

Thinkers and Philosophers Who Support Similar Ideas to the PFJF Movement

Many important thinkers throughout history have argued for ideas very similar to the principles of peace, freedom, justice, and fairness for all humanity.

John Locke (1632–1704)

Locke argued that all human beings possess **natural rights**: life, liberty, and property. Governments exist to protect these rights, and if they fail to do so, they lose their legitimacy.

This idea strongly supports the principle that **human rights come before the authority of governments**.

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

Hobbes believed that without a system of law and authority, societies could fall into violent conflict.

Many modern thinkers extend his argument to say that **international law and stronger global institutions may be necessary to prevent war between nations**.

Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)

Kant wrote an influential essay called *Perpetual Peace*, arguing that lasting peace could be achieved through:

- democratic governments
- international cooperation
- systems of international law

His ideas are often considered one of the earliest philosophical arguments for global governance to maintain peace.

Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

After the development of nuclear weapons, Einstein warned that humanity might need stronger international political structures to prevent nuclear war.

He believed that technological power had outpaced political cooperation.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968)

King spoke about the moral necessity of expanding justice beyond national boundaries.

He famously said that **“injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”**

This idea supports the concept that **human rights must be protected globally.**