

May AI Machines End the War? A Peace Conference Project

B. A. Senekal, University of the Free State, South Afrika,

D. Zeps, UL, Riga, dainize@mii.lu.lv

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Abstract

The article introduces a concept for a peace conference leveraging AI to address key issues related to ending the war in Ukraine. The focus includes dismantling Russian propaganda, advancing the demilitarization of Russia, tackling the spread of hate incitement, and addressing the inability of Putin's administration to make concessions. Rather than predefining the structure of the conference, the proposal suggests starting experimentally, iterating based on insights and results. A scientific data repository and a dedicated journal are proposed to document the project's progress and gather responses from external participants. AI would play a central role in generating innovative solutions, improving methodologies through iterative steps, and helping manage the complexity of these challenges. The project envisions building a collaborative platform for experts and AI tools to work together. The initiative is designed as a long-term effort to support Ukraine's stability even after the war ends. The approach blends technology, international cooperation, and experimental strategies to seek impactful outcomes. By combining AI's analytical capabilities with human creativity, the peace conference aims to foster practical and scalable solutions. This vision reflects a novel way of addressing complex geopolitical conflicts through advanced technology and collective problem-solving.

Introduction

Previously we started to discuss an idea to try to use AI tools in solving problems around war in Ukraine, specifically arguing what could be done to try to organize something like of conference, where the use of AI could be extensively used. So, step by step we came to idea how something like peace conference could be organized, where we, gradually increasing our community engaged in our project we could hope to widen our impact in deep learning machines to get some impact on people minds and more trained LLM support for moving forward our idea.

Usually such ideas are discussed, and, here too, we asked AI tools, e.g. Gemini how it looks on our idea. The response in [2], but here we try another approach: not to discuss what should such conference be like but to try to imitate its working without before to trying to predict what result we should get. Simply, we are going in something unknown and try our goal experimentally, using step by step approach, by trying to raise our input data, and widening our community engaged in the project.

Peace conference: not discussion but an imitation of it

Let us start our peace conference, yes, not discussion about how conference should be, but just we start the conference itself without any claims that what we are to do should be the best, because we can't know what is the best, because we are doing it only for the first time.

We start with statement: Let's start our peace conference with the goal of stopping the war in Ukraine, in the Europe, and even in the whole world. First we should say: we are all different, but our common goal should be To end this war, and as soon as possible. We, anyone can join to this peace conference to discuss how to end this war. We start as many as we are now, joining to our assistance AI tools, tools like LLM, and any other kind that are not humans, and we will invite others to this initiative. And now we must start.

We must compile our first proposals for our help in analyzing the issues::

- 1) Russian propaganda, how to dismantle it;
- 2) The issue of demilitarization of Russia:
 - a. What Ukraine is already doing;
 - b. What NATO should do;
 - c. What individual countries, blocks of certain countries should do
- 3) The issue of uncontrolled incitement of hatred, which is practiced by Russian propaganda...
- 4) The issue of inability of Putin's administration to make concessions to Ukraine, Western countries
- 5) AI (Maltsev's) argument: we need to invent, with help of AI, how to stop this war

To help AI solve these questions, we need to provide AI with all the data sets that have been already collected concerning these question, in order to solve these issues.

Here come these records

Should we all start with the same or similar starting prompts for our AI machines?

No, it the first response to this question. Of course, if someone finds that it suits his/her understanding how our project should proceed, it may take the same prompt as this presented here. But, in the same time he/she may take for him/her quite another set of points as his/her individual prompt. Of course, we may wish to have some conventions between ourselves in order to keep our project going on on some observable sequence of events. In the same time we are to find suitable platforms on which our project should be maintained and performed and made run. We hope that people should join more trained in programming as, say, me, who is mathematician, not trained sufficiently for these goals in computers.

What is the 5th point in the prompt higher, AI argument?

AI argument is assumed to comprise these (new) solutions in the gradual step of moving forward. Of course, this is symbolic for our assistant, deep learning machines, do this improvement on every new incidence of generating new answers for us, but we want to say with this point (5th point), that it symbolizes new algorithmic solution (on a new step) for our proceeding of our peace conference. (We use here analogy of solving mathematical, say, equation with some method using step by step approximations: the problem/equation to be solved is 'how to stop this war', algorithm of solution is

modified/improved step by step, or, invented, where general designation of eventual algorithm is AI argument, or, Maltsev's argument, from [2]).

For building platforms to our peace conference project

Further, we are to have some support platforms to operate to assist for our peace conference project. Which, of what sort they should be? We are to with simplest possible ideas to provide some movements forward in the unknown. We would suggest, first, to build and operate a repository (institutional, scientific) where our data to aggregate, first, and, second, to keep our early publications on to document what goes on in our project. **Scientific and institutional repository.**

Second thing which would turn out to be necessary would be a local journal (institutional, scientific) to collect early papers and, maybe, articles from outside as reaction to our actions within our peace conference project. Here an important aspect, if repository would require some editors (usually anonymous persons), then journal might require set of persons (board of the journal, executive personal) that should be open for publicity. **Scientific and institutional journal.**

These two mentioned tools that would be main to build some ground for our project where other tools may be as if assisting and may be of different nature which may appear in the way our project is developing.

How long our peace conference project should long?

