

Third Saturday Seminar
2003-2004
On Being Human

**DO WE HUMANS
REALLY WANT PEACE?**

Curt Gibby, 12 December 2003

THE MERRY MINUET (Made Popular by the Kingston Trio)

Sheldon Harnick

**They're rioting in Africa. They're starving in Spain.
There's hurricanes in Florida and Texas needs rain.
The whole world is festering with unhappy souls. The
French hate the Germans. The Germans hate the Poles.
Italians hate Yugoslavs. South Africans hate the Dutch and
I don't like anybody very much!**

**But we can be tranquil and thankful and proud for man's
been endowed with a mushroom shaped cloud.
And we know for certain that some lovely day someone will
set the spark off and we will all be blown away.
They're rioting in Africa. There's strife in Iran. What
nature doesn't do to us will be done by our fellow man.**

Disclaimer

The following presentation consists of material from many sources in addition to my own work and experience. I have tried to always give appropriate attribution for this material, but may have overlooked some. Also in many cases an Internet link to the source material is provided in order to allow you to better put these excerpts in context.

The inclusion of materials and the facts, opinions and ideas contained within them, does not in any way mean that I personally endorse or disavow any of them in whole or in part but that it is of importance to the discussion.

If you have any questions please contact me.

Curt Gibby <gcgconsult@n-star.com>

Fear and greed

Most professionals would claim that individual investments are based on one of two classic investment strategies: value and growth. Yet hindsight suggests that - **like history in general - decisions are equally made from a combination of the classic motives: fear and greed.**

Trend *Tracker* June 2002

An executive guide to emerging management trends

Editor: [Liliane Van Cauwenbergh](#)

© Copyright Management Centre Europe.

Material may be quoted free of charge provided the following reference is given: "Source: Management Centre Europe, www.mce.be, telephone 32/2/543.21.00".

What's in a word?

- *Today Muslim's outlook on Jihad are one of the following:
- a. All types of Jihad is irrelevant to Muslims today.
- b. All types of Jihad is justified except these types which involve the use of armed resistance.
- c. All types of Jihad is very much relevant and needed today, from the inward spiritual struggle against one's lower self, to activism for peace, justice, social justice,...etc, to armed resistance whenever armed resistance is justified; for example against foreign occupation, oppression, tyranny and unjust.

*Prof. Mohamed Elmasry
The Canadian Islamic Congress Friday Bulletin
Tue. Sept. 18 2001-30 Jumaada al-Thaany 1422
A.H. Year:4 Vol:4 Issue:63

http://saif_w.tripod.com/questions/violence/jihaad_defined.htm

- ****ji-had** also **je-had** (j¹-häd“)
n. **1.** A Moslem holy war or spiritual struggle against infidels. **2.** A crusade or struggle: *“The war against smoking is turning into a jihad against people who smoke”* (Fortune). [Arabic *jih³d.*]
****American Heritage Dictionary**

*The word Jihad (from the Arabic root Ga-Ha-Da) is a verbal noun meaning exerting an effort, expounding an energy, striving, working to improve, struggling, doing one's best.

From the same Arabic root, there is Majhood (effort), Mojtahed (a person who does his/her best), Ijtehad (Islamic science of deducting Islamic laws from basic sources), Johid (potential or energy as in electrical potential or energy) and Jihad (persuasion as in (29:8), (31:15), (6:109)).

Media exaggerate sniper threat

By James Alan Fox and Jack Levin

Spurred by the murder trials of Washington, DC-area snipers John Muhammad and Lee Malvo and the daily tribulations of Ohio commuters terrified by shootings on I-270, the term "serial sniper" is fast becoming as familiar as "serial killer" did two decades ago — and for much the same reason.

Americans are predictably quick to suspect a new and frightening epidemic of bloodshed in the wake of a few isolated but extraordinary events that capture widespread attention. Those concerns, in many respects, are fueled by some media portrayals that make the threat seem bigger than it really is. The impact, at a time when the country is already on edge about possible terrorist attacks, is to stir up feelings of helplessness because of the randomness of the threats. Yet in spite of two separate, widely publicized sniper-like episodes during the past 14 months, the country isn't close to experiencing an epidemic.

So how did we start down this road to our exaggerated view of serial snipers?

Decades ago, notorious multiple murderers, such as Ted Bundy (who killed 15 young women during the mid-1970s), David Berkowitz ("Son of Sam" killer of six people in the 1970s) and John Wayne Gacy (murderer of 33 young men in the late 1970s), prompted the FBI to establish its behavioral profiling program. Those killers also motivated Congress to hold special hearings on this "new" crime known as serial murder and led to grossly exaggerated press reports about thousands of innocent people falling victim to homicidal and sadistic predators. It took years to calm the public's hysteria with accurate information: Less than 1% of the nation's murder toll could be linked to these high-profile slayers.

This same phenomenon of erroneous thinking about epidemics occurred in the string of post-office shootings during the late 1980s, the rash of school massacres during the late 1990s and the

episodes of child kidnappings in 2002 during what some media lauded the "Summer of Abduction."

Of course, the 1986 slaughter of 14 post office workers in Edmund, Okla., the 1999 mass murder of 12 Columbine High School students and a teacher in Littleton, Colo., and the 2002 abduction of Eliza-

Americans are predictably quick to suspect a new and frightening epidemic of bloodshed in the wake of a few isolated but extraordinary events.

beth Smart from her Salt Lake City home were all extraordinary, tragic and newsworthy events, but hardly representative. Each sparked a level of panic that was vastly out of proportion with the risk.

Ironically, the discovery of a new epidemic of violence often occurs when the rate is actually on the decline. The anxiety about school safety, for example, that emerged after the Columbine shootings, came at a time when the annual tally of school homicides had plummeted — from 45 to 21 during the decade.

The same time lag between prevalence and panic can be found in recent sniper attacks, such as the 14 shootings in Columbus that have occurred since May, one of which was fatal. On average in the

U.S., snipers killed 26 victims annually in the 1980s, 14 annually in the 1990s, and nine per year from 2000 to 2002, including the 10 shot to death last October in the Washington area.

Yet despite the declining victim count, the public, media and police have become more focused on

what they fear to be an emerging epidemic. Once again, it is the extraordinary case that drives public opinion. The Washington shootings, which dominated media coverage last year and continue to make headlines surrounding the trials of Muhammad, recently found guilty, and Malvo, whose trial is ongoing, have inspired increased fear about snipers.

The hundreds of single-victim episodes that preceded the Washington sniper attacks received only local coverage. By contrast, the attacks in the capital area that claimed the lives of 10 victims and terrified countless others were seen as a national tragedy and treated by the media as such. Sensing widespread concern, the FBI even published a special statis-

tical analysis of U.S. snipers as part of its annual crime report. In effect, sniping officially had become a priority.

While Columbus residents fear that their shootings could be a carbon copy of the Washington sniper case, there are actually far more differences than similarities between the two cases. Most importantly, the Washington snipers were more methodical and sophisticated, characteristics that do not appear to apply to the I-270 shooter. The Washington snipers aimed to kill and used murder to advance their objectives: money and revenge. The Ohio shooter, on the other hand, essentially has targeted property; the single fatality may have been unintended.

Psychologically, it is easier to target objects than people. The Ohio sniper doesn't appear to be bent on killing, but perhaps just seeks the thrill and attention. If the objective were indeed murder, then this sniper would not be shooting at cars on the highway, with its low probability of killing people.

Like most serial killers, and the Washington snipers, the Ohio shooter likely enjoys seeing the community in a state of terror. It makes him feel important. Indeed, this feeling is enhanced by the pervasive media coverage. By failing to keep the level of the threat in perspective, we exaggerate not only the risk in the minds of the public, but also the shooter's feelings of power over us.

James Alan Fox is the Lipman Family Professor of Criminal Justice and Jack Levin is the Brudnick Professor of Sociology and Criminology at Northeastern University.



By Akshay Gokhale, USA TODAY

Context

About 3,000 people died in the illegal 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

About 500,000 Americans die of cancer each year, totaling over 1,500 people a day.

Harvard Center for Cancer Prevention

Every year thousands of hospital patients (estimates range from 44,000-98,000) (120-270 a day) die as a result of medical errors.

