



Call for Papers for Intergenerational Justice Review 1/2010: “Intergenerational Justice and the Scourge of War”

The peer-reviewed journal *Intergenerational Justice Review (IGJR)* aims to improve the understanding of intergenerational justice and sustainable development. Regularly published in English and German, the *IGJR* (ISSN 1617-1799) seeks articles representing the state-of-the-art in the politics, law, and philosophy of intergenerational relations. It is published on a professional level with an extensive international readership. The editorial board comprises over 50 international experts from ten countries, and representing nine disciplines. The *IGJR* is not only read by the scientific community but also by members of parliaments, decision makers from the economy and persons with a general interest in intergenerational justice.

We are looking for articles in English for the upcoming issue 1/2010 of the *IGJR* with the topic “*Intergenerational Justice and the Scourge of War*”.

Articles in **German** are **accepted**. Nevertheless English articles are preferred since they facilitate the peer-review process. All articles are proof-read by an English native speaker.

The topic:

The Charter of the United Nations signed in San Francisco on 26 June 1945 starts with the words ‘*We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind [...]*’. The Charter was obviously formulated and signed under the impression of the recently ended Second World War, which was the single event with the sharpest decrease of human welfare in history. The priorities have since shifted during an era of unprecedented peace in the OECD world and on a global scale. But even though as many as 192 states have signed the UN Charter, starting with an expression of determination to rid the world of the scourge of war, conflicts still ravage large parts of the world, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia. According to findings of the AKUF (Working Group on the Causes of Wars) in Hamburg, Germany the number of conflicts has even steadily risen since the end of the Second World War, while inner state conflicts increasingly dominate the statistics.

The negative consequences of wars for the future of societies are obvious. Apart from the people dying, traumatised soldiers and victims pass down the psychological damages they sustained in war times to the future generations as parents. Additionally new forms of inner state conflicts have a much longer duration in comparison to classic interstate wars and

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leave the economies, state structures and societies of the states they ravaged in ruins for decades to come. Thus modern inner state conflicts are more likely to affect future generations than classical wars with clearly defined warring parties that usually end with a truce or a peace treaty.

Evidently the problem the 'scourge of war' poses to mankind is far from being solved. In this context it is remarkable that studies on intergenerational justice have so far neglected the topic, especially considering that the UN Charter specifically pointed out 'succeeding generations' as the beneficiaries of its determination to rid the world of wars.

The upcoming issue 1/2010 of the Intergenerational Justice Review addresses this issue, with the aim to establish the groundwork for a comprehensive discussion of peace policies in the scope of intergenerational justice. The issue aims to clarify the relation between the rights of present and future generations for a peaceful life, the role of humanitarian interventions based on Chapter VII of the UN Charter and interventions in general. This includes interventions for conflict management, peacebuilding, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, state and nation building.

Weapons of mass destruction pose an exceptional danger to the future of mankind. Therefore the ban and demolition of nuclear arms as well as the elimination of chemical and biological weapon are important elements of the topic.

The following aspects could evoke an idea for your article:

- In how far do future generations have a right to be born into a world free of armed conflicts? Are present generations obliged to solve conflicts in order to maintain and enhance the chances of future generations to live in peace or prevent risks of destruction?
- Are the United Nations and regional organizations doing enough at the pre-conflict stage to interrupt and deescalate emerging conflict?
- How could the long-term damages wars cause be measured reliably? How hurtful are they in comparison to the harmful effects other incidents like natural disasters, serious accidents or financial and economical crises have on human welfare?
- Small arms and munitions such as landmines can remain available to support war for a considerable number of years after they are produced. What obligations should be recognized on the part of those selling these weapons to limit the potential harm to future generations?
- Which significance does intergenerational justice currently have in the scope of the international peace regimes? Should they be reformed in regard of intergenerational justice? If so, how?
- Does a perspective of intergenerational justice influence the ethical and moral questions lying at the core of the discussions on the



- legitimacy of humanitarian interventions with and without UN mandate? Are there legitimate or just wars from this point of view?
- Are current generations obliged to engage in peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding and state and nation building for the sake of future generations? If so, what would this mean in the context of the current law of nations? How could institutions be reformed or which new ones should be created for this purpose?
 - Could the addressing of issues of intergenerational justice be a catalyst for the solving of current conflicts? Reports from warzones show that conflict parties are often focused on revenge. The will to accept compromises to make peace rises when the negative consequences of ongoing conflicts are stressed. The conflict parties also tend to support peace for the sake of their children.
 - Is there an obligation for current generations to create a world free of nuclear arms considering their destruction potential and the danger they pose to the wellbeing and existence of future generations? Is the intention feasible and how could it be implemented?
 - How could biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction be contained and banned efficiently in the face of scientific developments producing new dangers and risks?

Proposal for articles:

If you are interested in submitting an article please send us a short proposal (up to 500 characters) by the 1 July 2009. Subsequently, the editors will contact you and discuss the details of your possible article.

Size limit of final article:

Up to 30,000 characters including spaces, annotation etc. This corresponds with 4,500 to 5,000 words.

Deadline for the submission of full article:

1 September 2009

Editor-in-Chief:

Joerg Chet Tremmel, PhD, PhD is Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He studied politics (MA) and business administration (MBA), and thereafter finished two PhDs in sociology and philosophy. He teaches “Intergenerationally Just Policies”, “Population Sociology” and “Epistemology” at several German universities.

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Prof. Michael Wallack studied at the City College of New York and Syracuse University. He has been a member of the Political Science Department at Memorial University of Newfoundland since 1970 where he is an associate professor. His areas of interest include contemporary democratic theory, American politics and international relations.

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