

Just War Theory and Related Issues

Jus Ad Bellum

- **Just cause** – the problem of defining ‘**aggression**’
- **Last resort** – but what is a last resort, really?
- **Proper authority** – issues of civil war, autocratic govts., etc...
- **Right intention** – the realist may counter that national interest is paramount
- **Reasonable chance of success** – a ‘necessary but not sufficient’ condition
- **Proportionality** – of end to means

Jus In Bello

- Dissociation of ad bellum and in bello – do you agree?
- **Discrimination** and **proportionality** (and, maybe, the ‘**responsibility to protect**’, or R2P)
- Walzer – ‘the onus is on the government to identify the combatants’
- On proportionality in war – how much risk should soldiers take to save noncombatants?
- On targeted assassinations

Jus Post Bellum

- 3 options: victory, defeat, or ceasefire (different principles apply to each)
 - Innocents/noncombatants should not be punished
 - rights and traditions of defeated deserve respect
 - claims of victory should be proportional (to avoid ‘victor’s justice’)
 - compensation should be tempered by discrimination and proportionality
 - reeducation and rehabilitation should be considered
- Q) Why didn't Dresden and Hiroshima/Nagasaki come up at Nuremberg/Tokyo trials?

On The Changing Nature of War

- How has war changed in the **post-Westphalian** era? Throughout history?
 - What does it mean to say that “the battlefield of the past has now become the ‘**battlespace**’?”
 - What have been some pivotal moments in the history of warfare and warring?
- How are wars “simultaneously the most violent and cooperative” of actions? (“The very act of fighting outsiders may make it easier to cooperate internally. Unless a war is highly unpopular domestically, there is a sense in which a state at war is also a state at peace...War is both a highly organized and a highly *organizing* phenomenon. In the words of the sociologist Charles Tilly, ‘war made the state, and the state made war’.”)
 - Can you think of specific examples of this phenomenon?
- On War and social change
 - “By weakening or destroying traditional structures, or by compelling internal reforms, war may create conditions conducive to social change and political modernization. The requirement to defeat the opponent's forces may lead to advances in technologies such as transportation, food manufacture and storage, communications, and so on that have applications well beyond the military sphere.”
- On war and technology: the **revolution in military affairs** (RMA)