

# Special Edition

## Summit to cover 'Wages of war, Potential for peace'

2 week series of events to start March 10

**By Jules Kapoor '08  
& Tommy Hart '08**  
THE ROUNDUP

Every year, the Brophy community comes together to discuss an issue that often conflicts with and challenges our moral fiber.

We call this event "The Summit on Human Dignity."

Brophy uses this summit as a vehicle to help students dive into a particular injustice or current issue.

This year the issue of concern is how war and peace affect human dignity. As our country continues to fight wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, this topic definitely has become one of great importance.

With this year's variety of events and speakers, students will be exposed to many diverse beliefs, opinions and viewpoints.

Brophy hopes that through this, they can encourage our community to bring our influential voices together to bring about a change in policies, procedures and ultimately the world in which we live.

So what's so special about war and peace? How does it affect us as high school students? Most of us are hardly even affected by the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Why should we care?

As we become conscientious young adults, we will be faced with difficult decisions about war.

Whether Broncos become people of power, members of the armed forces or just regular "Joe Schmos," war ends up affecting everyone.

Accordingly, this means that we need to be well informed and prepared to properly assess these situations and make the right moral choices.

According to the Office of Faith and Justice

summit mission statement, the administration hopes that the "summit might contribute to the formation of our students such that they become young men of conscience and conviction, willing to stand up against a culture that too often values expediency and efficiency at the expense of human dignity."

The summit will be structured around two different themes: the realities of war and the potential for peace.

The realities of war theme will address the effects that war has had on the individuals involved, the economy, politics, culture and the social aspects of the human person.

The potential for peace theme will try to address how we can avoid these effects by discussing possible and creative ways in which we can encourage peace between people and nations.

These themes will be addressed by a variety of speakers and in a multitude of discussions; through many different perspectives and not just a faith-based response.

This year's speakers will be made up of a variety of highly respected people that include theologians, veterans, medical staff and government officials.

In order to further enhance this year's summit, the administration will be implementing a couple of new features.

Some of these are focus groups, Blackboard discussions, presentations during lunch and a video response box where the Brophy community can further express their views on the summit and its events.

Brophy's greatest hope for the summit is that "we might come to view war not merely as a political or economic issue, but as one of human dignity."

Not many schools, let alone high schools, offer such an incredible look into a topic that deeply affects us all.

*The Roundup* strongly encourages you to make the most of this remarkable event and not just let it slip by.



**Photo by Jake Kelly '09**

Although many have and will contribute to this year's summit, from left, Mr. Tim Broyles, Mr. Doug Brown, Mrs. Kim Baldwin, Mr. Martin Lopez, S.J., and Mr. Matt Gaimari are part of the planning committee.

Students, faculty and alumni share ties to conflicts

Page 3



Opinions on summit, war and presidential hopefuls

Page 5-8

Summit poster, schedule of events and speaker bios

Page 6



Sports in war-torn nations, athlete veterans and conflicts that impact sports

Page 9

Celebrities reach out to Darfur, war impacts music world and military recruits through video games

Page 10

# School hopes students revive fervent participation

Joe Slaven '09  
THE ROUNDUP

The fourth installment of Brophy's Summit on Human Dignity is just around the corner.

From March 10 to March 20 the Office of Faith and Justice will shine a spot light on the effects that war has on human beings.

The argument can easily be made that over the years the topics have become more controversial and the summit has taken on some of the more prevalent issues of modern society.

The first summit occurred four years ago during the 2004 school year with, according to the summit mission statement, the intent to "contribute to

the formation of our students such that they become young men of conscience and conviction, willing to stand up against a culture that too often values expediency and efficiency at the expense of human dignity."

The focus was on the death penalty and how it relates to Catholic social teaching.

The second summit focused on bioethics and issues such as stem cell research and experimental procedures.

The school held assemblies to present panels of scientists and doctors, like one who had come under recent fire for performing experimental procedures on animals.

There were also several events such as a lunch-time debate in the Jesuit garden

performed by members of the speech and debate team.

Nobody could forget last year's summit on immigration which prompted heated student debates and several controversial events.

