War and the everyday life

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No human being in this world likes war. All humans would desire to live in peace and harmony with one another, but this is not normally the case. The peaceful coexistence is often interrupted by unnecessary war, which leads of loss of many lives, properties, and immense damage. Many people are injured while others are disabled physically and mentally. Due to these drawbacks, quite a good number of people believe that war must be avoided, irrespective of the cost. All the facts relating to high cost or war in a particular country are true. However, on the other hand, sometimes a country may be forced to go to war (Harjo, 2007).

There have been many times in the history of the United States where the decision to go to was war made. When World War II erupted, people debated whether or not America should go in to war against Japan, Germany, and their allies. This war started when the after effects of World War I were still fresh in people’s minds. Many Americans knew how terrible war could be, including its devastating effects and the suffering it causes. Many Americans felt that these new set of problems were not America’s problems and thus the war should be prevented. John Bridgman, an author, in his article in the Seattle Post- Intelligencer, tells us that ''the nation was deeply and bitterly divided on the question of our participation in the war. American isolationists felt that the war in Europe and Asia was not our problem and that we should stay out of it.” It is true that many other people knew that the war was unavoidable and was going to erupt because Japan and Germany were proving their desire to take over the world. This doubt was settled by Japan. Their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor disentangled the argument and hence forced America to go into war. The attack they carried out in Pearl Harbor was undoubtedly a direct attack on America. Therefore, every American citizen knew they had to go into war for the sake of their country`s survival (Harjo, 2007).

The United States was again attacked on September 11, 2001. The difference this time was that terrorists were behind the attack and not another country. The similarity between this attack and Pearl Harbor attack was that, in both, America was caught unaware and thousands of people lost their lives while others suffered physical and mental damage. The number of deaths, injuries, and incapacitation sustained due to the attack were enormous. The psychological effect on the victims that were directly or indirectly affected by the attack would take many years to mend. The memories of the dark day will forever remain in the minds of all American citizens. This attack gave way to the world’s worst economic recession since the great depression of 1930 (Harjo, 2007).

Iraq has been a battle field for many years now. This country that links the Eastern Mediterranean lands to the orient world has been a scene of conflict and clashes. Clashes between empires and great powers have been frequent in the nation. Most of the conflicts in the region have been imperialistic in nature due to strategic position of the nation. Oil is considered to the most valuable natural resource. The discovery of oil in Iraq in 1907 worsened the situation and Iraq become more prone to war than ever before. Towards the beginning of the twentieth century imperialistic motives and the desire to control and protect its oil reserve fueled war in the country.

Iran-Iraq war and the Kuwait war bear testimony to the misuse of power by Saddam Hussein. Saddam was labeled by the West as a producer of weapons of mass destruction. Eventually the US and UK were convinced that Saddam was stockpiling weapons of mass destruction. They reacted to this fear by advocating for a change in regime, and later staging a military war against Saddam when they realized he did not take the matter seriously. The two developed nations launched Operation Iraqi Freedom or Gulf War II, against all the opposition from all over the world.

Even though it is believed that the major cause of the deadly attack on September 11 was the gap between the rich and the poor in the world, all the attacks against Philippines and Afghanistan are widening this gap and thereby duplicating the reasons to hate the West and its Civilization. In future, the West will not be identified by its best qualities, a constitutional order, with democracy, or prosperity, but rather with its ghostly sides, arbitrary acts, violence, and with lack of respect (Harjo, 2007).

With each bomb that falls and any western soldier that kills on Afghanistan soil, the West diverts its attention to the poverty and suffering of the people in the south. Even the present apparent success cannot change this. With its charm offensive, the west is not only betraying its own principles, but is also weakening the collective legal effort taken to counter terrorism. In the ultimate analysis, this unsaid war is no longer being taken to counter terror, but rather to preserve the character of military invincibility. Finally, with each day that war is waged in the south and with any security law that is passed in the Western world, the much-needed freedom that should be defended is totally threatened. The refugees who emerge because of this military action and its severe effects are ignored and marginalized (Harjo, 2007).

During the September 11 terror attack in United States of America, not only did thousands of innocent civilians suffer an agonizing pain and death, but also western civilization suffered a major defeat. The people killed in this attack can never be restored back to life by the war against Al Quaeda or Taliban. Each day of war, the risk of a still greater political and moral disaster increases. It is still very much possible to learn from the failures noted up to present day. There is still a lot of chance to return to the negotiating table and to reach a political clarification that tries to reinvent a legal order and to create conducive environment for social equality and justice in Afghanistan and in the rest of the world (Harjo, 2007).

References

Harjo, J. (2007). When the world as we knew it ended. *World Literature Today*, 81(6), 34-35

Gazemba, S. (2013, September 23). “Those Are Our People” - NYTimes.com. *The New York*

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Lazanda,

This draft gets off to a very good start. The intro engages the reader and takes a controversial position that sometimes war is necessary. Sustain this position throughout the paper. Show how the U.S. (or other countries, perhaps) sometimes cannot avoid a war or why peace at all costs is not always a good thing. You seem headed in that direction with the examples you provide, but you need to state your position more clearly and use transitions and reasons that tie back to that position.

 Only two sources are listed, and they are cited only at the end of each paragraph. First, seek out more sources through EBSCOhost, and then quote and paraphrase different ones in each paragraph so a synthesis of ideas will support your points.

 30 + 15 + 15 + 10 = 70/100