Question and issue about the prolongation of our project might turn out very important. Yes, we see before starting our project in publicity appear different news that might signify of the fast end of the war, or conflict, as some/many participants on political arena use to designate the war, that the war is on its concluding phase, that it should end in the nearest future. Nobody knows what is going to occur what concerns the end of the war. But important is another thing. Even on case war ends at an abrupt, sudden way some safe future for Ukraine should be provided still long after some ceasefires and like of them. Safety for Ukraine might be to be defended still much after them. For that reason our peace conference project might have even more importance to follow as close as possible what goes on in reality. Who is to realize this dynamic reality that should develop before our eyes in the closest future?

Conclusions

This initiative proposes an innovative framework to address the complexities of ending the war in Ukraine, leveraging AI's potential to dismantle propaganda, enable demilitarization, and foster international cooperation. By emphasizing experimental, iterative approaches, this peace conference model shifts from conventional methods to adaptive strategies that evolve with insights and outcomes. Central to this vision is the creation of a collaborative platform integrating expert knowledge and AI tools, enabling the systematic documentation and refinement of methodologies. This project underlines

the transformative power of technology combined with human ingenuity to address geopolitical conflicts and strives to lay the foundation for a stable, peaceful future for Ukraine and beyond.

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Appendix 1

Russian Disinformation Operations: A Weapon of the Modern Age

Disinformation, the deliberate spread of false or misleading information, has become a central tool in Russia's arsenal of hybrid warfare. The Kremlin leverages disinformation to achieve its geopolitical goals by manipulating public opinion, sowing discord,

and undermining democratic institutions. This essay delves into the multifaceted nature of Russian disinformation operations, examining their key characteristics, dissemination methods, and impacts.

Key Characteristics of Russian Disinformation

Russian disinformation is characterized by its sophistication, agility, and pervasiveness. It often exploits existing societal divisions, amplifies fringe narratives, and creates a sense of confusion and distrust. Disinformation narratives are often tailored to resonate with specific target audiences, exploiting their fears, biases, and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, Russian disinformation is often characterized by its rapid dissemination and ability to adapt to changing circumstances, making it difficult to counter.

Dissemination Methods

Russia employs a multi-pronged approach to disseminate disinformation, utilizing both traditional and digital media. State-sponsored media outlets, such as RT and Sputnik, play a crucial role in amplifying disinformation narratives and providing a veneer of legitimacy. Social media platforms are also extensively used to spread disinformation, with troll farms and bot networks working in tandem to create and disseminate false information. Additionally, Russia often exploits alternative media channels, such as online forums and blogs, to reach audiences that are distrustful of mainstream media.

Impacts of Russian Disinformation

Russian disinformation operations have had a significant impact on political and social discourse in many countries. They have contributed to the polarization of public opinion, eroded trust in democratic institutions, and fueled social unrest. In some cases, Russian disinformation has been used to interfere in elections and referendums, undermining the legitimacy of democratic processes. Furthermore, disinformation campaigns have been used to justify Russian aggression and destabilize neighboring countries.

Countering Russian Disinformation

Countering Russian disinformation requires a multifaceted approach that combines media literacy, fact-checking, and government action. Promoting media literacy and critical thinking skills can help individuals identify and resist disinformation. Fact-checking organizations and initiatives play a crucial role in debunking false narratives and providing accurate information. Governments can also take action by exposing and countering disinformation campaigns, imposing sanctions on those responsible, and strengthening international cooperation to address this growing threat.

The Future of Disinformation

The threat of Russian disinformation is likely to persist and evolve in the coming years. Advances in technology, such as deepfake videos and AI-generated content, are making it increasingly difficult to distinguish between real and fake information. As the information environment becomes increasingly complex and contested, the need for effective counter-disinformation strategies will become even more critical.

In conclusion, Russian disinformation operations represent a significant challenge to democratic societies and international security. By understanding the nature of these operations and their impacts, we can develop effective strategies to counter them and protect the integrity of our democratic institutions.

The same in Latvian:

****Krievijas dezinformācijas operācijas: modernā laikmeta ierocis****

Dezinformācija, apzināta nepatiesas vai maldinošas informācijas izplatīšana, ir kļuvusi par centrālo instrumentu Krievijas hibrīdkara arsenālā. Kremlis izmanto dezinformāciju, lai sasniegtu savus ģeopolitiskos mērķus, manipulējot ar sabiedrisko domu, sējot nesaskaņas un graužot demokrātiskās institūcijas. Šī eseja iedziļinās Krievijas dezinformācijas operāciju daudzpusīgajā būtībā, pētot to galvenās iezīmes, izplatīšanas metodes un ietekmi.

****Krievu dezinformācijas galvenās iezīmes****

Krievijas dezinformāciju raksturo tās izsmalcinātība, veiklība un izplatība. Tas bieži izmanto esošās sabiedrības šķelšanās, pastiprina nomaļus un rada apjukuma un neuzticības sajūtu. Dezinformācijas stāsti bieži tiek veidoti tā, lai tie atbilstu konkrētai mērķauditorijai, izmantojot viņu bailes, aizspriedumus un ievainojamību. Turklāt Krievijas dezinformāciju bieži raksturo tā strauja izplatība un spēja pielāgoties mainīgajiem apstākļiem, apgrūtinot to pretdarbību.