During the continuation of the summit, several speakers, including two Brophy graduates, one who was on the verge of deportation, came to address the school.

The students spoke out on the issue via three notable events as well as the popular blackboard discussion board which hosted hundreds of posts and a plethora of debates about the issue at hand.

The more famous of the summit events were the two non-Brophy sponsored

protests held at the Bank of America branch at First Street and Camelback in which hundreds of students, during their own free time before the school days began, gathered to counter an anti-immigration protest that had been going on every day for several weeks.

Not to be forgotten was the border wall that was constructed in the middle of the mall and was meant to divide the sections of the school and force students to act in solidarity by encountering a small inconvenience throughout the day.

The last of the notable events was when the members of the American Values Club attempted to invite Michelle Dallacrose, president of Mothers Against Illegal Aliens to speak but were rejected by the Brophy administration,

prompting media attention from a local news station and on the organization's Web site, which many members of the Brophy community used as a forum to show support for the school's decision.

There are high hopes for this upcoming summit.

When asked if she was happy about the level of student involvement last year, **Assistant Principal of Campus Ministry Mrs. Kim Baldwin** said, "while I believe each year more students tend to get involved with the summit, I always believe there is room for growth ... Hopefully the upcoming summit will set a new precedent for student involvement."

# Timeline offers details, perspective on War in Iraq

By Edgar Loya '08  
THE ROUNDUP

The following is a list of major events in the Iraq war—a timeline to better help analyze our progress in the middle east, or possible lack thereof:

**Jan. 20, 2002:** President Bush first identifies Iraq as a threat to the nation, part of the "axis of evil" along with Iran and North Korea in his State of the Union address.

**June 2, 2002:** In a speech at West Point Bush introduces a new defense plan, which requires preemptive action, or attacking another nation first, in order to maintain safety in the homeland if that other nation is potentially a threat.

**Oct. 11, 2002:** Congress authorizes preemptive strike on Iraq.

**Jan. 28, 2003:** Bush says that he is ready to attack the middle east nation even without approval of the United Nations in his State of the Union speech.

**March 17, 2003:** Saddam Hussein is offered an ultimatum by President Bush, he is given the choice to leave Iraq within 48 hours or be attacked by U.S. forces.

**March 19, 2003:** Bush declares war on Iraq.

**March 20, 2003:** U.S. forces begin attacking Iraq.

**July 22, 2003:** Sons of Hussein, Uday and Qusay are killed in combat with American forces.

**Jan. 17, 2004:** 500 American soldiers dead since start of Iraq surge.

**Jan. 28, 2004:** Former head of U.S. weapons inspection team David Kay initiates controversy when he tells a senate committee that there were no WMDs in Iraq, that either U.S. intelligence was poor or that the U.S. tried to manipulate certain events in order to go to war on purpose.

**March 5, 2004:** U.N weapons inspector Hans Blix says the war in Iraq is "illegal."

**April 4, 2004:** The first images of torture victims at Abu Ghraib prison are exposed and controversy begins.

**Sept. 7, 2004:** U.S. soldier deaths total 1,000.

**Nov. 2, 2004:** Bush is reelected as president of the United States.

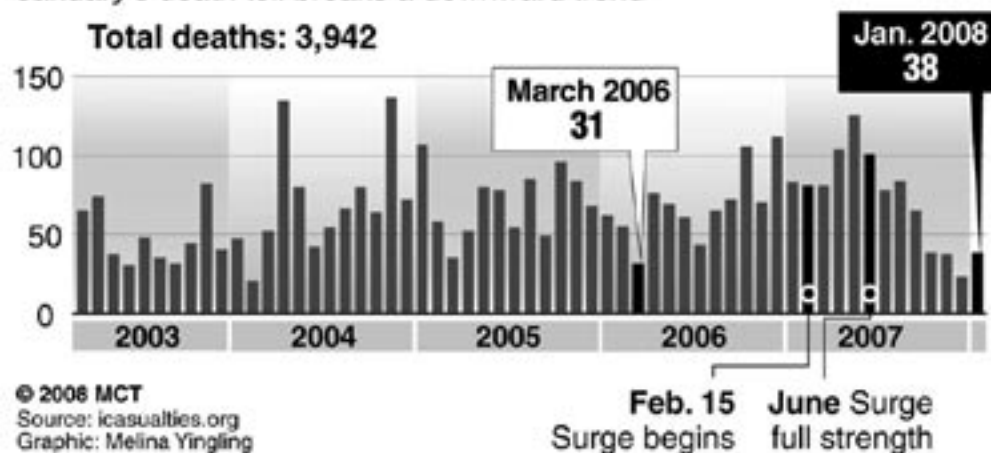
**Jan. 12, 2005:** Inspectors end search for weapons of mass destruction, no weapons were ever found.

