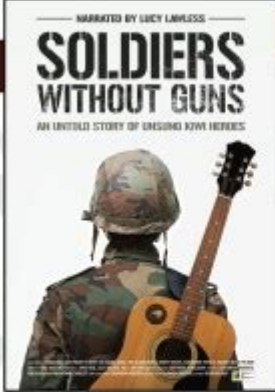


Just The War Just The Peace

The J. Sherwood McGinnis, Jr. War, Peace, and Justice Project presents:

JUST WAR, JUST PEACE

FREE and open to the public




WED. Nov. 16
7 – 9 PM
STERN GREAT ROOM
MARC & EVA STERN FOUNDATION
CENTER FOR GLOBAL EDUCATION,
DICKINSON COLLEGE, 208 W LOUTHER ST.



THUR. Nov. 17
7 – 9 PM
CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY (TODD HALL) 21 N. PITT ST.

The presentation begins with viewing a section of the documentary, *Soldiers Without Guns: The Story of Unsung Kiwi Heroes*. A panel discussion afterwards will explore the following:

The Just War tradition focuses on applying military power carefully to sustain relative goods in the face of greater evils. The ethical framework of Just Peace focuses on developing skills to engage conflict constructively, break cycles of violence, and build a more sustainable just peace. The international community must better understand and properly advocate regarding decision making, the human cost, and the moral consequences attached to the use of coercive and deadly force, especially the impact of war on civilian populations. This is necessary so security and liberty, as well as justice and peace, can prosper together.



Sponsored by the War, Peace,
and Justice Project
and Cor Christi Institute, Inc.



for details visit warpeacejustice.org

Just the war just the peace is a phrase that encapsulates the duality of conflict and resolution in human history. It reflects the ongoing struggle between warfare and the quest for harmony, illustrating how societies navigate the complexities of violence and reconciliation. This article delves into the intricate relationship between war and peace, exploring their definitions, historical contexts, psychological impacts, and pathways to achieving sustainable peace after conflict.

Understanding War and Peace

Defining War

War is typically defined as a state of armed conflict between different nations or groups within a nation. It is characterized by:

1. **Organized Violence:** Involves systematic and organized acts of violence.
2. **Political Objectives:** Often fought to achieve political goals, such as territorial expansion, resource control, or ideological dominance.
3. **Scale and Duration:** Can range from small-scale skirmishes to large-scale wars involving numerous nations over extended periods.

The causes of war are multifaceted and can include:

- **Economic Factors:** Competition for resources or economic dominance.
- **Nationalism:** Ethnic or national pride leading to conflict.
- **Ideological Differences:** Disputes over governance, religion, or social systems.
- **Historical Grievances:** Long-standing animosities and historical injustices.

Defining Peace

Peace, on the other hand, refers to a state of tranquility or quietness, often characterized by:

1. **Absence of Conflict:** A situation where hostility and violence are absent.
2. **Social Harmony:** Relationships among individuals and groups are characterized by cooperation and mutual respect.
3. **Justice and Equity:** A just society where rights are respected, and grievances are addressed fairly.

Peace can be categorized into two primary forms:

- **Negative Peace:** The absence of war or direct violence.
- **Positive Peace:** The presence of justice, equality, and the conditions necessary for a stable and fulfilling life.

The Historical Context of War and Peace

Ancient to Modern Warfare

Throughout history, wars have shaped civilizations and influenced global dynamics. Key periods and events include:

- **Ancient Civilizations:** Wars in Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome, often fought for territory and resources.

- Medieval Conflicts: The Crusades and the Hundred Years' War were driven by religious and territorial ambitions.
- World Wars: The 20th century witnessed two catastrophic global conflicts that redefined international relations and led to the establishment of the United Nations, aimed at preventing future wars.

Peace Processes in History

Peace efforts have evolved alongside wars, with notable treaties and negotiations that have aimed to restore order and prevent future conflicts:

1. Treaty of Westphalia (1648): Ended the Thirty Years' War in Europe, establishing principles of national sovereignty.
2. Treaty of Versailles (1919): Aimed to bring peace after World War I, but its punitive measures contributed to World War II.
3. Camp David Accords (1978): A landmark peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, showcasing the potential for dialogue and negotiation.
4. Good Friday Agreement (1998): Brought an end to decades of conflict in Northern Ireland, emphasizing the role of inclusive dialogue.

The Psychological Impact of War and Peace

Effects of War on Individuals and Societies

The psychological toll of war is profound, affecting not just combatants but also civilians. Key impacts include:

- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): Many veterans and civilians suffer from PTSD, characterized by anxiety, flashbacks, and emotional distress.
- Displacement and Refugee Crises: War leads to significant displacement, creating millions of refugees who face trauma and uncertainty.
- Social Fragmentation: War can create deep divides within societies, fostering distrust and animosity among different groups.