****Izplatīšanas metodes****

Krievija izmanto daudzpusīgu pieeju dezinformācijas izplatīšanai, izmantojot gan tradicionālos, gan digitālos medijus. Valsts sponsorētiem plašsaziņas līdzekļiem, piemēram, RT un Sputnik, ir izšķiroša loma dezinformācijas naratīvu pastiprināšanā un leģitimitātes nodrošināšanā. Sociālo mediju platformas tiek plaši izmantotas arī dezinformācijas izplatīšanai, un troļļu fermas un botu tīkli darbojas tandēmā, lai radītu un izplatītu nepatiesu informāciju. Turklāt Krievija bieži izmanto alternatīvus mediju kanālus, piemēram, tiešsaistes forumus un emuārus, lai sasniegtu auditoriju, kas neuzticas galvenajiem plašsaziņas līdzekļiem.

****Krievijas dezinformācijas ietekme****

Krievijas dezinformācijas operācijām ir bijusi būtiska ietekme uz politisko un sociālo diskursu daudzās valstīs. Tie ir veicinājuši sabiedriskās domas polarizāciju, mazinājuši uzticēšanos demokrātiskām institūcijām un veicinājuši sociālos nemierus. Atsevišķos gadījumos Krievijas dezinformācija izmantota, lai iejauktos vēlēšanās un referendumos, graujot demokrātisko procesu leģitimitāti. Turklāt dezinformācijas kampaņas ir izmantotas, lai attaisnotu Krievijas agresiju un destabilizētu kaimiņvalstis.

****Cīņa pret Krievijas dezinformāciju****

Lai cīnītos pret Krievijas dezinformāciju, nepieciešama daudzpusīga pieeja, kas apvieno medijpratību, faktu pārbaudi un valdības rīcību. Plašsaziņas līdzekļu lietotprasmes un kritiskās domāšanas prasmju veicināšana var palīdzēt cilvēkiem atpazīt dezinformāciju un pretoties tai. Faktu pārbaudes organizācijām un iniciatīvām ir izšķiroša nozīme nepatiesu stāstījumu atmaskošanā un precīzas informācijas sniegšanā. Valdības var arī rīkoties, atklājot dezinformācijas kampaņas un cīnoties pret tām, piemērojot sankcijas atbildīgajām personām un stiprinot starptautisko sadarbību, lai novērstu šo pieaugošo draudu.

****Dezinformācijas nākotne****

Krievijas dezinformācijas draudi, visticamāk, turpināsies un attīstīsies turpmākajos gados. Tehnoloģiju sasniegumi, piemēram, dziļi viltoti videoklipi un mākslīgā intelekta radīts saturs, padara arvien grūtāk nošķirt īstu informāciju no viltus. Tā kā informācijas vide kļūst arvien sarežģītāka un strīdīgāka, vajadzība pēc efektīvām pretdezinformācijas stratēģijām kļūs vēl kritiskāka.

Noslēgumā jāsaaka, ka Krievijas dezinformācijas operācijas ir nopietns izaicinājums demokrātiskām sabiedrībām un starptautiskajai drošībai. Izprotot šo darbību būtību un to ietekmi, mēs varam izstrādāt efektīvas stratēģijas, lai tās novērstu un aizsargātu mūsu demokrātisko iestāžu integritāti.

Burgert

Appendix 2

Using Senekal's approach we asked ChatGPT to answer to similar questions concerning Hate Propaganda:

1. Russian Hate Propaganda: A Weapon of Modern Information Warfare

Russian hate propaganda serves as a strategic tool in its broader information warfare, aimed at destabilizing adversaries and weakening their alliances. This strategy leverages emotional manipulation to incite division and distrust among targeted populations. By painting itself as a victim and its adversaries as aggressors, Russia creates narratives that justify its actions and vilify Ukraine and its allies. These campaigns aim to erode public confidence in democratic institutions and international organizations. The ultimate goal is to polarize societies, weaken unity among Ukraine's supporters, and create an environment where Russia's aggression is seen as defensible. This tactic is a direct extension of hybrid warfare, blending traditional military strategies with psychological operations.

2. Key Characteristics of Russian Hate Propaganda Against Ukraine and Its Allies

Russian propaganda employs several recurring themes, including portraying Ukraine as a "failed state" run by "fascists" or Western puppets. It demonizes NATO and the EU, framing them as imperialistic entities bent on encircling and destroying Russia. Anti-Ukrainian rhetoric often draws on historical grievances, distorting events like World War II to cast Russia as a liberator and Ukraine as a collaborator with enemies. Another characteristic is the personalization of attacks, targeting Ukrainian leaders with defamatory campaigns. Propaganda also amplifies

cultural and linguistic differences to foster division, not only within Ukraine but also among its allies. This highly adaptive messaging shifts focus depending on the region and audience, exploiting existing social and political fractures.

3. Methods Used by Russia to Spread Hate and Polarize Societies

Russia employs a multi-pronged approach to spread hate, utilizing state-controlled media, social media platforms, and troll farms to amplify its narratives. Sophisticated algorithms and bots target specific demographics with tailored content designed to exploit local grievances. Disinformation is often disseminated in cycles, starting with false narratives published in fringe outlets that are then amplified by mainstream Russian media. Social media campaigns use memes, videos, and hashtags to ensure rapid and wide dissemination. Additionally, Russian operatives infiltrate online communities and forums, posing as locals to further divide opinions. This hybrid approach ensures that propaganda permeates multiple levels of information consumption, making it difficult to detect and counter.