**Oct. 26, 2005:** 2,000 U.S. soldiers lost since beginning of the Iraq war.

**June 6, 2006:** Notorious terrorist leader Abu

## U.S. troop deaths in Iraq

January's death toll breaks a downward trend



Musab al-Zarqawi killed when American Forces bomb his safe house—a success in the war.

**Nov. 5/Dec. 30, 2006:** Saddam Hussein is sentenced to death/Saddam is hanged.

**Feb. 10, 2007:** General David Petraeus is assigned to take charge of U.S. forces in Iraq.

**April 16, 2007:** Soldier deaths toll 3,300

**May 1, 2007:** President Bush vetoes Congressional plan to pull out troops.

**June 26, 2007:** Only 30 percent of Americans approve of the ongoing war in Iraq.

## THE ROUNDUP

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## Corrections

*The Roundup* seeks to correct any printed mistakes in a timely and public manner. Please e-mail corrections to roundup@brophyprep.org

• In the February 2008 edition of *The Roundup*, Michael Heraty's name was misspelled in a column on page 6. *The Roundup* apologizes for this error. As a clarification to that column, Heraty was an officer of the American Values Club; however, did not appear in an interview on CBS 5 and resigned from the club shortly after that interview aired.

## Submissions

*The Roundup* welcomes news, opinions, sports, entertainment and photography submissions and ideas. E-mail roundup@brophyprep.org or see Mr. Mulloy in Eller Room 301.

## Mission Statement

The Brophy College Preparatory *Roundup* exists to inform and entertain the Brophy community by producing a quality product that contains pertinent information about the Brophy community. This newspaper will educate our Brophy community and by doing so provide an understanding of journalism theories and techniques for our staff. We will be ethical, honest, trustworthy and dedicated in our news coverage. We strive to be fair and balanced, yet not afraid to report the truth even when it is unpopular to do so. Our goal is not only to report information, but also to encourage and foster discussion amongst our community. Overall we attempt to do all things for the greater glory of God.

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# Faculty, students, alumni share ties to conflicts

## Alumni serve their country overseas

By Christian Gillespie '09  
THE ROUNDUP

As many know already, this year's upcoming Summit on Human Dignity is on the issues of war and peace.

War is brought closer to our own community with the fact that several Brophy alumni have or are currently serving in Iraq.

There have been about 86 graduates from Brophy that have been involved in recent conflicts in some way, according to the President's office.

Some of these individuals include **Mr. Robert G. Beauchamp '03**, **Mr. Matthew G. Merritt '02**, **Mr. Bryan S. Whittier '99** and **Mr. John T. "Boots" Dunlap III '98**.

One of these individuals is **Sgt. Jonathan K. Teslevich**, who graduated from Brophy in 1999 and joined the Marines as a combat correspondent.

He served in Iraq for 365 days in 2006 before coming back home.

As **Teslevich** puts it, his "business card answer" to what he did was to cover all Marine aircraft units in Al Anbar Province in Iraq as a print, photo and video journalist.

**Teslevich** goes on to give a more realist answer to his job saying, "I was just a Marine with a couple cameras, a pen, a notepad and a laptop, a couple of heavy weapons and heavier ammo, through which it was my responsibility and privilege to tell the story of the men and women..."



Photo by Sgt. Jonathan K. Teslevich '99

An United States Marine directs a helicopter crew during heavy lift training in June 2004 at Mt. Fuji, Japan.

