SUBJECT: GONZALEZ, Gabriela
SITUATION: Endangered Runaway.
STATE: San Diego, California.
LAST SEEN: April 5th, 2002.
CONTACT: Report any information regarding the possible location of this child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at 1-800-843-5678.
**The Economics of Military Spending:** The increasing sophistication of military technology has commanded a large share of monetary resources that total $1.63 trillion worldwide (Pg. 480).

**Global military expenditures dramatically increased as a consequence of the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks and the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan (National Debt Clock: Manhattan, New York).**

**The United States accounts for 43 percent military spending worldwide and has the largest spending percentage of any nation followed by China, England, France, and Russia (Pg. 481).**

**United States national defense spending is estimated to be $698 billion to include salaries of military personnel, research and development, and weapons, but does not include war costs or veterans’ benefits.**

**Sociological Theories of War - Conflict Perspective:** Conflict theorists argue war benefits the corporate, military, and political elites (Pg. 483).

**Corporate elites benefit because war often results in the victor taking control of the raw materials of the losing nation, thus gaining a bigger supply of raw materials for its own industries and many corporations also profit from defense spending (government contractors).**

**In the late 1950s President Dwight D. Eisenhower referred to this close association between the military and the defense industry as the military-industrial complex.**

**War also benefits the political elite by giving government officials and organizations more power (Pg. 484).**

**Throughout modern history, war has been used by governments to impose increasingly larger tax burdens on a society.**

**Political leaders who lead their country to a military victory also benefit from the prestige and hero status conferred on them.**

**Sociological Theories of War - Symbolic Interactionist Perspective: This perspective focuses on how meanings and definitions influence the attitudes and behaviors regarding conflict and war (Pg. 485).**

**The development of attitudes and behaviors that support war begins in childhood.**

**American children learn to glorify and celebrate the Revolutionary War, which created the United States.**

**Hollywood movies romanticize war, children play war games with toy weapons, and various video and computer games glorify heroes conquering villains (Hollywood hates war, but is first to make a movie about it for money and actors stand in line to play parts in war movies).**
Symbolic interactionism helps to explain how military recruits and civilians develop a mindset for war by defining war and its consequences as acceptable and necessary (Pg. 485).

The term war is also used in positive phrases such as the war on drugs, the war on poverty, or the war on crime.

Positive labels and favorable definitions of military personnel facilitate recruitment and public support for the armed forces (All women ___).

Many government and military officials convince the masses that the way to ensure world peace is to be prepared for war.

Governments (and the popular media) may use propaganda and appeals to patriotism to generate support for war efforts and to motivate individuals to join the armed forces.

To legitimize war, the act of killing in wartime is not regarded as “murder,” but rather deaths resulting from war are referred to as casualties: innocents killed are called acceptable collateral damage (Pg. 486).

Killing the enemy is more acceptable when derogatory and dehumanizing labels such as Gook, Jap, Chink, Kraut, and Haji convey the attitude that the enemy is less than fully human (journalists and activists also fabricate stories for profit and fame from the war dead: Jayson Blair and CPT Duncan).

Conflict, War, and Terrorism

Racial, Ethnic, and Religious Hostilities: Racial, ethnic, and religious groups vary in their cultural beliefs, values, and traditions (Pg. 487).

Thus conflicts between racial, ethnic, and religious groups often stem from conflicting values and ideologies (video game conflicts).

EA (Electronic Arts) Games has decided to drop a feature from its new “Medal of Honor” video game that allowed players to assume the role of Taliban fighters killing U.S troops in Afghanistan. Military officials in the U.S., Britain, Canada and Australia denounced the feature and the Pentagon banned sales of the game from stores on U.S. military bases around the world. Critics said allowing gamers to play as Taliban fighters was insensitive to the families of U.S. and allied forces killed in Afghanistan.

Religious differences as a source of conflict has recently come to the forefront (Pg. 488).

An Islamic jihad, or holy war, has been blamed for the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon as well as for bombings in Kashmir, Sudan, the Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and Great Britain.

Some claim that Islamic beliefs have led to recent conflicts while others contend religious fanatics, not the Islamic religion itself, are responsible for violent confrontations.
For example, former Islamic leader Osama bin Laden claimed that unjust United States middle-east policies are responsible for dividing the entire world into two sides, a side of believers and a side of infidels (Pg. 488).

Note – note in the text: Despite bin Laden’s decree, the terrorist activity in Iraq is increasingly sectarian as Sunni Muslim Arabs rebel against the Shiite Muslim Arabs who dominate the government (crime waves, kidnappings, prostitution, and drug smuggling).

