The Future of Post-Human War and Peace
The Future of
Post-Human War and Peace
A Preface to a New Theory
of Aggression and Pacificity

By
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Category I: Social Sciences and Related Fields


Category II: Natural Sciences and Related Fields

Category III: Formal Sciences and Related Fields


Category IV: The Humanities and Related Fields

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FOREWORD

Aggression predates humankind and represents an aspect that thinking beings have increasingly struggled to manage and understand. Despite the attractiveness of its opposite, described to her by Dr. Peter Baofu—pacificity—that has time and again eluded humankind.

Dr. Baofu, once again, addresses a subject in a way which shows how little we actually know about it. He puts aggression under a microscope as one would examine a biopsy and notes its characteristics. Similarly he studies its opposite and finds its drawbacks.

This book, more than his other books, may drive home to a studious reader the urgency in his message of a Post-Human Remaking.

Sylvan Von Burg
School of Business
George Washington University
Like all other previous books of mine, this one is written to challenge conventional wisdom—this time about war and peace, in a small sense, or aggression and pacificity, in a broad sense—and to offer a new theory to understand their future fate.

Because of this political incorrectness, this book receives no external funding nor help from any formal organization or institution, as this is something that I often emphasized in all my previous books.

My only reward is that wonderful feeling to discover something new not thought of before in history.

Besides, I greatly appreciate the foreword by Sylvan von Burg at George Washington University School of Business.

In any event, and as always, I bear the sole responsibility for the ideas presented in this book.
ABBREVIATIONS


List of Abbreviations


• Part One •

Introduction
Several conceptions of peace have been instrumental in establishing an intellectual climate in which peace research [nowadays] might prosper. The first is...that peace is a natural/social condition, whereas war is not....Second,...war is “sinful”....Third,...peace is to be a prime force in human behavior.
—O. Richmond (2005) and others (WK 2009)

The Fickleness of a Conventional Wisdom

Is peace really so precious that it is popularly viewed in irenology (peace studies) of our time as “natural” and “a prime force in human behavior”—whereas war, its opposite, is instead condemned as “sinful” and “not” natural? In fact, there is even the prestigious Nobel “peace” prize to be awarded to those who contribute to world peace but not an equivalent Nobel “war” prize to those who do the contrary.

This euphoric view of peace is by no means a constant conventional wisdom in human history, as it can be sharply contrasted with an equally seductive view of war in polemology (war studies). For instance, only several decades ago, the well-known writer Thomas Mann once approvingly asked about war: “Is not peace an element of civil corruption and war a purification, a liberation, an enormous hope?” (WK 2009a)

This fickleness of conventional wisdom on war and peace has blinded us from the dark sides of both war and peace, with the consequence of impoverishing our understanding of the human condition and its future.
Contrary to the two opposing sides of this conventional wisdom in its fickle history, war and peace are neither possible nor desirable to the extent that their respective ideologues would like us to believe. In addition, war and peace cannot exist with each other.

Of course, this is not to suggest that irenology (peace studies) and polemology (war studies) are worthless, or that other fields of study (related to war studies and peace studies) like “political science, economics, psychology, sociology, international relations, history, anthropology, religious studies,...gender studies, as well as a variety of others” should be ignored. (WK 2009) Needless to say, neither of these two extreme views is reasonable either.

Instead, this book accepts the challenging task to provide an alternative (better) way to understand the nature of war and peace, especially in relation to aggression and pacificity—while learning from different approaches in the literature but without favoring any one of them (nor integrating them, since they are not necessarily compatible with each other). Thus, this book offers a new theory to transcend the existing approaches in the literature on war and peace in a way not conceived before.

If successful, this seminal project is to fundamentally change the way that we think about war and peace, from the combined perspectives of the mind, nature, society, and culture, with enormous implications for the human future and what I originally called its “post-human” fate.

The Varieties of War and Peace

At the outset, it is important to clearly define these complicated terms like “war” and “peace,” in light of their long history of ideological contamination—as explicated below, respectively.

War

The term “war” is from “late Old English (c.1050) wyrr, werre, from Old North French were…(Fr. guerre), from Frankish werra, [and] from Proto-Germanic werso,” to mean something which is “to confuse, perplex.” (WK 2009a)

And “Spanish, Portuguese, Italian guerra are from the same source; Romanic peoples turned to Germanic for a word to avoid Latin ‘bellum’ because its form tended to merge with bello—’beautiful.’” (WK 2009a)
Over time, “war” so understood as a way to confuse or perplex becomes more systematic and destructive, to the extent that there are different types of warfare to be distinguished from each other.

For instance, three good classifications of warfare can be shown hereafter, for illustration, and they are, namely, (a) civil warfare vs. national warfare, (b) symmetric warfare vs. asymmetric warfare, and (c) conventional warfare vs. unconventional warfare.

Surely, these three classifications of warfare are not exhaustive but solely illustrative for the purpose at hand.

**Civil Warfare vs. National Warfare**

The first distinction is about civil warfare vs. national warfare.

On the one hand, “civil warfare” (or simply “civil war”) refers to “a war where the forces in conflict belong to the same nation or political entity and are vying for control of or independence from that nation or political entity.” (WK 2009a)

On the other hand, “national warfare” refers to a war where the forces in conflict do not belong to the same nation or political entity and are vying for control of a different nation or political entity—or simply for some other goals.

**Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Warfare**

The second classification is about symmetric warfare vs. asymmetric warfare.

On the one hand, “asymmetric warfare” refers to “a conflict between two populations of drastically different levels of military capability or size. Asymmetric conflicts often result in guerrilla tactics being used to overcome the sometimes vast gaps in technology and force size.” (WK 2009a)

On the other hand, “symmetric warfare” refers to a conflict between two populations of relatively similar levels of military capability or size.

**Conventional Warfare vs. Unconventional Warfare**

And the third classification is about conventional warfare vs. unconventional warfare.

On the one hand, “conventional warfare” refers to “an attempt to reduce an opponent's military capability through open battle. It is a declared war between existing states in which nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons are not used or only see limited deployment in support of conventional military goals and maneuvers.” (WK 2009a)
Good examples of “conventional warfare” include the following: (WK 2009a)

- “Defensive warfare”
- “Offensive warfare”
- “Border warfare”
- “Urban warfare”
- “Desert warfare”
- “Maneuver warfare”
- “Trench warfare”
- “Mountain warfare”
- “Winter warfare”
- “Naval warfare”

On the other hand, “unconventional warfare” refers to “an attempt to achieve military victory through acquiescence, capitulation, or clandestine support for one side of an existing conflict,” often not through “open battle” (as in conventional warfare)—and unconventional weapons like “nuclear, biological, or chemical” ones can be used. (WK 2009a) For instance, in “nuclear warfare,… nuclear weapons are the primary method of coercing the capitulation of the other side, as opposed to a supporting tactical or strategic role in a conventional conflict.” (WK 2009a)

Good examples of unconventional warfare include the following: (WK 2009a)

- “Guerrilla warfare”
- “Psychological warfare”
- “Biological warfare”
- “Chemical warfare”
- “Nuclear warfare”
- “Mine warfare”
- “Sub-aquatic warfare”
- “Space warfare”
- “Electronic warfare”
- “Cyber warfare”
- “Directed-energy warfare”
- “Tribal warfare and gang warfare”

Of course, there can be other examples of warfare (other than the ones as cited above), so the ones (here) are solely illustrative, not exhaustive.