Nonetheless, he also considers his the raw action as only military job a privilege being able to capture journalist can.

Brophy's President's Office lists many alumni who have served or are serving in the armed services. Below is a list of Broncos who have worn a U.S. uniform since 1990:

Mr. Michael P. Bigg '90  
Lieutenant Eric D. Warbasse USMC '90  
Mr. Thomas G. Aranda '91  
Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Ashland '91  
Lieutenant Helmuth Eggeling USAF '91  
1LT Matthew L. Isaacson USA '91  
Mr. John C. Navazo '91  
Lieutenant Joel W. Safranek USAF '91  
Lieutenant Bradley M. Carr '92  
Mr. Peter G. Higgs-Coulthard '92

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Ensign William D. Selk USN '92  
Maj. Michael D. Thomas '92  
Lt. Jonathan J. Vorrath USN '92  
Mr. Matthew T. Young '92  
Mr. Warren A. Cross '93  
Mr. Christopher G. Hawn '93  
Mr. Michael J. Johnson '93  
Mr. Jason A. Mays '93  
Mr. Timothy T. Woods '93  
Capt. Ryan H. Burke '94  
Mr. Corey R. Harris '94

Mr. John C. Smith '94  
Lt. Paul J. Till USN '94  
Mr. Dan I. Adler '95  
Capt. Ramadan I. Ameen '95  
Mr. Estavan Armenta '95  
Lt. Justin E. Hintzen '95  
Mr. Jeffrey D. Personius '95  
Mr. Justin M. Canfield '96  
2LT Matthew J. Munger '96  
Mr. Leonard A. Miller '97  
Mr. Donald H. Muller '97  
Mr. Micah E. Ottaway '97  
Mr. Daniel C. Polese '97

2LT Adam R. Travis '97  
Mr. Paul T. Bell '98  
Mr. David C. Berry II '98  
Mr. James C. Brewer '98  
Mr. Rhett C. Costello '98  
Mr. Gregory C. Couch '98  
Mr. John T. Dunlap III '98  
Mr. Nathan Ratschan '99  
Mr. Bryan S. Whittier '99  
Mr. Matthew R. Collins '00  
Mr. Brian S. Kelley '01  
Mr. Matthew G. Merritt '02  
Mr. Robert G. Beauchamp '03

## Brophy teachers speak about war

By Shane Metzger '10  
& Prajwal Mendon '10

THE ROUNDUP

While war ravages countries on the far side of the world, there are some Brophy faculty members who have a personal connection to wars.

A former reserve in the United States Army from 1991-2000, **Mr. Scott Middlemist '87** said he believes that wars are a waste of human life and natural resources.

However, he does believe that World War II was a war worth fighting, and said, "It made sense for the war to stop Hitler and what was a clearly evil plan of genocide and world dominance." He added that since there was a clear enemy it was easy for the world to rally behind that cause.

When asked about other conflicts he said, "normally it is [not a productive way to solve disputes] because it is

about the party in power to make decisions as opposed to the soldiers on the ground."

**Assistant Principal for Academic Affairs Mr. James Gmelich '87**, whose father and brother were both involved in the military, added that the government only enters war where it is beneficial to the party in power, as opposed to what is best for the nation.

**Mr. Middlemist** said that diplomacy is a better way to solve international disputes, stating that the use of economic and political force is better than military might.

He added that there cannot be a world without war because, as humans, we lust for more of it.

**Mr. Gmelich** said that wars are "bad and selfish." He stated that diplomacy is a better way to solve disputes.

He hopes for a world without wars, although, he has not heard about a nation that has not entered into conflict with another nation.

## Senior destined for West Point

By Bennett DeLozier '08  
THE ROUNDUP

In sixth-grade in Language Arts class, the students of St. Francis Xavier were instructed to write a letter to themselves that they would hopefully receive shortly before their high school graduation.

The letters contained hopes and dreams or goals students wished to accomplish by the time they graduated high school.

In addition, students were directed to envision which direction their lives may be going at that point, especially in relevance to college choices.