“To Err Is Human: Building a Safer Health System”, the Institute of Medicine

“An average of 115 people die each day in motor vehicle accidents in the US - one every 13 minutes.”

Which of these are most likely to happen to you personally?

- Terrorist attack
- Auto Accident
- Bank Mistake
- Cancer
- Food poisoning
- Computer Virus and Spam, Spyware
- Telephone Solicitation
- Getting searched by airport security
- The new runway at the airport will make your life miserable and your property value drop.
- Sniper attack.
- You fall, get hurt, can't work.
- Identity Theft
- Invasion of privacy

Your chances of being killed in the
9/11 attack were:

3,000 in 300,000,000

or

1 in 300,000

or

.00001

or

0.001%

How I see it

- Peace at any price will always be a bad deal.
- Just being against war is not enough to avoid it.
- Peace is more than “not war.”
- The role of media is to inform, not to traumatize.

In Nature there are few happy endings
What there is, is a continuing.

National Geographic

**An Ohio Class SSBN (Ballistic Missile Submarine)
carries the destructive power of 23,000 Hiroshima
Weapons.**

The History Channel

The MilitaryIndustrial Complex

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the militaryindustrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Dwight D_ Eisenhower, 1961.

Table 11

Reductions in U.S. Strategic Nuclear Arsenal, FY 1990 Through 2007

	FY 1990	FY 1998	START I (Dec 5, 2001)	START II (Dec 31, 2007)
ICBMs	1,000	550	550	500
Attributed Warheads on ICBMs	2,450	2,000	Not over 2,000	500
SLBMs	568 ^a	432 ^b	432	336
Attributed Warheads on SLBMs	4,864 ^a	3,456 ^b	Not over 3,456	Not over 1,750
Ballistic-Missile Submarines	31 ^a	18 ^b	18	14
Attributed Warheads on Ballistic Missiles	7,314 ^a	5,456 ^b	Not over 4,900	Not over 2,250
Heavy Bombers	324 ^c	115 ^d	92 ^d	92 ^d

^a Excludes five decommissioned submarines (and their associated missiles and warheads) that were still START accountable.

^b Excludes two Poseidon SSBNs converted to Special Operations Forces that are still START accountable.

^c Excludes FB-111s.

^d Excludes 94 B-1s that are devoted entirely to conventional missions.

Russia Lawmakers OK START II

Anna Dolgov

Associated Press

April 14, 2000

(for personal use only)

MOSCOW (AP) - Russian lawmakers today approved the long-delayed STARTII treaty on scrapping thousands of U.S. and Russian nuclear warheads, clearing the way for further arms reduction.

The State Duma, the lower chamber of parliament, voted 288 to 133 to approve the treaty after President Vladimir Putin urged lawmakers to pass the measure. He said Russia did not want to be dragged into a new global arms race.

The measure, which was approved by the U.S. Senate in 1996, must now be approved by the Federation Council, the upper chamber of the Russian parliament, where swift approval is expected.

START II would halve U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals to about 3,000-3,500 warheads each by the end of 2007 and enable both nations to step up efforts on working out an additional treaty, START III, for even deeper cuts.

But Putin warned that Russia would pull out of all nuclear and conventional arms control agreements if the United States does not adhere to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Washington wants to amend the treaty so it can build a limited missile defense system.

"I want to stress in this case, we will have the chance and we will withdraw not only from the START II treaty, but from the whole system of treaties on limitation and control of strategic and conventional weapons," he told the Duma shortly before the vote.

Russia, USA Signed START II 10 Years Ago

RIA Novosti

January 3, 2003

(for personal use only)

Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and George Bush, Sr., of the USA signed the START II, treaty on further reductions and limitations of offensive arms, in Moscow, ten years ago this day-January 3, 1993.

The treaty developed on the premises of the START I to more drastically reduce the threat of using nuclear arms by envisaging greater cuts on deployed strategic offensive forces to 3,000-3,500 warheads for each Party. It introduced new regulations to evaluate the signatory countries' potentials proceeding from the number of nuclear warheads, rather than vehicles, and put an end to a dual arrangement of counting nuclear warheads carried by heavy bombers. ...

...

The Federation Council-the Russian parliament's upper house-approved the START II in a landslide vote of April 19, 2000.

Vladimir Putin, then Russia's acting President, signed a law to ratify the START II, May 4, 2000.

Russia was counting on the USA to make a similar constructive choice and finish treaty ratification. However, the USA banged the door on the 1972 ABM treaty, June 13, 2002, to invalidate an international legal instrument which had been a cornerstone of strategic stability for thirty years. The USA refused to ratify the START II and the New York City understandings.

Proceeding from the US moves and the premises of its own federal law on START II ratification, Russia officially announced that it was leaving the START II, June 14, 2002.

<http://www.ransac.org/> This and the previous slide

Dirty Bomb Warheads Disappear

Joby Warrick

Washington Post

11/7/2003

(for personal use only)

Stocks of Soviet-Era Arms For Sale on Black Market

TIRASPOL, Moldova -- In the ethnic conflicts that surrounded the collapse of the Soviet Union, fighters in several countries seized upon an unlikely new weapon: a small, thin rocket known as the Alazan. Originally built for weather experiments, the Alazan rockets were packed with explosives and lobbed into cities. Military records show that at least 38 Alazan warheads were modified to carry radioactive material, effectively creating the world's first surface-to-surface dirty bomb.

The radioactive warheads are not known to have been used. But now, according to experts and officials, they have disappeared.

<http://www.ransac.org/> This and previous slide

Former Russian Security Council Secretary Aleksandr Lebed has stirred controversy in both Russia and the United States with his allegations that the Russian government is currently unable to account for some eighty small atomic demolition munitions (ADM)s which were manufactured in the USSR during the Cold War. Lebed originally made the allegations in a closed meeting with a US congressional delegation in May 1997. His charges generated public controversy three months later when he repeated them in an interview with the CBS newsmagazine *60 Minutes*, which was broadcast on 7 September 1997.¹ Russian officials initially dismissed Lebed's charges, saying all of the country's nuclear weapons were accounted for and under strict control. Top-ranking Russian defense officials later went further and denied that any such weapons had ever been built by the USSR, claiming that they would be too expensive to maintain and too heavy for practical use. Lebed has stood by his statement, however, and his charges have been backed by a former advisor to President Yeltsin, Aleksey Yablokov, who told a US Congressional subcommittee on 2 October 1997 that he was "absolutely sure" that such ADMs had been ordered in the 1970s by the KGB.

Can you really make a “suit case” sized nuclear device?

Yes, there were a number of artillery shells that were small (tactical) nuclear bombs (Never used in action) that would be fired from the barrel of a large artillery piece. It was a small matter to make them into small and medium portable devices. A few examples follow:

The following series of photograph's depict a U.S. Warhead named MADM (medium atomic demolition munition) which, when adapted yields up to 15 Kiloton's. The Size of the warhead is less that 12" X 12" X 27" With the triggering device the unit weighs less than 163 pounds.



Remember, this is 1960's technology. The casing (far left) is not required. All that is required is the capped warhead (includes initiator) and a timer. The Warhead is the cylindrical object second from the left.

U.S. Warhead named MADM (medium atomic demolition munition) which, when adapted yields up to 15 Kiloton's. The Size of the warhead is less than 12" X 12" X 27".