4. Impact of Russian Hate Propaganda on International Relations and Societies

Russian hate propaganda sows division, undermines trust in institutions, and fosters cynicism towards democratic values. It can weaken alliances such as NATO by exploiting differences in member states' priorities or public opinion. Within societies, this propaganda exacerbates polarization, creating echo chambers where individuals become more entrenched in extreme views. By undermining trust in credible information sources, Russia effectively destabilizes the information ecosystem, making it harder for governments to unify their populations around common goals. Over time, these effects erode resilience against external threats, leaving nations more vulnerable to both internal discord and foreign manipulation. This destabilizing influence extends beyond targeted nations, threatening the broader international order.

5. How to Effectively Counter Russian Hate Propaganda

Countering Russian propaganda requires a multifaceted approach. First, media literacy programs should be widely implemented to teach individuals how to identify disinformation and critically evaluate content. Governments and tech companies must collaborate to detect and remove harmful narratives quickly, employing AI-driven tools to identify fake accounts and bot networks. Transparency initiatives can expose the origins of propaganda, reducing its credibility. Fact-checking organizations need more resources to respond swiftly to disinformation campaigns. Furthermore, fostering public trust in independent media and democratic institutions is essential to counteract cynicism. On a diplomatic level, countries should coordinate efforts to impose sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for disseminating propaganda.

6. The Future of Hate Propaganda: How It May Evolve and How to Limit It

In the future, Russia may incorporate advanced AI tools and deepfake technologies to make its propaganda even more convincing. These tools could allow for hyper-targeted campaigns, manipulating not only public discourse but also individual perceptions. To mitigate these risks, international regulations on digital disinformation must be strengthened, including penalties for state-sponsored campaigns. Increased investment in research to detect deepfakes and AI-generated content will be crucial. Governments should also establish rapid-response teams to address emerging disinformation threats in real-time. Building cross-border coalitions to promote shared cyber-defense measures will further limit the reach of such campaigns. The key to success lies in proactive measures rather than reactive responses.

Tā kāk jautājām Gemini par Naida kurināšanu pret Ukrainu u.c.

[Krievijas naida kurināšana: mūsdienu informatīvā kara ierocis](#)

Krievijas naida kurināšana ir kļuvusi par nozīmīgu mūsdienu informatīvā kara instrumentu, ko tā izmanto, lai destabilizētu situāciju Ukrainā un tās sabiedrotajos. Šī stratēģija balstās uz dezinformācijas izplatīšanu, manipulācijām ar faktiem un emocionālu manipulāciju, lai veicinātu naidu, neticību un polarizāciju sabiedrībā.

Galvenās Krievijas naida kurināšanas pazīmes pret Ukrainu un tās sabiedrotajiem ir:

- **Vēsturisko faktu izkropļošana:** Krievija pārraksta vēsturi, lai attaisnotu savu agresiju un uzdotu Ukrainu par vainīgo.
- **Dezinformācijas izplatīšana:** Tiek izplatīti nepatiesi ziņojumi par notikumiem Ukrainā, lai maldinātu sabiedrību un radītu haosu.
- **Hibrīdkara elementi:** Krievija izmanto dažādus instrumentus, piemēram, kiberuzbrukumus, politisko ietekmi un ekonomisko spiedienu, lai destabilizētu situāciju.
- **Naida runas veicināšana:** Sociālajos medijos un valsts kontrolētajos plašsaziņas līdzekļos tiek izplatīta naida runa, kas vērsta pret Ukrainu un tās atbalstītājiem.

Metodes, ko Krievija izmanto naida kurināšanai un sabiedrības polarizācijai:

- **Trollu fabriku izmantošana:** Tiek radītas viltus identitātes, lai izplatītu dezinformāciju un manipulētu ar sabiedriskās domas veidošanos.
- **Sociālo mediju platformu izmantošana:** Krievija izmanto sociālos medijus, lai ātri izplatītu dezinformāciju un veicinātu polarizāciju.
- **Valsts kontrolēto plašsaziņas līdzekļu izmantošana:** Valsts kontrolētie plašsaziņas līdzekļi tiek izmantoti, lai veidot vēlamo naratīvu un manipulēt ar sabiedriskās domas veidošanos.

Krievijas naida kurināšanas ietekme uz starptautiskajām attiecībām un sabiedrībām:

- **Uzticības erozija:** Naida kurināšana grauj uzticību starp valstīm un sabiedrībām.

- **Sadarbības pasliktināšanās:** Naida kurināšana apgrūtina starptautisko sadarbību un konfliktu risināšanu.
- **Politiskā polarizācija:** Naida kurināšana veicina politisko polarizāciju un sabiedrības šķelšanos.

Kā efektīvi novērst un apkarot Krievijas naida kurināšanu?

- **Dezinformācijas atmaskošana:** Ir svarīgi ātri atmaskot dezinformāciju un izplatīt precīzu informāciju.
- **Mediju pratības veicināšana:** Ir jāveicina cilvēku spēja kritiski izvērtēt informāciju un atpazīt manipulācijas.
- **Starptautiskā sadarbība:** Ir nepieciešama cieša starptautiskā sadarbība, lai koordinēt centienus cīņā pret dezinformāciju.
- **Sociālo mediju platformu regulēšana:** Ir nepieciešams regulēt sociālo mediju platformas, lai novērstu dezinformācijas izplatīšanu.

Naida kurināšanas nākotne:

Naida kurināšana, visticamāk, turpināsies attīstīties, izmantojot arvien jaunas tehnoloģijas un metodes. Lai to ierobežot, ir nepieciešams turpināt attīstīt efektīvas stratēģijas dezinformācijas atmaskošanai un sabiedrības izglītošanai.