One of the student's letters was very punctual when it got to the college option.

It said, "I will be attending the military academy at West Point."

Sixth-grade is the earliest that his desire to attend West Point was noticed by his peers, but there are no reservations that **Hank Mackey '08** has known all of his life that his greatest dream is to be accepted at the military academy.

However, for **Mackey** this desire was an internal ambition. He never felt the need to brag about his desire to apply, and for that matter he was almost bothered the times when too much attention was brought to it.

Modest.

Modest and nonchalant has been **Hank Mackey** since first-grade. Even when confronted about telling his story to others and discussing all of his preparations for the military academy, the only thing he said is, "Yeah, you can write about how I applied."

The application process for West Point began far before **Mackey's** junior or senior year.

Although he struggled with asthma growing up, he said that he took himself off of all of his medications as soon as he

was accepted to Brophy, so that when he was filling out his application senior year he could truthfully put that he was not currently taking any medication.

For the most part, **Mackey** could handle his asthma without medication and is not really affected by it anymore.

"When filling out the application and the asthma question came up, the temptation was so great to tell him to mark 'no,'" said Hank's mother Maureen Mackey, "but I stayed quiet and he marked 'yes'."

When asked about marking yes for asthma, which he technically did still have but was no longer affected by, **Mackey** simply said that he wasn't going to lie.

This is only a small character defining moment in a young man's quest for acceptance to one of the most prestigious institutions in the country.

Not only has **Mackey** maintained straight As and a high GPA, often weighted by Honors and AP Courses, but he has also excelled on the football field.

Being a football athlete since the time he could join the youngest Pop Warner division available, **Mackey** acted as a starting offensive lineman for the Brophy varsity football team that would go on to win the 2007 Division State Championship.

A well-rounded young man and good friend, it is no surprise that **Mackey** was nominated as Arizona's Principal Candidate to apply to West Point.

"It's cool, it feels really good to have been accepted and be nominated as the top candidate from the state," **Mackey** said.

Still modest, still nonchalant, **Mackey** waits for his official acceptance letter in the mail. A pride to his family, the Brophy community, and Arizona, **Mackey** will go on to do great things for himself and for the country.



Hank Mackey

## Students hope to follow military path

By Justin Betken '10  
& Brandon Parrone '10

THE ROUNDUP

Around the world people are fighting and dying for peace.

The press often asks veterans how they feel about this, but people often seem to ignore the children that are also affected by war.

A number of students attending Brophy have a relationship with veterans.

One of the students that has the closest ties with a veteran is **Joseph Valenzuela '09** and his brother **Matthew Valenzuela '11**.

Their dad fought in Iraq and his grandfather fought in Korea.

"Soldiers are a standard to live up to, I hope to be in the military, it's a good way to live your life," **Joseph Valenzuela** said. "When people have ties there it makes a difference."

**Mike Wren's '08** father was in the airforce. His grandfather was in the navy in WWII. And his brother was in the marine force and is now currently in the national guard.

When asked about his views on the war, **Wren** responded, "The war in Iraq has a lot of controversy, we have to deal with the war, and accomplish what we were meant to accomplish."

# Students protest social injustice

By Shane Metzger '10  
& Prajwal Mendon '10

Every year Brophy sends students and faculty members to Fort Benning, Georgia to attend a protest that denounces the local military institution, the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, formerly the School of the Americas.

Everyone remembers the prayer service held Nov. 15 last semester. Upper classmen remember doing the same thing last school year and the year before.

Brophy holds that service to mourn the loss of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter, who were murdered by graduates of the

School of the Americas.

Brophy has been sending people to protest WHINSEC for a decade. In those last 10 years, there has been quite a large change.

According to **Mr. Tim Broyles**, during the 1990s protestors could simply walk right on to the SOA property. Many of the "crossers" assume that they were going to be arrested; instead they were carted off to a nearby park. Since then, a fence limits the protesters from waltzing onto WHINSEC territory. This fence only symbolizes that the beliefs of the protesters have become present and its presence puts pressure on WHINSEC.

**Mr. Broyles** said that there are many Catholic universities that partake in the

experience alongside Brophy.