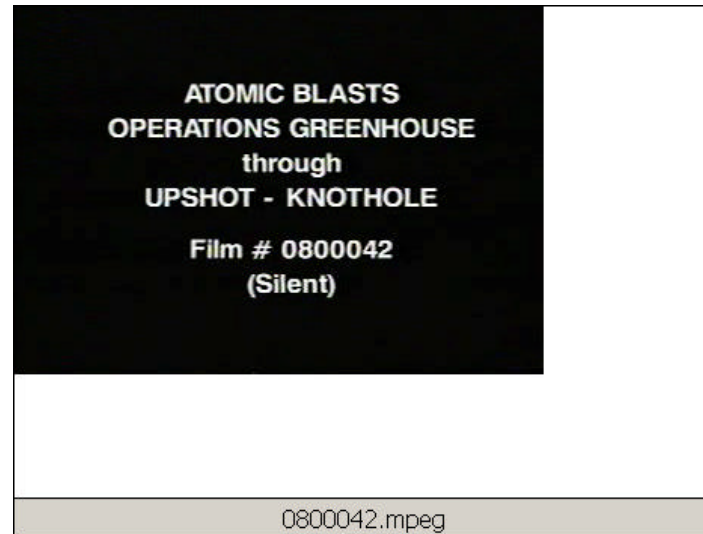
**This is the Carrying case for the MADM.
Total weight of weapon, under 163 pounds**

NAVY SEAL DELIVERY OF SPECIAL ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITION (SADM)



Nuclear Weapons Test Film Descriptions 0800031 - SADM Delivery by Parachutist/Swimmer (Special Atomic Demolition Muniton) - No Date Given - 9:45 - Black&White (No explosions) - The Special Atomic Demolition Muniton (SADM) was a Navy and Marines project that was demonstrated as feasible in the mid-to-late 1960s, but was never used. The project, which involved a small nuclear weapon, was designed to allow one individual to parachute from any type of aircraft carrying the weapon package that would be placed in a harbor or other strategic location that could be accessed from the sea. Another parachutist without a weapon package would follow the first parachutist to provide support as needed.

<http://www.nv.doe.gov/news&pubs/photos&films/0800031/Default.htm>



Nuclear Weapons Test Film Description

Atomic Blasts

0800042 - Atomic Blasts- Operations Greenhouse Through Upshot-Knothole - 1951-1953 - 29:22 - Color - Silent - This video shows a compilation of early atomic blasts taken from individual short films of the tests. These formerly classified films have never before been seen by the public. The video shows close up footage of boiling, tumbling, rolling fireballs of great destructive force as the nuclear power from the splitting of nuclei of atoms is unleashed. The blinding fury released by these early atomic devices demonstrates the show of power that was used by the United States to end World War II and establish a power base for the Cold War to follow.

<http://www.nv.doe.gov/news&pubs/photos&films/0800042/default.htm>

ter-ror-ism (tɪr“...r¹z”..m) *n.* The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.

war (wôr) *n.* **1.a.** A state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, states, or parties. **b.** The period of such conflict. **c.** The techniques and procedures of war; military science. **2.a.** A condition of active antagonism or contention: *a war of words; a price war.* **b.** A concerted effort or campaign to combat or put an end to something considered injurious: *the war against acid rain.*

--war *intr.v.* **warred, war-ring, wars.** **1.** To wage or carry on warfare. **2.** To be in a state of hostility or rivalry; contend. **--idiom. at war.** In an active state of conflict or contention. [Middle English *warre*, from Old North French *werre*, of Germanic origin. See **wers-** below.]

WORD HISTORY: A piece of liverwurst may perhaps help us gain some insight into the nature of war, at least into the semantic history of the word *war*. *War* and the *-wurst* part of *liverwurst* can be traced back to the same Indo-European root, *wers-*, “to confuse, mix up.” In the Germanic family of the Indo-European languages, this root gave rise to several words having to do with confusion or mixture of various kinds. In the case of the ancestry of *war*, the hypothetical Germanic stem **werza-*, “confusion,” became **werra-*, which passed into Old French, a language descended from spoken Latin but supplemented by more than 200 words borrowed from the Frankish invaders of the 5th century. From the Germanic stem came both the form *werre* in Old North French, the form borrowed into English in the 12th century, and *guerre* (the source of *guerilla*)

in the rest of the Old French-speaking area. Both forms meant “war,” a very confused condition indeed. Meanwhile another Indo-European form derived from the same Indo-European root had developed into Old High German *wurst*, meaning “sausage,” from an underlying sense of “mixture,” which is, of course, related to the sense of the root “to confuse, mix up.” Modern German *wurst* was borrowed into English in the 19th century, first by itself (recorded in 1855) and

then as part of the word *liverwurst* (1869), the liver being a translation of German *leber* in *leberwurst*.

wers-. Important derivatives are: *war*, *guerrilla*, *worse*, *worst*, *liverwurst*.

wers-. To confuse, mix up. Compare **ers-**. **I**. Suffixed basic form. **1.a**. WAR, from Old North French *werre*, war; **b**. GUERRILLA, from Spanish *guerra*, war. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **werra-*, from **werz-a-*. **2**. WORSE, from Old English *wyrsa*, worse, from Germanic comparative **wers-iz¹n-*. **3**. WORST, from Old English *wyrsta*, worst, from Germanic superlative **wers-istaz*. **II**. Suffixed zero-grade form **w-s-ti-*. WURST; (LIVERWURST), from Old High German *wurst*, sausage (< “mixture”), from Germanic **wursti-*. [Pokorny *øers-* 1169.]

“Official” (35)

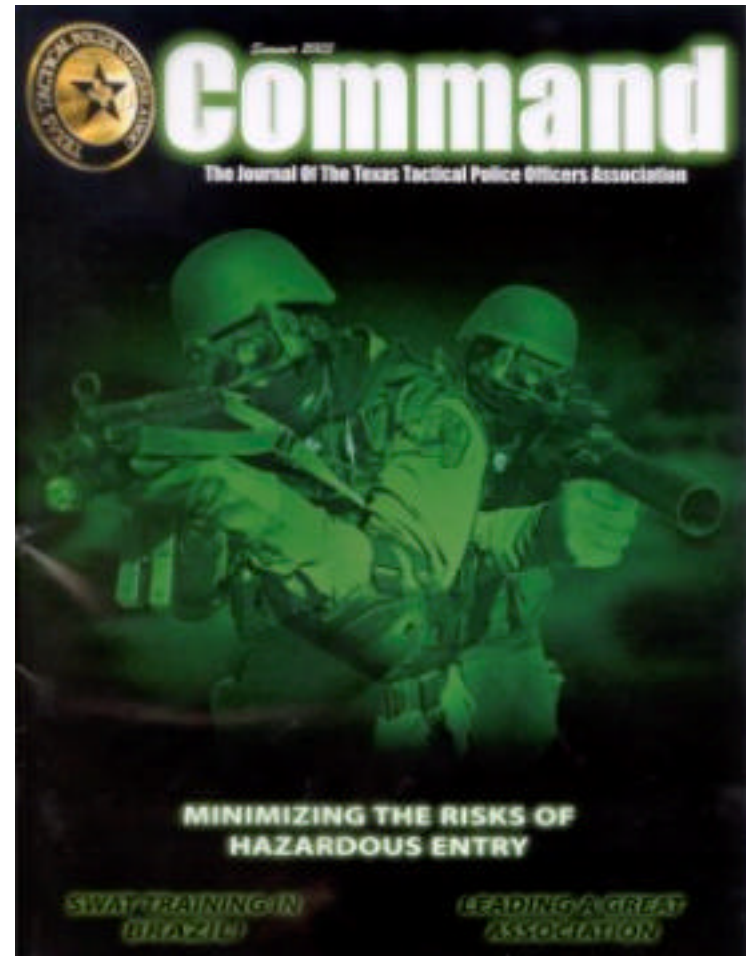
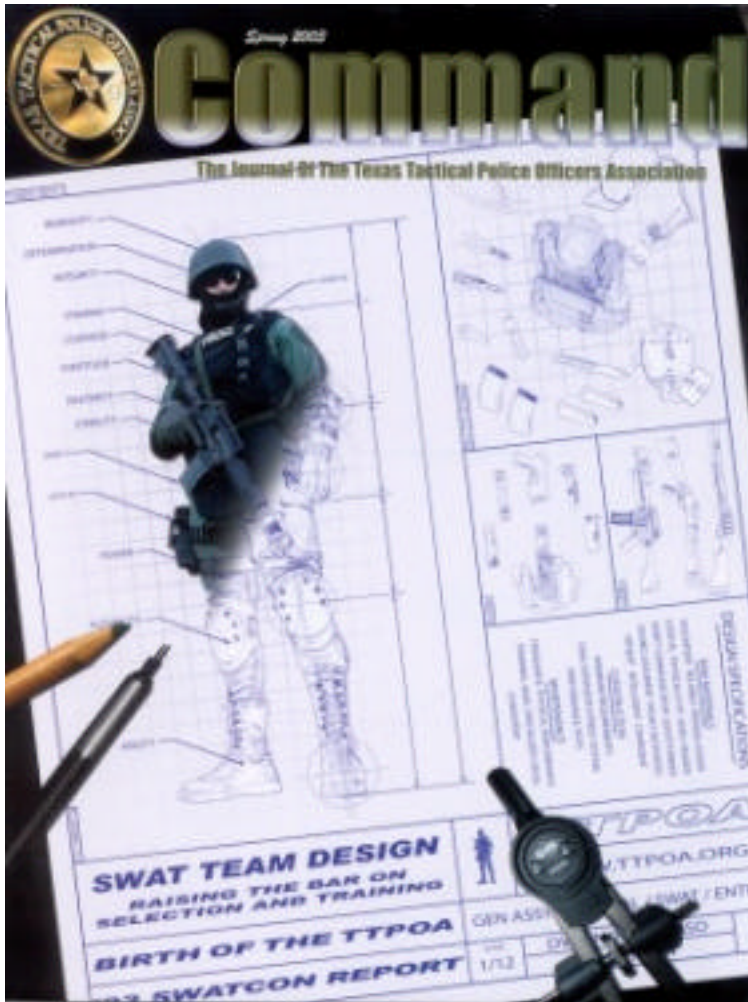
LIST OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Updated August 2002