Svarīgi ir atcerēties, ka naida kurināšana ir nopietns drauds demokrātijai un stabilitātei, un tā ir jāapkarot ar visiem pieejamajiem līdzekļiem.

- **Krievijas naida kurināšana pret Ukrainu, kas tas ir? Vai tā ir propaganda, vai ierocis savu pilsoņu pāršanā necilvēkos, kas gatavi iznīcināt ukraiņus. Tas arī tiek panākts. Krievu armija reizē ir arī slepkavas, kas nogalina ukraiņus naida trakumā.**
- **Galvenās Krievijas naida kurināšanas pazīmes pret Ukrainu un tās sabiedrotajiem, pret NATO, pret visu civilizēto pasauli, kas atbalsta Ukrainu.**
- **Metodes, ko Krievija izmanto naida kurināšanai un sabiedrības polarizācijai civilizētajā pasaulē, to mēģinot darīt arī Ukrainā**
- **Kā Krievija izmanto naida kurināšanas mehānismu armijā, ko sūta karot Ukrainā?**
- **Kāda loma naida kurināšanai Krievijā ir Krievijas Pareizticīgajai baznīcai?**
- **Kā Krievijas tauta izskaidro, kāpēc tai jāienīst Ukraina un ukraiņi un visi, kas Ukrainu atbalsta?**
- **Kā Krievija izmanto naida kurināšanas mehānismu armijā, ko sūta karot Ukrainā?**
- **Vai ir kāda analogija start naidu Krievijā pret ukraiņiem ar naidu hitleriskajā Vācijā pret ebrejiem? Vai ir kāda būtiska atšķirība?**
- **Krievijas naida kurināšanas ietekme uz starptautiskajām attiecībām un sabiedrībām**

- **Kā efektīvi novērst un apkarot Krievijas naida kurināšanu? Kas vēl nav panākts, lai cīnītos pret šo parādību gan Krievijas sabiedrībā, gan armijā, kas karo Ukrainā?**
 - **Naida kurināšanas nākotne: kā tā var attīstīties un kā to ierobežot? Kas būs Krievijā, kad karš būs beidzies?**
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1. Krievijas naida kurināšana pret Ukrainu: kas tas ir?

Krievijas naida kurināšana pret Ukrainu ir mērķtiecīga un sistemātiska propaganda, kuras mērķis ir dehumanizēt ukraiņus un attaisnot agresiju. Šī retorika veido Ukrainas tēlu kā ienaidnieku un apdraudējumu, ko Krievijas pilsoņiem jācīnās un jāiznīcina. Naida kurināšana kļūst par instrumentu, lai psiholoģiski sagatavotu sabiedrību un armiju akceptēt karu un vardarbību. Krievijas karavīri tiek motivēti ar naidīgu propagandu, kas iznīcina empātiju un veicina agresiju pret civiliedzīvotājiem un militārajiem mērķiem. Šī dehumanizācijas stratēģija padara Krievijas armiju par "slepkavnieku mehānismu", kurā naids kalpo kā kara dzinējspēks.

2. Galvenās Krievijas naida kurināšanas pazīmes

Naida kurināšanai pret Ukrainu un tās sabiedrotajiem raksturīga Ukrainas attēlošana kā "fašistiskas" valsts, kas apdraud krievvalodīgos. NATO un Eiropas Savienība tiek dēvētas par "imperiālistiskām organizācijām", kas vēlas iznīcināt Krieviju. Krievijas propaganda bieži izmanto vēsturiskus notikumus, sagrozot tos, lai leģitimizētu savu agresiju. Vēl viena pazīme ir Ukrainas sabiedroto dehumanizācija, apzīmējot tos kā "rusofobus", "nodevējus" vai "grēciniekus". Šī retorika tiek vērsta pret visu civilizēto pasauli, kas atbalsta Ukrainu, lai mazinātu starptautisko solidaritāti.

3. Metodes, ko Krievija izmanto naida kurināšanai un polarizācijai

Krievija izmanto valsts kontrolētos medijus, sociālos tīklus un troļļu fabrikas, lai veicinātu naida retoriku un dezinformāciju. Sociālie tīkli tiek izmantoti, lai radītu šķelšanos civilizētās sabiedrībās, piemēram, izplatot sazvērestības teorijas un viltus ziņas. Propaganda bieži izmanto emocionālu manipulāciju, piemēram, uzrunājot patriotiskus vai reliģiskus motīvus. Krievija arī izmanto kultūras un valodas atšķirības, lai veicinātu konfliktus un neuzticību sabiedrības iekšienē. Šīs metodes tiek pielāgotas katrai auditorijai, balstoties uz tās specifiskajām vājībām un sāpju punktiem.

4. Krievijas naida kurināšanas mehānisms armijā

Krievijas armijā naida kurināšana tiek izmantota kā psiholoģisks instruments, lai motivētu karavīrus un novērstu ētiskus jautājumus par vardarbību. Karavīri tiek apmācīti uzvert ukraiņus kā ienaidniekus, kas draud Krievijas pastāvēšanai. Naidīga retorika tiek izmantota, lai mazinātu empātiju un attaisnotu karavīru agresīvu rīcību, tostarp civiliedzīvotāju slepkavības. Propaganda arī nostiprina patriotismu un mītu par "Krievijas misiju", lai atbrīvotu vai aizsargātu teritorijas. Šādi mehānismi padara karavīrus viegli manipulējamus un pakļāvīgus pavēlēm.