According to **Mr. Broyles**, the universities are: Georgetown, Boston College, Loyola Chicago, Santa Clara.

According to **Mr. Broyles**, the total number of protesters is nearly 25,000. Priests, nuns, Protestants and social justice activists are all there to share their beliefs with one another and shut down the School of the Americas.

This year's trip was slightly different from the previous ones, instead of going directly to Georgia for the protest, Brophy's "team" stopped off in Birmingham, Alabama.

There, according to **Mr. Paul Fisko**, "They followed the history of the civil rights movement." This meant visiting the civil rights museum, and the 16<sup>th</sup>



Photo by Blake Franko '09

Protestors participate in a procession recognizing those murdered by SOA graduates.

Street Baptist Church. This was meant to show that the fight for freedom and civil rights in the United States has mirrored

that of Latin America. **Mr. Broyles**

See SOA, page 11

# The Catholic perspective on war is one of peace

By Matt Stanley '09  
THE ROUNDUP

Catholics have certain opinions and beliefs about war that have been shaped and transformed since the time of Christ.

There are two traditions that have tended to be most popular in the Catholic faith: pacifism and just war.

Pacifism was most popular in the earliest days of Christianity. The idea that Jesus endured suffering for the Kingdom of God without resistance influenced many people to convert to nonviolent methods.

Jesus taught that we should not hate those who wrong us, but love our enemies and give freely to those who hate us. In the Gospel of Matthew 5: 39, Jesus said, "if any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also."

Another example is demonstrated in Matthew 5: 9 where Jesus said, "blessed are the peacemakers." Pacifism and an enduring will for peace and non-violence was of utmost importance in the first couple centuries after Christ's death.

Early Christians actually refused to join the

Roman legions out of a commitment to pacifism.

Support for pacifism trailed off towards the end of the Roman Empire, but civil disobedience has progressively become more prevalent in the past couple centuries.

The one way that it truly differs from traditional pacifism is that it does allow resistance to authority while pacifism takes a completely hands off approach.

Civil disobedience has been a significant idea in many religions such as: Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Islam and of course Christianity.

The great American writer and philosopher Henry David Thoreau was one of the first people to emphasize civil disobedience in western culture. He wrote an essay on the subject as a reaction to the Mexican-American War and slavery. Thoreau believed that one could change society if one were to refuse to participate in war and violence.

Gandhi was the next major figure in history to put the theory of civil disobedience into action. Although a protestor may be beaten, taken to jail or even killed, Gandhi wanted no physical resistance to the aggressor. Gandhi was actually one of the most influential figures in gaining Indian independence

showing that civil disobedience does work.

The theory of just war has been a long standing idea that went as far back as the time of Plato and Cicero, according to Dr. David A. Hoekema, the executive director of the American Philosophical Association.

Augustine rooted the idea of just war in Christian tradition, and pacifism soon lost favor.

However, many Jesuits still support the idea of pacifism. When Fr. Pedro Arrupe, S.J. led the Jesuits from 1965 to 1983, he took an anti-war stance that is still very much supported by many Jesuits today.

The just war tradition is a complicated idea that includes many variables that determine when it is right to go to war.

According to Dr. Robert M. Bowman, Lt. Col., USAF, ret., there are eight primary ideas that are still supported by most Christians today.

1. Just cause: The reasons for going to war must be moral. One should not be the aggressor, but instead, should defend others.

2. Competent authority: The leaders waging war should be responsible lawful men/women.

3. Right intention: This is very similar to the first

principle of just war, but this adds that one should not wage war if it is for punishment or revenge.

4. Last resort: All peaceful alternatives to war must be exhausted.

5. Probability of success: The end result must be worth the sacrifice of human life and all the hardships that accompany conflict.

6. Proportionality of goals: The eventual goals that will be attained need to be worth all the costs of war.

7. Proportionality of means: If the means used to wage war cause more damage than they solve, then war is unnecessary.

8. Discrimination: One must prevent civilian casualties as much as possible.

Many great leaders today have examined each of these eight aspects to consider going to war; however, there are still great numbers of people who do not believe any morality can exist in war.