Abu Nidal Organization
Abu Sayyaf Group
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)
Asbat al-Ansar
Aum Shinrikyo
Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group)
HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)
Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
Hizballah (Party of God)
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)
al-Jihad (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)

Kahane Chai (Kach)
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
National Liberation Army (ELN)
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
al-Qa'ida
Real IRA

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
Revolutionary Nuclei (formerly ELA)
Revolutionary Organization 17 November
Revolutionary People's Liberation Army/Front (DHKP/C)
Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC)
Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso, SL)
United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)
Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
Jemmah Islamiya





Homeland Defense Force?



Realizing The Army Vision Smart Book

Table of Contents

Click on a link below to
jump right to that section

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Overview	4
People	17
Readiness	26
Transformation	38
Building Enterprise Systems	58

* This presentation contains both Slides and Notes Pages. To view Notes Pages select "Notes Pages" under the "View" Summary 64

<http://www.army.mil/vision/Documents/RealizingArmyVision.ppt>

Go to the link to access the full Power Point Presentation



"How else are we going to pay for the war?"

Heroes

He-ro¹ (hîr^{1/2}) *n. Greek Mythology.* A priestess of Aphrodite beloved by Leander. (AHDW)

The Palestinian death cult negates all the assumptions of western sentimental pacifism: If only the vengeful old generals got out of the way, there'd be no war. But such common humanity as one can find on the West Bank resides, if only in their cynicism, in the leadership: old Arafat may shower glory and honor on his youthful martyrs but he's human enough to keep his own kid in Paris, well away from the suicide-bomber belts. It's hard to picture Saeb Erekat or Hanan Ashrawi or any of the other aging terror apologists who hog the airwaves at CNN and the BBC celebrating the death of their own loved ones the way Miss Jaradat's brother did. "We are receiving congratulations from people," said Thafer Jaradat. "Why should we cry? It is like her wedding day, the happiest day for her."

[Jewish World Review](#) Oct. 8, 2003 / 12 Tishrei, 5764

Family praises suicide bomber

By Nasser Abu Bakr
Agence France-Presse

JENIN, West Bank — A day after she killed 19 people at a restaurant in the port city of Haifa, the parents of a Palestinian suicide bomber said Sunday they were proud of their daughter because she had avenged the death of her brother.

Hanadi Jaradat, 27, worked as an apprentice lawyer. Her parents said she was a devout Muslim.

The unmarried woman had witnessed the death of her brother Fadi Jaradat and cousin Saleh Jaradat during an Israeli army operation in Jenin on June 12.

Both were members of the radical Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement.

"She was deeply upset as she was very close to her brother," said her mother, Umm Fadi. "I am happy with her because she has killed those who

have killed my son. They kill us every day."

In response to the bombing, the Israeli army destroyed the family's home early Sunday.

Umm Fadi said she had no idea her daughter planned to detonate herself in a Haifa restaurant co-owned by Jews and Palestinians.

Jaradat had left home as usual at 7:30 a.m. Saturday. But instead of going to her office in Jenin, she went to Haifa.

On Sunday, as the Al-Jazeera Arab satellite channel played a video of Jaradat shortly before she embarked on her suicide mission, her father, Tayssi Jaradat, described his pride. "She is a very strong person," he said. In a statement claiming responsibility for the attack, Islamic Jihad said it was a response "to the Israeli crimes which continue against our people."



Jaradat: Attack killed 19 Israelis.





Family handout-AP

Jessica Lynch

<http://www.jessica-lynch.com/>



Lori Piestawa

Eleanor Roosevelt regarded the Universal Declaration as her greatest accomplishment.



Eleanor Roosevelt



Rosa Parks

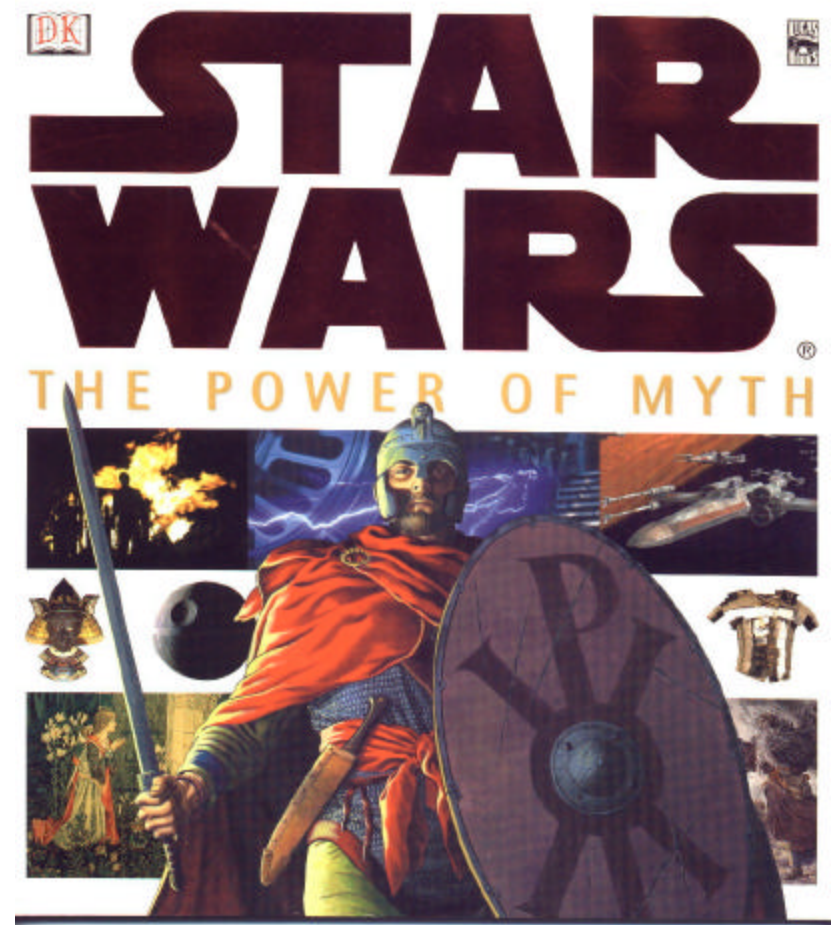
**“Sherman said it wrong. War isn’t hell.
War is fun. Combat, however, is a bitch.”**

**Paraphrased from the comment of a young
Army Special Forces officer in the Officer’s
Club at Binh Thuy, Vietnam 1968**

“Every civilization on Earth has told mythic stories to express its aspirations, achievement and the deeper meaning of life. From the earliest have excited and inspired us because they serve to describe the human experience.

Myths show us what we are capable of as individuals.”

From the Introduction to *Star Wars, The power of Myth*



First published in the United States in 1999 by
DK Publishing Limited,
95 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016
(R),(TM) and copyright © 1999 Lucasfilm Ltd.



