I have been very fortunate to visit Costa Rica and meet new people, make new friends and learn about new ideas, and I have quite a few people to thank for helping make my trip a great experience.

I thank, first of all, my academic advisor Dr. Cliff Toliver for telling me about the McCaleb Initiative for Peace almost two years ago.

I thank Dr. Chad Stebbins for telling me about the UPEACE-Berkeley program, which I am very thankful to have participated in.

I thank the McCaleb family for enabling me to use the grant to travel and learn abroad.

I thank my family for encouraging me to take this opportunity.

I thank Dr. Jerry Sanders for directing the UPEACE-Berkeley program.

I thank all the faculty and staff at UPEACE who lectured during the program or helped our stay in Costa Rica be a safe and pleasant one.

I thank Marjorie Quesada Cordero, with whom I stayed during my six weeks and who cooked the most delicious meals of my whole time in Costa Rica.

I thank my fellow students who also participated in the program for making it a thoroughly enjoyable experience, both academically and personally.

Lastly, I thank everyone I met or worked alongside in Costa Rica. Pura vida!

Peter Thompson
Chart Correspondent
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Student follows tricky path toward peace

Peter Thompson
Chart Correspondent

Last summer, I had the honor and pleasure of using the McCaleb Initiative for Peace to travel to San José, Costa Rica, where I participated in a two-course, six-week program called “Problems without Passports,” with the main emphasis being human security and peace-building. The program was a collaboration between the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Peace (UPEACE) in San José. Latvia.

My path to receiving the McCaleb grant was a tricky one. First, I tried to propose a trip to Israel in the spring of 2011 but failed. Then for the rest of the year I was in various visits to plantations and cultures. May and meet with survivors of war and they will write and publish their observations.

These reports will compile memo- ries of events, battles, of prisoner of war camps, of concentration camps, of resettlement camps, of religious orga- nizers and of those who worked or offi- ciated at such centers. They will detail the survival of Jews, of those who worked or offi- ciated at such centers. They will detail the

As Peter Thompson has done this year, students may also report on institutes where the study of war and the promotion of peace are principal concerns.

In this manner, The Chart will strive to become an instrument for peace by creating its master visions of the horrors of war.

The initiative is part of the Missouri Southern Foundation, which awards funds to the Missouri Southern Institute of Studies.

Although the program was administered as a mechanical engineer, I was interested in being involved in the study of peace and security and learned in the atomic energy program at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then 22 years at the Marshall T. Young Center, Hattiesburg, Miss. He retired in 1982. He was married to Margaret Baughman McCaleb and his wife, Margaret Baughman.

In 1998, Peter Thompson began his work at the University for Peace (UPEACE) in San José, Costa Rica, where he is interested in promoting peace through educational initiatives. He is currently a staff writer for the Chart, the university’s student newspaper.

In 1980, Costa Rica helped found the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. In 1979, Costa Rica helped establish the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and a year later, the separate Bureau of the Institute of Human Rights. It now hosts both institutions.

In 1987, then Costa Rica President Oscar Arias Sanchez received the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end civil wars in Central America.

In 2003, Costa Rica’s University for Peace, established by the United Nations in 1980, graduated its first class of master’s degree students.

The resident of Costa Rica voices appreciation for these peace-focused efforts. Guillermo Castro Gonzalez, a Colombian who lives in Costa Rica for 12 years, cites the University for Peace’s political and legal stability and its lack of a military, as a major reason for people moving to Costa Rica.

During my preparation for Egypt, Dr. Chad Stilemb, director of the Institute of International Studies, suggested the UPEACE-Berkeley program as an option for the McCaleb grant.

Initially, I wasn’t sure about the pro- gram was all about. What are “human security” and “peace-building”?

Now that I have finished the pro- gram, I think I can define these two topics.
Photos by Peter Thompson

¡Pura Vida! The spirit of Costa Rica

Costa Rica is famous as a destination for eco-tourists who want to enjoy its remarkable natural diversity. UPEACE participants took advantage of the scenery, creating international friendships as one part of the path to world peace.

In his 1961 inaugural address, President John F. Kennedy famously said, “Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country.”

Four years later, millions of American men prepared to answer that call with their service in the Vietnam War. Among these Americans was Marine Corps trainee Jerry Sanders.

In 1963, Sanders, a native of Arizona, headed to Quantico, Va., to become a Marine officer. Joining the military was a way for Sanders to pay for his education, and he felt the necessity to join because he came from a family of military men.

“All my family had been in the Marine Corps—the military—and had their pictures up on the wall, each generation fighting the wars the United States has fought from time immemorial, so my picture was supposed to be there—my place in that generation,” Sanders says.

During his officer training, Sanders had an epiphany. He questioned Kennedy’s call to “ask what you can do for your country,” asking instead whether what his country had asked him to do was right.