Conflict, War, and Terrorism

**Terrorism:** Terrorism is the premeditated use, or threatened use, of violence by an individual or group to gain a political or social objective: The Irish Republican Army (Pg. 490).

- Terrorism may be used to publicize a cause, promote an ideology, achieve religious freedom, attain the release of a political prisoner, or rebel or revolt against a government.
- Terrorists use a variety of tactics, including assassinations, skyjackings, suicide bombings, armed attacks, kidnapping and hostage taking, threats, and various forms of bombings.
- Through such tactics, terrorists struggle to (1) induce fear within a population, (2) create pressure to change political policies, or (3) undermine the authority of a government that they consider unjust or corrupt.
- Most analysts of terrorism agree that unlike war, with a clearly defined winner and loser, terrorism is unlikely to be completely defeated (GWOT: Global War on Terrorism).
Types of Terrorism: Terrorism can be either transnational or domestic (Pg. 490).

- Transnational terrorism occurs when a terrorist planning in one country involves victims, targets, governments, or citizens of another country.
- Al-Qaeda, a global alliance of militant Islamic groups advocating jihad or “holy war” against the West have been linked to bombings in Bali, Indonesia, Madrid, Spain, and London, England (Pg. 491).
- Domestic terrorism, sometimes called insurgent terrorism is exemplified by the 1995 truck bombing of a federal office building in Oklahoma City that resulted in 168 deaths.
- Gulf War veteran Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols were convicted of the crime and McVeigh was a member of a paramilitary group that opposes the United States government.
- Timothy McVeigh was sentenced to death for this terrorist actions and he was executed in 2001.
- The Basque separatist group ETA resumed its bombing campaign and breaking a ceasefire agreement after the peace process to settle a decades old struggle failed.

America’s Response to Terrorism: A government can use both defensive and offensive strategies to fight terrorism (Pg. 493).

- Defensive strategies include using metal detectors and X-ray machines at airports and strengthening security at potential targets, such as embassies and military command posts: the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.
- Offensive strategies include the invasion of Iraq, terrorist group infiltration, preemptive missile strikes, and retaliatory raids such as the bombings of terrorist facilities in Afghanistan.
- Offensive strategies include the invasion of Iraq, terrorist group infiltration, preemptive missile strikes, and retaliatory raids such as the bombings of terrorist facilities in Afghanistan.
- New government legislation facilitates offensive strategies such as United States Patriot Act which increases both military and police powers both domestically and abroad (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism – no disruption in Hawaii’s drug trade).
- For example, the Patriot Act provides for the indefinite detention of immigrants if the immigrant group is defined as a “danger to national security” (Pg. 494).
- One controversial policy in the war on terrorism is the detention of “enemy combatants” at a military prison and interrogation camp in Guantanamo, Cuba (water-boarding).
Conflict, War, and Terrorism

Photo Caption: Prisoner abuses at Guantanamo Bay (Cuba) and Abu Ghraib (Iraq) shocked the nation. Photos were quickly transmitted around the world on the Internet and posted on billboards in Arab countries: the war on public opinion.

Combating terrorism is difficult, and recent trends in information technology will make it increasingly problematic (Pg. 496).

First, data stored on computers can be easily acquired by computer hackers who illegally gain access to classified information.

Interlopers obtained the fueling and docking schedules of the USS Cole (a naval ship attacked in Yemen killing seventeen U.S. sailors).

Second, the Internet permits groups with similar interests, once separated by geography, to share plans, fund-raising efforts, recruitment strategies, and other coordinated efforts.

Worldwide, thousands of terrorists keep in touch through hotmail.com e-mail accounts.

Virtually all terrorist groups maintain websites for recruitment, fund-raising, internal communications, and propaganda.

Third, globalization contributes to terrorism by providing international markets where the tools of terrorism such as explosives, guns, electronic equipment, can be purchased and creates a market of mercenaries for hire (Pg. 496).

Finally, fighting terrorism under guerrilla warfare style conditions is increasingly a concern.

Unlike terrorist activity, which targets civilians and may be committed by lone individuals, guerrilla warfare (or insurgent warfare) is committed by organized groups opposing a domestic or foreign governments and its military forces.

Note – note in the text: Guerrilla warfare often involves small groups who use elaborate camouflage, underground tunnels, and sophisticated improvised explosive devices (IED) to execute a surprise attack.

An estimated 70,000 insurgent guerillas were fighting United States and Iraqi Security Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan had up to 15,000 Taliban insurgents fighting within that country.