<http://www.supermanhomepage.com/images/gallery/gallery.php?topic=characters>



Costs

II. Casualties

<-----Casualties----->							
[-----Deaths-----]							
Conflict	Enrolled(Thou)	Combat	Other	Wounded	Total	Ratio	KIA
Revolutionary War	200.0	4,435	*	6,188	10,623	2.4	2.2%
War of 1812	286.0	2,260	*	4,505	6,765	3.0	0.8%
Mexican War	78.7	1,733	11,550	4,152	17,435	1.3	2.2%
Civil War: Union	2,803.3	110,070	249,458	275,175	634,703	1.8	3.9%
Confederate	1,064.2	74,524	124,000	137,000 +	335,524	1.7	7.0%
Combined	3,867.5	184,594	373,458	412,175 +	970,227	1.7	4.8%
Spanish-American War	306.8	385	2,061	1,662	4,108	1.7	0.1%
World War I	4,743.8	53,513	63,195	204,002	320,710	2.7	1.1%
World War II	16,353.7	292,131	115,185	670,846	1,078,162	2.6	1.8%
Korean War	5,764.1	33,651	*	103,284	136,935	4.1	0.6%
Vietnam War	8,744.0	47,369	10,799	153,303	211,471	3.6	0.5%
Gulf War	2,750.0	148	145	467 ^	760	2.6	0.0%

<-----Percentages----->					
Conflict	KIA	Dead	Casualty	Duration Months	KIA/Month
Revolutionary War	2.2%	2.2%	5.3%	80	55
War of 1812	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%	30	75
Mexican War	2.2%	16.9%	22.2%	20	87
Civil War: Union	3.9%	12.8%	22.6%	48	2,293
Confederate	7.0%	18.7%	31.5%	48	1,553
Combined	4.8%	14.4%	25.1%	48	3,846
Spanish-American War	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	4	96 &
World War I	1.1%	2.5%	6.8%	19	2,816
World War II	1.8%	2.5%	6.6%	44	6,639
Korean War	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	37	909
Vietnam War	0.5%	0.7%	2.4%	90	526
Gulf War	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	148

The U. S. Civil War Center

<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/cwc/other/stats/warcost.htm>

I. The Military Participation Ratio

Conflict	Population (millions)	Enrolled (thousands)	Ratio
Revolutionary War	3.5	200.0	5.7%
War of 1812	7.6	286.0	3.8%
Mexican War	21.1	78.7	0.4%
Civil War: Union	26.2	2,803.3	10.7%
: Confederate	8.1	1,064.2	13.1%
: Combined	34.3	3,867.5	11.1%
Spanish-American War	74.6	306.8	0.4%
World War I	102.8	4,743.8	4.6%
World War II	133.5	16,353.7	12.2%
Korean War	151.7	5,764.1	3.8%
Vietnam War	204.9	8,744.0	4.3%
Gulf War	260.0	2,750.0	1.1%

The U. S. Civil War Center

<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/cwc/other/stats/warcost.htm>

The Cost of War

- Your share of next year's Defense bill is \$3,800

Consequences

Last Updated: Sunday, 7 December, 2003, 09:26 GMT

 E-mail this to a friend

 Printable version

US bombing kills Afghan children

US forces have admitted mistakenly killing nine children when they bombed a target in southern Afghanistan.

US military spokesman Major Christopher West said they had acted on information that a suspected terrorist was at a house near the city of Ghazni.



The US sent in an A-10 'Warthog' after receiving intelligence

Ground forces later found the body of the intended target along with those of the children nearby, he said.

Major West said the US military regretted the loss of innocent life and would seek to explain the incident.

He said the suspect was thought to be behind the murders of two foreign contractors working on a ring road.

“ The coalition forces regret the loss of any innocent life

”

Major Christopher West,
US military spokesman

Acting on "extensive intelligence", he said, an A10 "Warthog" - a heavily armoured plane - was called in and opened fire on the isolated rural site at about 1030 local time (0600 GMT) on Saturday.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/3297575.stm

- Home
 - News
 - Money
 - Sports
 - Life
 - Tech
 - Weather
- Search
- powered by Google 

- News
 - [News home](#)
 - [Nation briefs](#)
 - [World briefs](#)
 - [States](#)
 - [Census](#)
 - [Special reports](#)
 - Election 2004**
 - [Elections home](#)
 - [Politics digest](#)
 - [Latest polls](#)
 - [Political calendar](#)
 - Washington**
 - [Washington home](#)
 - [Washington digest](#)
 - [Government Guide](#)
 - [Law Center](#)
 - Health**
 - [Health home](#)
 - [Medical resources](#)
 - [Health tools](#)
 - Editorial/Opinion**
 - [Editorial/Opinion home](#)
 - [Columnists](#)
 - [Cartoons](#)
 - Travel** >
 - Cars** >
 - Jobs** >

World

E-MAIL THIS • PRINT THIS • SAVE THIS • MOST POPULAR • SUBSCR

Posted 12/10/2003 11:55 PM Updated 12/11/2003 6:47 AM

Cluster bombs kill in Iraq, even after shooting ends

By Paul Wiseman, USA TODAY

BAGHDAD — The little canisters dropped onto the city, white ribbons trailing behind. They clattered into streets, landed in lemon trees, rattled around on roofs, settled onto lawns.



Shahad Thaer Mustafa, 5, stands in front of her Baghdad home where her uncle was killed by a cluster bomblet.

By Jack Gruber, USA TODAY

When Jassim al-Qaisi saw the canisters the size of D batteries falling on his neighborhood just before 7 a.m. April 7, he laughed and asked himself. "Now what are the Americans throwing on our heads?" **(Interactive graphic: [How a cluster bomb works and more](#))**

The strange objects were fired by U.S. artillery outside Baghdad as U.S. forces approached the Iraqi capital. In the span of a few minutes, they would kill four civilians in the al-Dora neighborhood of southern Baghdad and send al-Qaisi's teenage son to the hospital with metal fragments in his foot.

bru·tal·ize (br> t“l-0z”) *tr.v.* **bru·tal·ized**,
bru·tal·iz·ing, **bru·tal·iz·es**. **1.** To make cruel,
harsh, or unfeeling. **2.** To treat cruelly or harshly. -
-bru“tal·i·za“tion (-¹-z³“sh..n) *n.*

**It can also mean to diminish our
humanity -- to make like or become
a brute.**

Drivers in Global Trends

- **Demographics** World population in 2015 will be 7.2 billion, up from 6.1 billion in the year 2000
- **Natural Resources and Environment** Overall food production will be adequate to feed the world's growing population, but poor infrastructure and distribution
- **Science and Technology**
- **The Global Economy and Globalization**
- **National and International Governance** States will continue to be the dominant players on the world stage, but governments will have less and less control over flows of information, technology, diseases, migrants, arms, and financial transactions
- **Future Conflict**
 - Asymmetric threats
 - Strategic WMD threats
 - Regional military threats
- **Role of the United States** The United States will continue to be a major force in the world community

http://www.odci.gov/nic/pubs/2015_files/2015.htm#link3

The military-industrial complex **(Reprise)**

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961

Levels of Human Existence

A useful model for getting a handle on human development

Dr. Clare W. Graves' Emergent, Cyclical Levels of Existence Theory Applied: COLORS of Thinking in Spiral Dynamics®

The Spiral Dynamics model is derived from the original thinking of Dr. Clare W. Graves. Here is a brief introduction to the Gravesian point of view as it has evolved thus far:

Human nature emerges along a developmental path from one equilibrium state to the next. These can be viewed as stages wherein each layer adds new elements to all that came before; in turn, each stands in preparation for a next phase which may or may not come. Every "level of human existence" offers a particular viewing point for the real world as defined by its unique set of perceptual filters. These diverse reality views lead to very different decision-making approaches, organizing principles for business, economic and governance models, and ideas of what appropriate, effective living means.