Sanders finished his training but instead could not fight in Vietnam and resigned immediately after training.

To defer his draft eligibility, Sanders volunteered in the Peace Corps.

Through the Peace Corps, Sanders volunteered in Cambodia from 1967 to 1969. In those two years, Sanders says, he crossed over from war to peace.

Sanders’s crossover to peace, however, was not without frustration. He repeatedly ran into policies that prevented him from fulfilling his responsibilities as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Sanders says, “I wasn’t any more satisfied with these policies—so-called development policies—than I was with the war in Vietnam.”

His dissatisfaction with the practices of peace and of war led him to study the power structures that produced these policies. This study eventually led to a Ph.D. in sociology, which Sanders received from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1981.

Sanders states that as he toured for Peddlers of Crisis, he heard one repeated question: “What should we be doing differently?”

As he considered this question, Sanders began writing Peddlers of Crisis: The Committee on the Present Danger and the Politics of Counterterror, in which he challenged those whom he felt were responsible for the policy of the Vietnam War and of the Cold War era.

Sanders says that as he toured for Peddlers of Crisis, he heard one repeated question: “What should we be doing differently?”

In 1988, Sanders returned to UC Berkeley as the school’s first full-time peace-studies professor.

In 1990, he co-founded the World Policy Journal. In 1998, Sanders traveled around the US to help develop academic programs in peace studies.

In 2006, Sanders became the first director of peace studies at the University of California, Berkeley. In 2010, he became the director of peace studies at UC Berkeley, in 1980.

Dr. Jerry Sanders was the UPEACE-Berkeley program director and is a peace and conflict studies professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Program director addresses war, peace, human security

Peter Thompson

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This is not a school, but every day there is school, these children are learning. This is Casa Ilori, a project started in 2006 by a nongovernmental organization—Concern United for the Children (CUC), which is also the Bien de Mujer (meaning “woman”), Bien de Mujer website, “tutoring,” for children but also, according to the director, [and] that evening we had a thing to present. I presented it to the rector, told her about Casa Ilori, and I think that’s how it began.

Peter Thompson
Director, Casa Ilori

His heart was coming around just [and] the next thing: UPEACE presented an opportunity to include students from UC Berkeley in the development of a small scale urban community development project here in the neighborhood of El Rodeo, La Carpio. Thus, Casa Ilori began.

In 2011, he visited UPEACE on a for Peace when, in the summer months, he needed to get out in the community and see what life on the bases of my own country is like. We both really love being in the developing world. I play the cards that life has dealt me. I went out there to El Rodeo, in La Carpio, and I said, ‘I’m ready to explore more of my country and community’s deeper issues.’ I am ready to explore more of my country and community’s deeper issues.

Sanders says, “The children of La Carpio [have] a very high rate of depression, alcoholism and allergies, because of the polluted culture.” Casa Ilori helps in children’s nutritional needs and health issues, and currently, 500 children take part in different activities. I presented it to the rector, told her about Casa Ilori, and I think that’s how it began.

Peter Thompson
Director, Casa Ilori

Children at Casa Ilori receive nutritious lunches every day, along with education, life skills development and, as it is the center point “both emotional support and self-motivation”

We had a lot of these needs have been met. Almost all of these needs have been met. It is noon, and a boisterous crowd of children fills a small, sunlit courtyard. It is the neighborhood of El Rodeo, La Carpio. Thus, Casa Ilori began.

In La Carpio, however, there is only one school, and these children congregate there all day, so they are getting little to no educational opportunities. I went out there to El Rodeo, in La Carpio, and I said, ‘I’m ready to explore more of my country and community’s deeper issues.’ I am ready to explore more of my country and community’s deeper issues.

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Now I am trying to figure out what is next. I will still graduat...
PEACE: The logo of the University of Peace on display at the school’s new campus on the Caribbean side of Costa Rica.

PEACE 2003: The first class of Peace and Security students advanced at the university.

PEACE 2004: The first Peace and Security students graduated from the university.

PEACE 2005: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their bachelor’s degrees.

PEACE 2006: The first Peace and Security students began their doctoral studies.

PEACE 2007: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their master’s degrees.

PEACE 2008: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their doctoral degrees.

PEACE 2009: The first Peace and Security students began their post-doctoral studies.

PEACE 2010: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their post-doctoral degrees.

PEACE 2011: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their final projects.

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PEACE 2050: The first Peace and Security students were awarded their final projects.
Caught between hope and despair

UPEACE students evaluate program for future study

Peter Thompson
Chart Correspondent

The program presented to Zambrano not only new ter-
perience, "she said.

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Zambrano, of Casa Ilori, says, "You can have all these theo-
des about the world, but it is not until you are there that you
really start developing your own biases, and we had such a
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