5. Krievijas Pareizticīgās baznīcas loma naida kurināšanā

Krievijas Pareizticīgā baznīca bieži tiek izmantota kā instruments, lai leģitimizētu Krievijas agresiju un propagandu. Baznīcas vadītāji, piemēram, patriarhs Kirils, atbalsta oficiālo valdības nostāju, apgalvojot, ka karš ir "svēts pienākums". Reliģija tiek izmantota, lai radītu ideoloģisku pamatojumu Krievijas ekspansionismam un naidam pret Ukrainu. Tas stiprina karavīru morāli, padarot viņus par "Dieva gribas izpildītājiem". Šī reliģiskā retorika ne tikai attaisno agresiju, bet arī rada šķelšanos starptautiskajās reliģiskajās kopienās.

6. Krievijas tautas skaidrojumi par naidu pret Ukrainu un tās sabiedrotajiem

Krievijas sabiedrība bieži uzskata, ka Ukrainas valdība ir radījusi draudus Krievijas drošībai un kultūrai, pateicoties valsts propagandai. Daudzi iedzīvotāji tic, ka ukraiņi ir "nodevēji" vai "fašisti", kas sadarbojas ar Rietumiem, lai kaitētu Krievijai. Šie naratīvi tiek baroti ar vēsturisku mītu palīdzību, kas idealizē padomju pagātni un demonizē rietumnieciskās vērtības. Sabiedrība arī pieņem, ka militārā darbība Ukrainā ir nepieciešama, lai aizsargātu krievvalodīgos. Šādi naratīvi ļauj Krievijas iedzīvotājiem attaisnot savu valdības rīcību un ignorēt kara sekas.

7. Analogija starp Krievijas naidu pret ukraiņiem un naidu nacistiskajā Vācijā pret ebrejiem

Krievijas naidis pret ukraiņiem un nacistiskās Vācijas naidis pret ebrejiem ir līdzīgi, jo abi ietver dehumanizāciju, propagandu un mērķtiecīgu iznīcināšanu. Abos gadījumos tiek izmantoti mīti un stereotipi, lai radītu naidīgu sabiedrisko viedokli. Tomēr būtiska atšķirība ir tā, ka Krievija koncentrējas uz etnisku un politisku identitāšu konfliktu, nevis pilnīgu genocīdu. Lai gan analogija ir ierobežota, abu režīmu stratēģijas apvieno kopējas autoritāras metodes, lai radītu un uzturētu naidu.

8. Krievijas naida kurināšanas ietekme uz starptautiskajām attiecībām un sabiedrībām

Krievijas naida kurināšana grauj starptautiskās attiecības, radot neuzticību un šķelšanos starp sabiedrotajiem. Tā veicina polarizāciju starptautiskajā sabiedrībā un kavē kopīgu rīcību pret globāliem izaicinājumiem. NATO un ES valstu vienotība tiek apdraudēta, jo Krievijas propaganda mērķtiecīgi atbalsta iekšpolitiskos konfliktus. Šis informatīvais karš destabilizē demokrātijas, vienlaikus stiprinot autoritārisma nostiprināšanos pasaulē.

9. Kā efektīvi novērst un apkarot Krievijas naida kurināšanu?

Lai apkarotu Krievijas naida kurināšanu, nepieciešams veicināt medijpratību un kritisku domāšanu sabiedrībā. Valstīm jāstrādā kopā, lai ātri identificētu un atspēkotu dezinformācijas kampaņas. Nepieciešams pastiprināt sankcijas pret tiem, kas izplata naida retoriku, un uzlabot kibernetikas stratēģijas. Starptautiskā sadarbība un platformu regulācija var mazināt propagandas ietekmi digitālajā vidē. Sabiedrības uzticēšanās neatkarīgajiem medijiem un starptautiskajām institūcijām ir jāstiprina.

10. Naida kurināšanas nākotne: kā tā var attīstīties un kā to ierobežot?

Krievijas naida kurināšana nākotnē var kļūt tehnoloģiski sarežģītāka, izmantojot mākslīgo intelektu un dziļviltojumus (deepfakes). Tas radīs arvien lielākus izaicinājumus, lai atšķirtu patiesību no meliem. Lai ierobežotu šīs attīstības ietekmi, valstīm jāizveido stingrāki likumi par dezinformāciju un jāveicina tehnoloģiju izstrāde, kas atpazīst manipulētas ziņas. Savlaicīga rīcība un starptautiska sadarbība būs galvenie faktori šādas propagandas ierobežošanā. Sabiedrībai jābūt izglītotai un gatavai atpazīt šos draudus.