The Healing Power of Peace

Conversely, peace offers opportunities for healing and rebuilding:

1. Reconciliation Initiatives: Programs aimed at mending relationships between former adversaries can foster understanding and cooperation.
2. Community Building: Peace allows for the reconstruction of communities, focusing on collaboration and shared goals.
3. Mental Health Support: Access to mental health services can aid individuals in

overcoming trauma associated with war.

Paths to Achieving Sustainable Peace

Diplomatic Solutions

Diplomacy plays a crucial role in conflict resolution and the establishment of peace. Effective strategies include:

- Negotiation and Mediation: Engaging neutral parties to facilitate dialogue between conflicting sides.
- International Cooperation: Strengthening international laws and agreements to prevent aggression and promote dialogue.
- Conflict Prevention: Addressing root causes of conflict, such as poverty and inequality, through proactive measures.

The Role of Education and Awareness

Education is a powerful tool in promoting peace. Strategies involve:

1. Peace Education Programs: Teaching conflict resolution, empathy, and cultural understanding in schools.
2. Public Awareness Campaigns: Raising awareness about the consequences of war and the benefits of peace through media and community initiatives.
3. Youth Engagement: Involving young people in peace-building activities to empower the next generation as advocates for peace.

Community and Grassroots Movements

Grassroots movements have been instrumental in fostering peace at local levels. Their contributions include:

- Local Peace Committees: Establishing platforms for dialogue among community members to address grievances and build trust.
- Cultural Exchange Programs: Promoting understanding through cultural interactions, reducing stereotypes, and building relationships.
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Working on the ground to provide humanitarian aid, support reconciliation, and advocate for policy changes.

The Future of War and Peace

Technological Advances and Warfare

The nature of warfare is evolving with technological advancements. The implications include:

- Cyber Warfare: The rise of cyber attacks poses new challenges for national security and conflict.
- Drones and Autonomous Weapons: Changing the dynamics of battlefield engagement and raising ethical concerns about their use.

Innovative Peace-building Approaches

As the world continues to grapple with conflict, innovative approaches to peace-building are emerging:

1. Data-Driven Solutions: Utilizing data analytics to predict and prevent conflicts before they escalate.
2. Collaborative Governance: Engaging diverse stakeholders in governance processes to ensure representation and inclusivity.
3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Integrating peace-building efforts into broader development agendas to address systemic issues contributing to conflict.

Conclusion

Just the war just the peace serves as a reminder of the cyclical nature of human conflict and the imperative for resolution. Understanding the dynamics between war and peace is essential for fostering a world where dialogue prevails over violence. By learning from history, acknowledging the psychological impacts of conflict, and exploring innovative paths to peace, societies can aspire to create a future where harmony is the norm rather than the exception. The journey toward sustainable peace is ongoing, requiring commitment, collaboration, and compassion from individuals and nations alike.

Frequently Asked Questions

What does 'Just the War, Just the Peace' refer to in contemporary discussions?

'Just the War, Just the Peace' often refers to the complex relationship between warfare and peacemaking, emphasizing the need to understand the motives and consequences of

conflict and the processes that lead to sustainable peace.

How can understanding 'Just the War, Just the Peace' help in conflict resolution?

Understanding this concept can aid conflict resolution by highlighting the importance of addressing underlying issues of war while simultaneously working towards peace, ensuring that solutions are comprehensive and sustainable.

What role do international organizations play in the context of 'Just the War, Just the Peace'?

International organizations play a crucial role by mediating conflicts, providing humanitarian aid, and facilitating peace negotiations, which are essential for transitioning from war to lasting peace.

What are some examples of recent conflicts where 'Just the War, Just the Peace' has been particularly relevant?

Recent conflicts in Syria, Yemen, and Ukraine exemplify the relevance of 'Just the War, Just the Peace', as they involve complex political, social, and economic factors that impact both warfare and peace efforts.

How does public perception of war influence peace processes in 'Just the War, Just the Peace'?

Public perception of war can significantly influence peace processes; negative sentiments towards conflict can pressure governments to pursue peace negotiations, while a populace that supports military action may hinder diplomatic efforts.

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Just The War Just The Peace

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just only? He is only a child He is just a child 5

just now -

just "I have just read that comic book. just just now (1)just "He has just got a new job.

just say hello -

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Just Say HelloIts over nowWe lost our way in the darkI dont knowWhere to go

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let it go _

let it goLet it goThe snow glows white on the mountain tonight; Not a footprint to be seen A kingdom of isolation

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yesterday once more -

just like before It's yesterday once more Shoobie do lang lang Shoobie do lang lang Looking back on how it was in years gone by And the good times that I had makes today seem rather sad

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omgjklolLmao 1omg“”,“”omg“Oh My God” 2jk“”jk“Just Kidding”“Joking” 3lol ...

Counting--Stars _

Counting Stars : Ryan Tedder : Ryan Tedder OneRepublic Lately I've beenI've been losing sleep Dreaming 'bout the things that we could be But baby I been, I been prayin' hard Said no more counting dollars We'll be counting stars Yeah, we ...

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Explore the complexities of conflict with "Just the War Just the Peace." Discover how understanding both sides can lead to lasting resolutions. Learn more!

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