologies
  - email, cell phone text messages, chat rooms,
  - instant messaging (IM), social networking websites
  - (myspace/facebook)

- to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behavior

- intended to harm others

(Keith & Martin, 2004).

* Show Megan Video
CYBERBULLYING

BULLYING

• DIRECT
• Occurs on
  school property
• Poor relationships with teachers
• Fear retribution
  Physical, Verbal, Nonverbal

CYBERBULLYING

• ANONYMOUS
• Occurs on/off
  school property
• Good relationships with teachers
• Fear loss of technology privileges
• More difficult to detect than
  bullying
• Emotional reactions cannot be determined

{McKenna & Bargh, 2004; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2004}
Cyberbully Research Team

Team Leader: Dr. Jerold Miller

- Taylor Corso
- Jenny Crawford
- Carl Featherston
- Lindsay Gromula
- Brian Ingino
- Rosana Puricelli
- Chris Rogers
- Dina Saab
- Christine Serochi
CYBERBULLYING STATISTICS

Affects 65-85% of kids in the core group directly or indirectly through close friends

*Taken from an i-SAFE America survey of students nationwide. (2006)*
# CYBERBULLYING STATISTICS

Table 1 *Percentages of students experiencing cyberbullying*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyberbully Victim</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engaged in Cyberbullying</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aware of Cyberbullying</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>82.8</td>
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*Jerold Miller  May 15, 2008*
Table 2: Cyber vs. Physical Bullying

<table>
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<th>Severity</th>
<th>Less Harmful</th>
<th>About the Same</th>
<th>More Harmful</th>
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</table>

Jerold Miller
May 15, 2008
Show Couric Video
"If I find you, I will beat you up," one message read. Frightened, Michael blocked their IM addresses but didn't tell his parents for two weeks. "It scared me," he recalls. "It was the first time I was bullied."

Canadian teenager David Knight's life became hell when a group of his school mates established a “Hate David Knight” website and posted denigrating pictures and abuse and invited the global community to join in the hate campaign.

"The person was pretending it was me, and using it to call people names," the 14-year-old Seattle student said. "I never found out who it was."

In June 2003 a twelve-year-old Japanese girl killed her classmate because she was angry about messages that had been posted about her on the Internet.

At one Elementary School in Fairfax, Va. Last year, sixth-grade students conducted an online poll to determine the ugliest classmate, school officials say.
CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

A Need For:

- A better understanding of what cyber bullying is
- Addressing appropriate computer protocol via the schools’ clearly defined and systematically implemented policies and action plans
- Systematic, therapeutic responses, not isolated disciplinary reactions
- Prevention measures that are comprehensive and systemic in approach
- Communication by students, counselors, teachers, administrators, parents
- Change needs to come from all levels and grades:
  Individual    Classroom    School culture

‘Demystifying and Deescalating Cyber Bullying’
Barbara Trolley, Ph.D. CRC
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