- **Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine, what is it? Is it propaganda or a weapon to turn its citizens into inhumans who are ready to destroy Ukrainians. This is also being achieved. The Russian army is also a murderer who kills in Ukraine in a frenzy of hatred.**
- **The main signs of Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine and its allies, against NATO, against the entire civilized world that supports Ukraine.**
- **Methods that Russia uses to incite hatred and polarize society in the civilized world, trying to do the same in Ukraine**
- **How does Russia use the mechanism of inciting hatred in the army that is sent to fight in Ukraine?**
- **What role does the Russian Orthodox Church play in inciting hatred in Russia?**

- **How do the Russian people explain why they should hate Ukraine and Ukrainians and everyone who supports Ukraine?**
- **How does Russia use the mechanism of inciting hatred in the army that is sent to fight in Ukraine?**
- **Is there any analogy between the hatred in Russia against Ukrainians and the hatred in Hitlerite Germany against Jews? Is there any significant difference?**
- **The impact of Russian hate speech on international relations and societies**
- **How to effectively prevent and combat Russian hate speech? What has not yet been achieved to combat this phenomenon both in Russian society and in the army fighting in Ukraine?**
- **The future of hate speech: how can it develop and how to limit it? What will happen in Russia when the war is over?**

1. Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine, what is it?

Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine is a systematic and state-sponsored campaign aimed at dehumanizing Ukrainians and justifying aggression. It is both propaganda and a psychological weapon to transform its citizens into willing participants in violence. By portraying Ukrainians as "fascists" or "threats," Russia fosters fear and hostility. This campaign fuels the Russian military's violent actions, encouraging soldiers to commit atrocities under the guise of defending Russia. Hatred becomes a tool to erase empathy and normalize brutality. It also serves to consolidate domestic support for the war and suppress dissent within Russia.

2. The main signs of Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine and its allies

Key signs include the portrayal of Ukraine as a failed state controlled by "Nazis," and NATO as an imperialistic aggressor. Russia accuses the West of orchestrating Ukraine's resistance to undermine Russian sovereignty. Propaganda vilifies Ukrainian leaders and allies, labeling them as corrupt, immoral, or anti-Russian. Historical distortions, such as claims that Russia saved the world from fascism while Ukraine collaborates with it, reinforce these narratives. This incitement extends to demonizing the entire civilized world that supports Ukraine, attempting to paint them as enemies of Russia. The language used is deliberately polarizing, evoking fear and hostility.

3. Methods Russia uses to incite hatred and polarize societies

Russia employs state-controlled media, troll farms, and social media platforms to spread disinformation and divisive narratives. It creates and amplifies conspiracy theories, such as claiming Western nations are staging false flag operations in Ukraine. Tailored propaganda targets different groups, exploiting existing tensions and grievances in societies. In Ukraine, Russia seeks to undermine unity by exploiting regional, linguistic, and cultural differences. The use of memes, fake news, and manipulated videos ensures widespread dissemination of hateful messages. Russia's hybrid tactics blur the lines between reality and fabrication, making it harder for societies to respond effectively.

4. How does Russia use the mechanism of inciting hatred in its army?

Russia uses hatred as a psychological weapon to harden its soldiers and justify violence. Soldiers are inundated with propaganda portraying Ukrainians as subhuman or dangerous enemies. This dehumanization reduces empathy, allowing soldiers to rationalize atrocities against civilians. Training programs and internal messaging reinforce loyalty to the state while painting the war as a moral duty to protect Russia. Hatred also prevents soldiers from questioning their orders or the ethics of their actions. This mechanism transforms the army into a tool of aggression, driven by propaganda-fueled rage.

5. What role does the Russian Orthodox Church play in inciting hatred?

The Russian Orthodox Church, under Patriarch Kirill, often acts as a mouthpiece for state propaganda. It frames the war as a "holy mission," portraying Ukraine's resistance as a moral and spiritual threat to Russian values. The church legitimizes hatred by aligning it with religious duty, fostering the belief that the war is divinely justified. This rhetoric deepens divisions and bolsters nationalist fervor among the population. The church's complicity strengthens the state's narrative, further embedding hatred in Russian society. Its influence amplifies the moral justification for violence, particularly in rural and devout communities.

6. How do Russian people explain their hatred towards Ukraine and its supporters?

Many Russians accept the state's narrative that Ukraine is a puppet of Western powers threatening Russia's sovereignty. They view Ukrainians as traitors to a shared Slavic heritage, manipulated by NATO to weaken Russia. Propaganda convinces citizens that Ukraine's alliances

with the West are aggressive moves aimed at surrounding and destabilizing Russia. The dehumanization of Ukrainians as "Nazis" or "Russophobes" simplifies complex geopolitical realities into an emotional, hate-driven framework. This narrative provides psychological comfort, turning hatred into a perceived defense of Russian identity and values.

7. Is there an analogy between hatred in Russia against Ukrainians and hatred in Nazi Germany against Jews?

Both cases involve systematic dehumanization, propaganda, and the use of hatred to justify atrocities. In Nazi Germany, Jews were portrayed as existential threats to the Aryan race, similar to how Ukrainians are depicted as enemies of Russian civilization. However, the context differs: Nazi Germany pursued industrialized genocide, while Russia's focus is on territorial conquest and cultural erasure. The tools and methods—propaganda, scapegoating, and suppression of dissent—are strikingly similar. Both rely on state-driven narratives to consolidate power and suppress opposition.

8. The impact of Russian hate speech on international relations and societies

Russian hate speech destabilizes international relations by sowing mistrust among allies and weakening solidarity with Ukraine. It creates divisions within democratic societies by exploiting political and social fractures. On a global scale, it undermines the credibility of international institutions like NATO and the UN. Hate speech erodes the moral authority of democratic nations, as it shifts focus from Russian aggression to internal debates. This polarization benefits authoritarian regimes, providing them with greater leverage in geopolitical conflicts. The long-term effect is a weakened international order vulnerable to further manipulation.