Beige - savannah grasslands and survival

Purple - color of royalty and the first common dye

Red - blood and hot emotional energy

Blue - sky and heavens

Orange - steel taking form at the furnace

Green - plants and ecology

Yellow - solar energy and life force (correlates to Beige as survival in complexity)

Turquoise - earth's color viewed as a whole from afar (correlates with Purple as a global village)

Coral - life beneath the seas' surface (correlates with Red - a new collective energy core)

Teal - spirit and life connecting (correlates with Blue)

<http://www.spiraldynamics.org/Graves/colors.htm>

Also explained in Chapter 1 of Ken Wilber's *A Theory of Everything*, Shambhala, Boston, 2000

What people in each world seek out in life . . . (Goals of "Successful" Living)

1 BEIGE (A-N) survival; biogenic needs satisfaction; reproduction

2 PURPLE (B-O) safety/security; protection from harm; family bonds

3 RED (C-P) power/action; asserting self to dominate others; control

4 BLUE (D-Q) stability/order; obedience to earn later reward; meaning

**5 ORANGE (E-R) opportunity/success; competing to achieve results;
influence**

**6 GREEN (F-S) harmony/love; joining together for mutual growth;
awareness**

**7 YELLOW (A'-N' or G-T) independence/self-worth; fitting a living system;
knowing**

**8 TURQUOISE (B'-O' or H-U) global community/life force;
survival of Earth; consciousness**

Value Systems / Memes that have emerged to date and still exist side-by-side on earth . . .

1 BEIGE (A-N) based on biological urges/drives; physical senses dictate the state of being

2 PURPLE (B-O) threatening and full of mysterious powers and spirit beings which must be placated and appeased

3 RED (C-P) like a jungle where the tough and strong prevail while the weak serve; nature is an adversary

4 BLUE (D-Q) controlled by a Higher Power that punishes evil and eventually rewards good works and Right living

5 ORANGE (E-R) full of resources to develop and opportunities to make things better and bring prosperity

6 GREEN (F-S) the habitat wherein humanity can find love and purposes through affiliation and sharing

7 YELLOW (A'-N' or G-T) a chaotic organism where change is the norm and uncertainty a usual state of being

8 TURQUOISE (B'-O' or H-U) delicately balanced system of interlocking forces in jeopardy at humanity's hands

How "rational" people might deal with such a world . . .

(Coping Systems)

- 1 BEIGE (A-N) as natural instincts and reflexes direct; automatic existence
- 2 PURPLE (B-O) according to tradition and ritual ways of group; tribal; animistic
- 3 RED (C-P) asserting self for dominance, conquest, and power; exploitive; egocentric
- 4 BLUE (D-Q) obediently as higher authority and rules direct; absolutist; conforming
- 5 ORANGE (E-R) pragmatically to achieve results and get ahead; multiplistic; achievist
- 6 GREEN (F-S) responds to human needs; affiliative; relativistic; situational
- 7 YELLOW (A'-N' or G-T) build functional niche to do what one chooses; existential; systemic
- 8 TURQUOISE (B'-O' or H-U) experiential to join with other like thinkers; holistic; transpersonal

When I was much younger, Octavia Butler was the writer of the some of the science fiction that I read.

More recently I heard her read this essay on NPR (National Public Radio)

I thought it much to the issue at hand.

Excerpts from: NPR ESSAY - UN RACISM CONFERENCE

By Octavia E. Butler

<http://www.npr.org/programs/specials/racism/010830.octaviabutleressay.html>

...what would make us more tolerant, more peaceful, less likely to need a UN Conference on Racism?

Nothing.

Nothing at all.

I say that, remembering childhood, remembering the schoolyard, remembering being a perennial out-kid. At school I was always taller than the rest of my class, and because I was an only child I was comfortable with adults, but shy and awkward with other kids. I was quiet, bookish, and in spite of my size, hopeless at sports. In short, I was different.

And even in the earliest grades, I got pounded for it. I learned that five- and-six-year-old kids have already figured out how to be intolerant.

it's a familiar experience to anyone who remembers the schoolyard. Of course, not everyone has been a bully or the victim of bullies, but everyone has seen bullying, and seeing it, has responded to it by joining in or objecting, by laughing or keeping silent, by feeling disgusted or feeling interested....

Simple peck-order bullying is only the beginning of the kind of hierarchical behavior that can lead to racism, sexism, ethnocentrism, classism, and all the other "isms" that cause so much suffering in the world.

<http://www.npr.org/programs/specials/racism/010830.octaviabutleressay.html>

Several years ago I wrote a novel called *Dawn* in which extra-solar aliens arrive, look us over, and inform us that **we have a pair of characteristics that together constitute a fatal flaw**. We are, they admit, intelligent, and that's fine. But we are also hierarchical, and our **hierarchical tendencies** are older and all too often, they **drive our intelligence**-that is, they drive us to **use our intelligence to try to dominate one another**.

More fiction? Maybe.

But whatever is the source of our intolerance, what can we do about it? What can we do to improve ourselves? Of course, we can resist acting on our nastier hierarchical tendencies. Most of us do that most of the time already. And we can make a greater effort to teach children to resist their hierarchical impulses and beliefs and to channel what they can't resist into sports and careers.

Will this work? Well, it hasn't so far. Too many people will not, perhaps cannot, do it. There is, unfortunately, satisfaction to be enjoyed in feeling superior to other people.

<http://www.npr.org/programs/specials/racism/010830.octaviabutleressay.html>

Back during the early 1960s there was a United Nations television commercial, the audio portion of which went something like this: "Ignorance, fear, disease, hunger, suspicion, hatred, war." That was it, although I would have added, "greed" and "vengeance" to the list. **All or any of these can be the catalyst that turns hierarchical thinking into hierarchical behavior.** Amid all this, does tolerance have a chance?

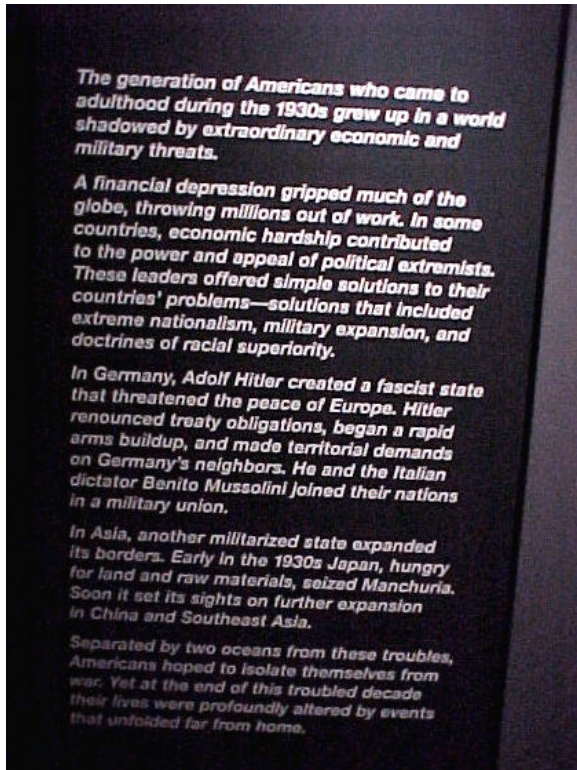
Only if we want it to. Only when we want it to.
Tolerance, like any aspect of peace, is forever a work in progress, never completed, and, if we're as intelligent as we like to think we are, never abandoned.

<http://www.npr.org/programs/specials/racism/010830.octaviabutleressay.html>

Approaches and Receptiveness to War

- The country's leaders provide a rational reason to go to war with another power.
- They seek to prove the enemy to be evil, powerful and poses a threat to all of our core values if not defeated.
- The attraction to war is a human characteristic, apparently not limited by gender. Though war clearly does not deliver exactly what it promises, it does offer temporary solutions to psychological problems for a very large percentage of the population. And once a war begins, the social pressures to continue it are very strong. One cannot question the accepted wisdom that the war being waged is a wonderful crusade to rid the world of evil.

War Clouds



From the
Entrance to
the exhibits
at the
D-Day
Museum
New Orleans

“The generation of Americans who came to adulthood during the 1930s grew up in a world shadowed by extraordinary economic and military threats

A financial depression gripped much of the globe, throwing millions out of work. In some countries, economic hardship contributed to the power and appeal of political extremists. These leaders offered simple solutions to their countries' problems -- solutions that included extreme nationalism, military expansion, and doctrines of racial superiority.

In Germany, Adolf Hitler created a fascist state that threatened the peace of Europe. Hitler renounced treaty obligations, began a rapid arms buildup, and made territorial demands on Germanies neighbors. He and the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini joined their nations in a military union.

