Imagine a day when...

- We look back from 2009 pleased that we enabled 80 million people to experience a learning event on creating perpetual peace;
- 80 million people in North America struggle with key beliefs which must be addressed for peace;
- 80 million North Americans understand their personal accountability in pursuing peace because with great wealth goes great responsibility;
- A single business person decides to plant a business in the Middle East because they know that youth unemployment is a major threat to peace;
- A corporate leader chooses to focus research money on the hydrogen economy because they understand the key role it will play in transforming the world.

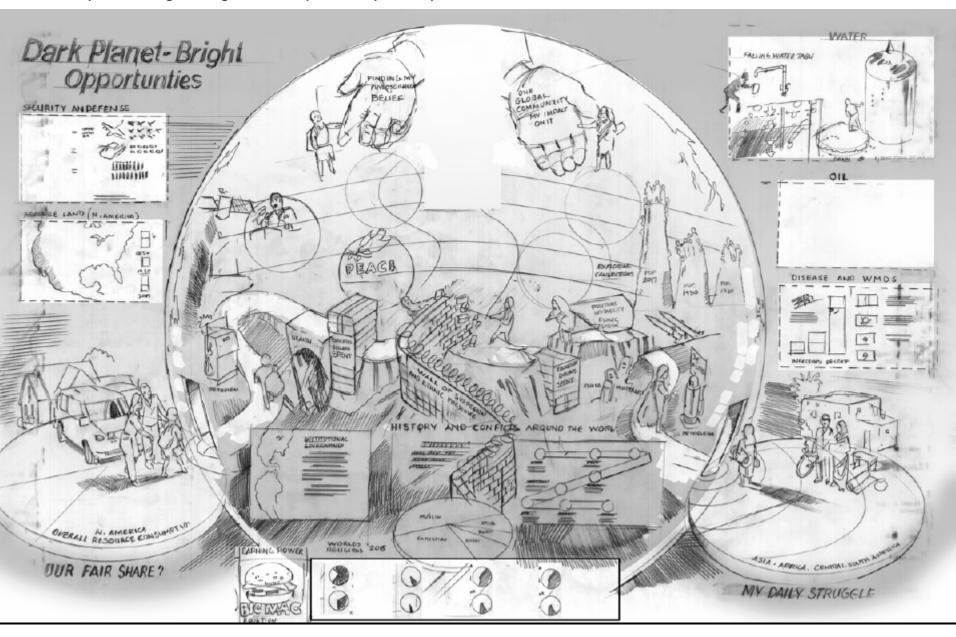
The 80 Million People Project

- Pictured is Bob Ponchak, VP of Manufacturing at Pratt & Whitney, describing a Learning Map for reaching 10,000 employees on the complexities of aerospace
- A learning map is employed when shared understanding is desired on a complex subject
- Learning maps use best practices in adult learning to convey 6-7 key learning points...
 - Adults in small groups
 - Examining data, sharing stories
 - Discussing issues and drawing conclusions

Imagine a Learning map on Peace and Justice



The drawing forms the metaphor and backdrop for the learning conversations. Root Learning provided this concept drawing to begin the map development process.



The 80 Million People Project

Purpose:

To help people become conscious about the requirements of peace (justice) and the personal implications of non-peace

In a way that links personal, daily choices with setting global conditions for justice/peace

So that each day, in our own way, we actively enable justice/peace.

Outcomes (key learning points):

- Realization: conscious that I personally impact world peace through my daily behaviors and choices
- 2. Personal implication: a pursuit of justice/peace will cause me to be choiceful about my consumption habits, assumptions and behaviors
- 3. Ownership: as a citizen of a developed country I am part of a collective accountability
- 4. Affirmation: peace benefits me directly and indirectly (especially in my pocketbook)
- 5. Decision: driving toward justice/ peace in the global community requires effort, work and purposefulness toward a higher cause. Would I do anything different than I am today because peace is important to me?

STORY BOARD

1. Expanding our thoughts

Where were you on 9/11 and describe your experience.

Popular and personal perspectives on what peace means.

- Did you learn more about war or peace in school
- Definitions of peace

2. Deepening our thoughts

Is peace natural for people?

- Peace with myself
- Peace with my family
- Peace with my neighborhood
- Peace with those in my community
- Peace with people groups beyond my country

Review the Justice scenarios. Is there a link between justice and peace?

3. Exploring connections

- Role of inequities in peace; what is fairness in a global community.
- Symptoms of why people don't like us
- Factors creating a divergence from peace
- Factors creating a convergence on peace

Realization: I personally impact world peace.

4. Finding my philosophical place (or defining my philosophical space)

Beliefs worthy of consideration in the pursuit of peace:

- Ideological disarmament
- Political systems of reconciliation not power
- Natural resource utilization
- Human rights
- Arms control
- Economic viability

- Conflict prevention Ref. next page

5. Continuing the work

Historical perspectives on peace and the tasks necessary to create a sustainable future.

6. Becoming engaged

Of what thinking must I let go and what new thoughts must I embrace if I want to become engaged in enabling world peace?

Decision time: Converging on peace in the global community requires effort, work and purposefulness toward a higher cause. Would I do anything different than I am today because peace is important to me?

What do you believe about Peace?

Possible belief set

- Ideological disarmament: Adult thinking created our problems and without a shift in thinking peace is not sustainable.
- Political system: Peace comes through political systems which allow us to reconcile our differences not resort to winning through power.
- Natural resource utilization: Resource control equals wealth and power, which can be divisive to peace.
- Human rights: Minimizing a person's right to exist can drive people to aggressive behavior.
- Arms control: While people arming themselves is a reality, peace comes when people submit their choice to use arms to a higher authority.
- Economic viability: Access to work (living wage) allows people independence and a sense of worth, value and contribution.
- Conflict prevention: Preventing conflict is cheaper than resolving conflicts already begun.