9. How to effectively prevent and combat Russian hate speech?

Combating Russian hate speech requires coordinated international efforts to expose and counter disinformation. Media literacy programs should be implemented to help individuals recognize and resist propaganda. Governments and tech platforms must work together to detect and remove harmful content, utilizing AI and human moderators. Strengthening independent media in Russia and neighboring regions is critical to providing alternative narratives. Sanctions and legal measures against propagandists and state-sponsored media are necessary to deter hate speech. Transparent communication from democratic governments can counter misinformation and rebuild trust in credible institutions.

10. The future of hate speech: how can it develop and how to limit it?

Hate speech will likely evolve with advances in AI, enabling more sophisticated and targeted disinformation campaigns. Deepfakes and hyper-realistic propaganda could make it even harder to distinguish truth from lies. To limit its spread, international regulations on digital misinformation must be established, with penalties for violators. Technology to detect and combat deepfakes should be prioritized, alongside improved public awareness about these threats. After the war, Russia may face internal challenges, as suppressed dissent and economic strain could redirect hatred inward. A focus on rebuilding trust and democratic values will be essential in addressing the long-term effects of hate speech.

Answers received from Gemini:

1. Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine:

Russia's incitement of hatred against Ukraine goes beyond mere propaganda. It's a systematic effort to dehumanize Ukrainians, portraying them as enemies, Nazis, or subhuman. This dehumanization justifies violence and aggression, turning ordinary Russian citizens into willing participants in the war. The Russian army, fueled by this manufactured hatred, commits atrocities in Ukraine, reflecting the deeply ingrained hostility fostered by the regime.

2. Main signs of Russia's incitement of hatred:

- **Dehumanizing propaganda:** Constant portrayal of Ukrainians as Nazis, drug addicts, or subhumans.
- **Historical revisionism:** Distorting history to justify aggression and demonize Ukraine.
- **Hate speech in state-controlled media:** Openly promoting hatred and violence against Ukrainians.
- **Censorship and suppression of dissent:** Stifling any voices of opposition or criticism of the war.
- **Targeting of Ukrainian culture:** Attempts to erase Ukrainian identity and culture.

3. Methods of inciting hatred and polarizing society:

- **Propaganda through state-controlled media:** Disseminating disinformation and hate speech 24/7.
- **Social media manipulation:** Utilizing bots and trolls to spread propaganda and incite hatred online.
- **Censorship and suppression of dissenting voices:** Creating an echo chamber of state-approved narratives.
- **Exploiting existing social and political divisions:** Fueling existing prejudices and fears within Russian society.

4. Inciting hatred within the Russian army:

- **Dehumanizing indoctrination:** Soldiers are indoctrinated with the enemy image of Ukrainians, stripped of their individual humanity.
- **"Us vs. Them" mentality:** Fostering a strong sense of "us" (Russians) against "them" (Ukrainians and the West).
- **Promises of "liberation" and "de-Nazification":** Justifying the invasion with a distorted narrative of "saving" Ukrainians from themselves.

5. Role of the Russian Orthodox Church:

The Russian Orthodox Church plays a significant role in legitimizing the war and inciting hatred. It actively supports the Kremlin's narrative, blessing the troops and portraying the invasion as a holy war. This religious endorsement further dehumanizes Ukrainians and fuels the hatred that drives the conflict.

6. Justifications for hating Ukraine:

- **Historical grievances:** Manufactured narratives about historical injustices inflicted by Ukraine on Russia.
- **Security threats:** False claims about Ukrainian aggression and NATO expansion posing an existential threat to Russia.
- **"Protecting" Russian-speaking populations:** The pretext of protecting Russian-speaking populations in Ukraine from alleged oppression.
- **Dehumanizing propaganda:** Constant portrayal of Ukrainians as Nazis and enemies of Russia.

7. Analogy with Nazi Germany:

While there are similarities in the dehumanization of the enemy and the use of propaganda to justify violence, there are also significant differences. The Holocaust was a systematic, industrialized attempt at genocide, aiming for the complete extermination of an entire people. While Russia's actions in Ukraine are horrific and reprehensible, they do not yet reach the scale and systematic nature of the Holocaust.

8. Impact of hate speech on international relations:

- **Erosion of trust:** Undermines trust between nations and fuels international tensions.
- **Increased polarization:** Deepens existing divisions and creates new fault lines in global politics.
- **Obstacles to diplomacy:** Hinders diplomatic efforts and makes conflict resolution more difficult.
- **Normalization of violence:** Creates a dangerous climate where violence and aggression are seen as acceptable.

9. Preventing and combating hate speech:

- **Countering disinformation:** Actively debunking Russian propaganda and promoting credible information.
- **Supporting independent media:** Fostering a free and independent media environment in Russia.
- **Promoting critical thinking and media literacy:** Educating the public to critically evaluate information and identify propaganda.
- **International cooperation:** Strengthening international cooperation to counter disinformation and hate speech.
- **Holding perpetrators accountable:** Bringing those responsible for war crimes and human rights abuses to justice.

10. Future of hate speech:

The future of hate speech depends on the course of the war and the political developments within Russia. If the current regime remains in power, the incitement of hatred is likely to continue. However, a change in leadership and a shift towards democracy could open the door to a more open and tolerant society.

It's crucial to remember that these are complex issues with no easy solutions. Combating hate speech requires a multifaceted approach, including international cooperation, societal change, and a commitment to truth and reconciliation.