The possibility of terrorists using weapons of mass destruction is a frightening scenario, which was the primary motivation for the 2003 war with Iraq (Pg. 496).
Weapons of mass destruction or WMD include the use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons (Pg. 496).

Anthrax, for example, although usually associated with diseases in animals such as cattle, is a highly deadly disease in humans.

In 2001 trace amounts of anthrax were found in several letters sent to the news media and political figures, resulting in five deaths and closure of several postal facilities.

On at least eight occasions religious terrorists in Japan dispersed aerosols of anthrax and botulism in Tokyo: Aum Shinrikyo – Supreme Truth attack on the Tokyo subway (Pg. 497).

Another religious cult hoping to disrupt elections in Oregon contaminated local salad bars with salmonella food poisoning and infected hundreds.

Death and Disability: The impact of war and terrorism extends beyond those killed and many of those who survive war incur disabling injuries or contract diseases (Pg. 498).

Worldwide, more one million people have been killed or disabled by landmines.

War-related deaths and disabilities also (1) deplete the labor force, (2) creates orphans and single-parent families, and (3) burden taxpayers who must pay for the care of orphans and disabled war veterans.

The killing of unarmed civilians is also likely to undermine the credibility of the United States armed forces and military goals difficult to reach (31DEC2011-NO SOFA: The end of the Iraq war).
**Conflicts, Wars, and Terrorism**

**Rape and Forced Prostitution of Women and Children: During World War II the Japanese military forced 100,000 to 200,000 women and girls into prostitution as military “comfort women” (Pg. 499).**

These women were forced to have sex with dozens of Japanese soldiers every day in “comfort stations” and many died as a result of untreated sexually transmitted diseases, harsh punishment, or indiscriminate acts of torture (female victims included Koreans, Chinese, and Filipinas).

Note — not in the text: Rapes of Albanian women (in Kosovo) by Serbian and Yugoslavian paramilitary soldiers according to a Human Rights Watch were used as an instrument to (1) terrorize the civilian population, (2) extort money from families, and (3) push people to flee their homes (Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Macedonia: formerly Yugoslavia which broke apart along ethnic lines in 1990).

War and terrorism also force women and children to flee to other countries from their homeland (Pg. 500).

Since 1990, seventeen million children have been forced to leave their homelands because of armed conflict, war, and terrorism.

Refugee women and female children are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation by members of security forces, border guards, or other refugees.

**A report by Save the Children examined the treatment of women and children in forty conflict zones** (Pg. 500).

The use of child soldiers (Uganda) was reported in seventy percent of the zones, and trafficking for prostitution of women and girls was reported in eighty-five percent of the zones.

The most dangerous zones for women and children were Angola, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Liberia, Somalia, and Chad where forty-three million children are unable to attend school due to armed conflict: no school for girls in Somalia.

Social-Psychological Costs: Terrorism, war, and living under the threat of war interfere with social-psychological well-being and family functioning.

Reports note Yugoslavian children suffer from depression, anxiety, and fear as a response to conflicts in that region (Iraqi citizens and illegal drug use).
Conflict, War, and Terrorism

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Guerrilla warfare is particularly costly in terms of its physical and psychological toll (Pg. 500).

In Iraq, guerrilla insurgents attack with impunity and friends and enemies are indistinguishable, creating constant vigilance: keyed up.

Death is always lurking, and can come from hand grenades thrown by children, earth-rattling suicide bombers in trucks or vehicles, or snipers hidden in bombed-out buildings.

Suicide rates are higher for soldiers who have served in combat environment, more military members have committed suicide that died in combat in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Military personnel who engage in combat and civilians who are victimized by war may experience a form of psychological distress known as post-traumatic stress disorder: PTSD (Pg. 501).

PTSD is a clinical term referring to a set of symptoms that can result from any traumatic experience, including crime, victimization, rape, war, or terrorism (PTSD in German soldiers).

Symptoms of PTSD include sleep disturbances, recurring nightmares, flashbacks, and poor concentration (murder-suicide in Hawaii).

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Glossary - Key Terms:

- Genocide:
  - The deliberate and systematic annihilation of an entire nation, people, or ethnic group (Glossary, Pg. G-3).

- Guerilla Warfare:
  - Organized para-military resistance groups that oppose domestic or foreign government intervention (Glossary, Pg. G-3).

- Terrorism:
  - The premeditated use or threatened use of violence by individual or group to gain a political objective (Glossary, Pg. G-7).