In Asia, another militarized state expanded it's borders. Early in the 1930s Japan, hungry for land and raw materials, seized Manchuria. Soon it set its sights on further expansion in China and Southeast Asia.

Separated by two oceans from these troubles, Americans hoped to isolate themselves from war. Yet at the end of this troubled decade their lives were profoundly altered by events that unfolded far from home.”

"Why of course the people don't want war ... But after all it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy, or a fascist dictatorship, or a parliament, or a communist dictatorship ... Voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is to tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger."*

Hermann Goering, Nazi leader, at the Nuremberg Trials after World War II

***Choose your leaders carefully.**

Can these words have double entendre implying Fear, Hate or Intolerance?

- **Patriotism**
- **Loyalty**
- **Good Christian**
- **Faithful**
- **Family Values**
- **Red Blooded American**
- **Tolerant**
- **Peace Loving**
- **Justice**
- **Defender**

Fighting Terror: Do's and Don'ts for a Superpower
From Ralph Peters' analysis, *When Devils Walk the Earth*
From: <http://www.sid-ss.net/911/25.htm>

25 Things...

- 1. BE FEARED.**
- 2. IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF TERRORISTS YOU FACE, AND KNOW YOUR ENEMY AS WELL AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.**
- 3. DO NOT BE AFRAID TO BE POWERFUL.**
- 4. SPEAK BLUNTLY.**
- 5. CONCENTRATE ON WINNING THE PROPAGANDA WAR WHERE IT IS WINNABLE.**
- 6. DO NOT BE DRAWN INTO A PUBLIC DIALOG WITH TERRORISTS, ESPECIALLY NOT WITH APOCALYPTIC TERRORISTS**
- 7. AVOID PLANNING CREEP.**
- 8. MAINTAIN RESOLVE.**
- 9. WHEN IN DOUBT, HIT HARDER THAN YOU THINK NECESSARY.**
- 10. WHENEVER LEGAL CONDITIONS PERMIT, KILL TERRORISTS ON THE SPOT (DO NOT GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO SURRENDER, IF YOU CAN HELP IT).**
- 11. NEVER LISTEN TO THOSE WHO WARN THAT FEROCITY ON OUR PART REDUCES US TO THE LEVEL OF THE TERRORISTS.**
- 12. SPARE AND PROTECT INNOCENT CIVILIANS WHENEVER POSSIBLE, BUT DO NOT LET THE PROSPECT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES INTERFERE WITH ULTIMATE MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.**
- 13. DO NOT ALLOW THE TERRORISTS TO HIDE BEHIND RELIGION.**
- 14. DO NOT ALLOW THIRD PARTIES TO BROKER A PEACE, A TRUCE, OR ANY PAUSE IN OPERATIONS.**
- 15. DON'T FLINCH.**
- 16. DO NOT WORRY ABOUT ALIENATING ALREADY-HOSTILE POPULATIONS.**
- 17. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, HUMILIATE YOUR ENEMY IN THE EYES OF HIS OWN PEOPLE.**
- 18. IF THE TERRORISTS HIDE, STRIKE WHAT THEY HOLD DEAR, USING CLANDESTINE MEANS AND, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, FOREIGN AGENTS TO PROVOKE THEM TO BREAK COVER AND REACT.**
- 19. DO NOT ALLOW THE TERRORISTS SANCTUARY IN ANY COUNTRY, AT ANY TIME, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.**
- 20. NEVER DECLARE VICTORY.**
- 21. IMPRESS UPON THE MINDS OF TERRORISTS AND POTENTIAL TERRORISTS EVERYWHERE, AND UPON THE POPULATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS INCLINED TO SUPPORT THEM, THAT AMERICAN RETALIATION WILL BE POWERFUL AND UNCOMPROMISING.**
- 22. DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MAKE TERRORISTS AND THEIR ACTIVE SUPPORTERS LIVE IN TERROR THEMSELVES.**
- 23. NEVER ACCEPT THE CONSENSUS OF THE WASHINGTON INTELLIGENTSIA, WHICH LOOKS BACKWARD TO PAST FAILURES, NOT FORWARD TO FUTURE SUCCESSES.**
- 24. IN DEALING WITH ISLAMIC APOCALYPTIC TERRORISTS, REMEMBER THAT THEIR MOST CHERISHED SYMBOLS ARE FEWER AND FAR MORE VULNERABLE THAN ARE THE WEST'S.**
- 25. DO NOT LOOK FOR ANSWERS IN RECENT HISTORY, WHICH IS STILL UNCLEAR AND SUBJECT TO PERSONAL EMOTION.**

Lt. Col., Ret., Ralph Peters is a military intellectual, and his career makes surprising reading. He enlisted in the Army as a private in 1976 and served in a mechanized infantry division. He was commissioned in 1980 as a second lieutenant in military intelligence and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel by 1998. Along the way he took a master's degree in international relations and published eight novels, typing out the first one while still a sergeant stationed in Germany. He also published a remarkable series of essays, many of which first appeared in *Parameters*, the theoretical journal of the U.S. Army War College.

[AmericanHeritage February/March 2003 Volume 54, Number 1](#)

“Note: Ralph Peters does not claim to be an expert on terrorism or on any other subject. He is simply a former soldier who saw something of the world and then thought about what he saw.” From “Do’s and Don’ts ...”
<http://www.sid-ss.net/911/25.htm>

Ralph Peter’s logic is not new. It has a very simple and primitive logic.

The confusion arises in the teaching (if not the practice) of our religions, ethics and moral philosophies, which place value on all human life.

Also, for what it’s worth, none of the wars to end wars have ended wars. They just lead to the next one.

Self defense is not an issue. However making sure that the threat is real is important.



Soldiers returning from the Gulf War in 1991 are cheered by an estimated 2 million in New York City.

From the UTNE Magazine

Excerpts From: Why We Love War

January / February 2003

By Lawrence LeShan,

*Adapted from The Psychology of War: Comprehending its
Mystique and Madness*

And what we can do to prevent it anyway

<http://www.utne.com/cgi-bin/udt/im.display.printable?client.id=utne&story.id=10207>

Portraying humans as basically hating war might actually hinder the important work of deterring it, suggests research psychologist Lawrence LeShan. New psychological studies explain what history has long shown to be true—that war holds a deep attraction for large numbers of people in most cultures around the world. In accepting and understanding this hard truth, we may be better equipped to bring peace on earth.



The Soviets parade their military might through the streets of Moscow, 1968. Three months later they would invade Czechoslovakia.

To understand why humans go to war, and have done so throughout history, we have to acknowledge certain psychological facts. One of these is a relatively recent scientific insight: that **humans organize our perceptions of reality in a variety of different ways**, and that we often shift between these modes without being aware of it. No single mode reveals the absolute ““truth”” of the world around us, and each has advantages and disadvantages. **We also know that during war our view of reality is quite different than it is in peacetime. Once this shift occurs, war becomes more difficult to prevent or to stop.** Learning to recognize this shift allows us to see the signs that a society is moving toward war—and to understand what must be done if war is to be avoided.

... under almost every form of economic and political organization, regardless of different family structures, child-rearing practices, and other social norms, people fight wars on a fairly regular basis. ...

...

Though many theories have been developed on why war is so widespread, none has helped to stop it, and none fits the actual data on how war happens.

—that statistically speaking, the harsher the peace treaty, the longer the peace that follows it. During the Crimean War in the early 1850s, A.W. Kingslake theorized that war is a foreign circus put on by rulers or ruling classes to distract citizens from troubles at home. As Richardson points out, this theory, though attractively simple, does not fit the data. In World War I, for example, **Germany's rulers were far more occupied with trying to unify the country in order to fight the war** than with fighting the war in order to unify the country.

Much has been done on *techniques*——such as intercultural student exchange, international organizations, international mediation efforts, and armament reduction——for reducing war”s likelihood. But there appears to be a great reluctance to deal with general theories about the cause of war——or even to admit such theories are necessary.

War at least *promises* to fulfill some fundamental human need or tension. One central human tension is the problem of how to be both an individual and a part of the larger group.