In the end, the Catholic Church primarily endorses the just war tradition as the best possible answer to violent conflict.

Nevertheless, pacifism is still followed by more radical factions of Christianity.

# Faculty members share opinions on possible positive outcomes of conflict

By Shane Metzger '10  
& Brandon Parrone '10  
THE ROUNDUP

"War, what is it good for? Absolutely nothing! Sing it again!"

Everyone one knows that song, but we also know the pains and horrors of war as well. Nobody likes it, and every high school student now recognizes the consequences it has on everyone.

Still, the question remains: Are there ever any benefits to war?

Obviously, **Deacon Joe Stickney** isn't one for war, but who is?

Like most people, **Deacon Stickney** said he believes that war should be avoided at all costs.

He said deterrence, meaning a show of strength meant to prevent attacks, must be accompanied by efforts to reduce arms.

But if there is a case for a just war, he said he believes it should be to protect and defend the innocent.

**Deacon Stickney** stated, "An example of this is going into Yugoslavia to prevent slaughter." For background

on this event, it was a civil war where one group was slaughtering another for very few reasons. He further explained that this was an example of "military peacemaking efforts."

**Deacon Stickney** described that the benefit of war to protect the innocent required the further step of making peace terms. Once using force to secure a certain group or area, peace efforts must be made to stop even further violence and promote a safe and protective environment.

Another good example **Deacon Stickney** gave was World War II. He said he believes this was an example of protecting the innocent from violent acts and executions. Hitler and the Third Reich were executing Jews, political opponents and more.

Because the United States and other countries such as Britain and France became involved, they were able to stop the slaughter and Holocaust.

"The motives in that were mixed, but none-the-less, overall, looking back at it, we think that if we had not gone in many more would have died. In

particularly, the Jews would have been exterminated."

In this example, **Deacon Stickney** explained that the efforts of war promoted by the United States and other Allied powers stopped the violent acts afflicted on the Jews (and others). Thanks to the efforts of war, the violent practices were stopped, and many prisoners were saved.

"Many were (killed), six million, but many more survived," he said.

**Deacon Stickney** also went into detail about the Catholic view on war, also known as the Just War Principles.

"These principles are supposed to give us a justified reason of going into war for a good cause," **Deacon Stickney** explained.

These specific good causes are the protection and defense of the innocent.

But the Just War Principles also state that how we conduct the war should also be just. He explained, "We could have the best motives for doing it, but once we get in there we could mess it up."

**Mr. Martin Lopez, S.J.**, who is training to become a Jesuit priest, said,

"There were some things that came out of the crusades that were positive, but it is debatable that other good things could have come whether or not we had gone."

Again, war is not always a good thing, but there positive benefits that came out of it. Because of the crusades, feudalism was broken down.

This would further start the Renaissance, which was very important in human history because of the new discoveries and ideas.

The crusades also brought ideas from the eastern world to the western, such as algebra, astronomy, craftsmanship, etc. The crusades started the foundation of Europe, which lead to the foundation of the western world.

For a more historical viewpoint, **Mr. Matt Hooten** stated, "To try and separate it into an all black or all white is a tricky thing to do in history," adding he agrees with **Deacon Stickney** in that diplomacy is the ideal way to resolve conflicts.

**Mr. Hooten** went on to talk about possible positive outcomes from the

Civil War. While there were many deaths because of the war, one can't ignore the benefits that happened.

He explained the country remained unified and furthermore was once again stabilized.

The Emancipation was established and the United States was no longer a slave country.

"We can't ignore the positive benefits that came out of that particular war," **Mr. Hooten** said.

When asked about what war had the most positive outcomes, **Mr. Hooten** listed two. First the Civil War, for the same reasons again. The other was, again, World War II.

**Mr. Hooten** gave two of the most important benefits from World War II. Obviously, the Holocaust was ended. The other was the United Nations was created at the end of World War II.

Again, **Mr. Hooten** emphasized that trying to break down war into two groups, negative and positive, is a tricky thing.

War has both, and will continue to have both.