Peace psychology in Japan from critical psychology perspective

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History of Peace Psychology in Japan

- 1945 End of WWII
- 1948 Minka (Democratic Scientists) Division of Psychology
- 1984 ICP in Acapulco
- 1984- Japanese Psychologists for Peace
- 1988- Division of Peace Psychology in Japanese Research Association of Psychological Research (JRAPS)
- 2001 First textbook by DPP-JRAPS
- 2014 2nd edition of textbook by DPP-JRAPS
Peace psychology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Peace Psychology is a subfield of Psychology and Peace Research that deals with the psychological aspects of peace, conflict, violence, and war. Peace psychology can be characterized by four interconnected pillars: (1) research, (2) education, (3) practice, and (4) advocacy.\[^{1}\] The first pillar, research, is documented most extensively in this Wiki entry.

Peace psychological activities are based on psychological models (theories) and methods; they are usually normatively bound in their means and objectives by working towards the ideal of sustainable peace using (as far as possible) non-violent means. Violence and peace are usually defined in terms of Johan Galtung's extended conceptualization of peace,\[^{2,3}\] according to which peace is not merely the absence of personal (direct) violence and war (= negative peace), but also the absence of structural (indirect) and cultural violence (= positive peace).\[^{4}\] The ideal of peace can also be conceptualized as
Classroom 2016
Kazan Watanabe (1818) (渡辺崋山) 
Private school (寺子屋)
Translation of a Textbook on Conflict Resolution
紛争解決学、紛争解決教育の教材として
Anime DVD+Book on Human Relation and Conflict Resolution (2012)
JRAPS (2014). Psychology for creating peace: Seeking for Happines of the world, you and me (2nd ed.)
心理科学研究会（2014）
『平和を創る心理学 第2版』
ナカニシヤ出版