On the one hand is the drive to be more and more unique and individual, to heighten one's experience and being. On the other hand is the drive to be a part of something larger, a full-fledged member of the tribe.

There are **two** different means to satisfy these drives simultaneously and without contradiction. Both appear in every age and nearly every culture.

The first involves turning to one of the schools of esoteric or spiritual development, including Zen, Sufism, and the Christian, Hindu, and Jewish forms of mysticism.

These schools agree that there are two ways of “being-in-the-world.” In what is generally called “**The Way of the Many,**” we view ourselves as separate and individual. In “**The Way of the One,**” we are seen as part of the total cosmos; nothing within it, including ourselves, is separate from anything else.

All such schools espouse various meditative techniques as a means for achieving this integration. Meditation can sharpen our perception, heighten a sense of self, and increase a sense of *individual* being. It can also lead to a more profound sense of *oneness* with all existence.

Though it promises—and apparently often delivers—a solution to this basic human tension, its historical influence has been small.

Historically, there is a second means of resolving this tension between our conflicting needs for singularity and group identification: **war**. Tolstoy described its effect in *War and Peace*: “Every general and **every soldier was conscious of his own insignificance, aware of being but a drop in that ocean of men, and yet at the same time was conscious of his strength as a part of that enormous whole.**” Again and again, descriptions of war by experienced participants and by great artists (and Tolstoy was both) demonstrate that it fulfills these fundamental needs.

War sharpens experience, heightens perception, and makes one more and more aware of one’s own existence. At the same time, war allows us to become part of something larger and more intense. The Way of the One and the Way of the Many intensify each other.

The writer Jo Coudert recounts:

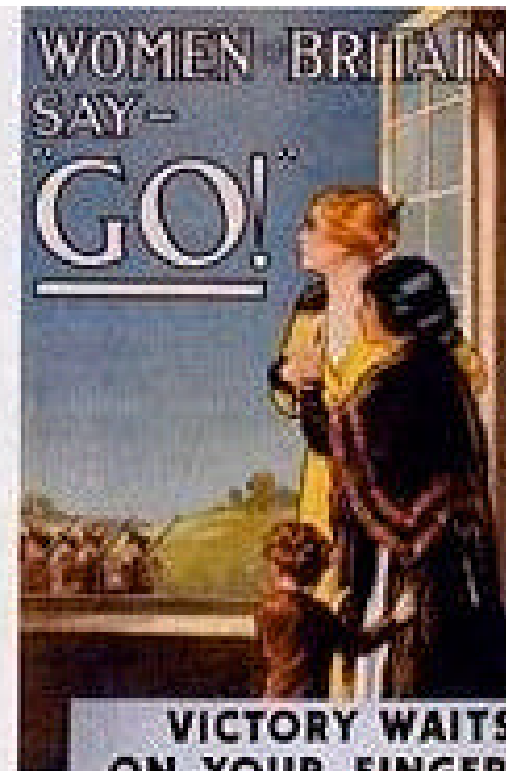
And in England, shortly after the war, I commented to a Londoner what a relief it must have been to have the bombings ended. ““Oh,”” she said, ““it was a marvelous time. You forgot about yourself and you did what you could and we were all in it together. It was frightening, of course, and you worried about getting killed, but in some ways it was better than now. Now we’re all just ourselves again.””

The attraction to war is a human characteristic, apparently not limited by gender. Though war clearly does not deliver exactly what it promises, **it does offer temporary solutions to psychological problems for a very large percentage of the population.** And once a war begins, the social pressures to continue it are very strong. Anyone who questions an ongoing war is considered a traitor or a lapsed heretic, and such people traditionally are imprisoned or killed. One cannot question the accepted wisdom that the war being waged is a wonderful crusade to rid the world of evil.

And **after a war**, with the general disillusionment and social confusion that accompanies the failure of the postwar dream, **no one cares to examine the contradictions.** When Johnny comes marching home with a chronic disability from his wounds, **we all try to forget our recent bout of psychological illusion as soon as possible.**

<http://www.utne.com/cgi-bin/udt/im.display.printable?client.id=utne&story.id=10207>

The attraction to war is a general human characteristic, even for women. It offers many people temporary solutions to psychological concerns.



There are three ideas that, when they appear in society, should be regarded as **signals** that we are moving toward war, and that strong action must be taken against this drift:

- The idea that there is a particular enemy nation that embodies evil, ***and that if it were defeated, the world would become paradise.*** (The latter part of this statement is the crucial danger signal. The first part may well be true—as with Hitler’s Germany.)
- The idea that **taking action** against this enemy (now *the* enemy) **is the path to glory and to legendary heights of existence.**
- The idea that **anyone who does not agree with this accepted wisdom is a traitor.**

These danger signals often appear at the same time in two enemy nations

The way that people begin to perceive reality in the period typically preceding the outbreak of war is very seductive. I call it the “mythic” mode of perception, as opposed to the “sensory” mode we ordinarily use.

Once mythic perception takes over, we cease to structure the world in our customary way and turn to the ways of a fairy tale or a myth. In the mythic reality we never question why evil exists; it simply is. Since the enemy is evil, we’re quite ready to starve, torture or kill them; after all, they cannot really be considered part of our own species.

During a mythic war, God, history, and destiny are clearly on one’s side. The division of the world into Good and Evil is so complete that not only similar qualities but also similar actions on the opposing sides are seen as fundamentally different.



Wartime leaders are often glorified by the pul
Napoleon on Horseback at
the St. Bernard Pass by
Jacques-Louis David, 1801.

Because the enemy has no regard for truth, words can no longer be relied on and real discussion stops. In regard to our own leaders, a ““Teflon factor”” appears; we quickly forget their mistakes and believe anything they say.

... the shift to mythic consciousness is natural and easy for humans. More recently, social scientists from Ernst Cassirer to Erik Erikson have noted that it takes energy *not* to shift to this perspective. In times of stress and uncertainty the pulls become particularly strong. If enough people begin thinking mythically, a society can ““tip,”” making it extremely unpopular or even dangerous to express the sensory mode of perception.

We may be on a great crusade to make the world safe for democracy, but we drive on the correct side of the street to get there. ““**All my means are sane, my object and motives are mad,**”” said Captain Ahab of his mythic quest for Moby Dick.

Since the birth of modern war correspondence and the telegraph in the mid 19th century, the public has shown a great desire for news about war—as long as it makes the conflict seem heroic. Mythic wars have proven to be the greatest way ever discovered to sell newspapers. ...

As the terrible jungle fighting went on and on in Vietnam, even those who had first seen it in mythic terms were disillusioned in the face of so much visual evidence to the contrary, via photos and television. After the conflict ended, war in general became unacceptable to many Americans.

There was one way in which the Persian Gulf War in 1991 was a complete success: It once again made war widely *acceptable* in this country. The media as a whole was magnificently managed by the military, showing how well they'd learned the lessons of the Vietnam fiasco, at least in terms of the press. The war had a mythic goal—a ““New World Order”” in which the forces of aggression would be stopped by a civilized ““coalition”” led by the United Nations.

Since the birth of modern war correspondence and the telegraph in the mid 19th century, the public has shown a great desire for news about war—as long as it makes the conflict seem heroic. Mythic wars have proven to be the greatest way ever discovered to sell newspapers. ...

As the terrible jungle fighting went on and on in Vietnam, even those who had first seen it in mythic terms were disillusioned in the face of so much visual evidence to the contrary, via photos and television. After the conflict ended, war in general became unacceptable to many Americans.

There was one way in which the Persian Gulf War in 1991 was a complete success: **It once again made war widely *acceptable* in this country.** The media **as a whole was magnificently managed by the military**, showing how well they'd learned the lessons of the Vietnam fiasco, at least in terms of the press. **The war had a mythic goal—a “New World Order” in which the forces of aggression would be stopped by a civilized “coalition”** led by the United Nations.

The **Persian Gulf War** was, in fact, **the cleanest, most bloodless, most idealized picture of war in a century and a half.** The military had finally solved the dilemma of how to present war to a civilian population. The United States had clearly entered a new era. Whether this was a conscious goal of the government remains unknown, but its effect today is clear.

<http://www.utne.com/cgi-bin/udt/im.display.printable?client.id=utne&story.id=10207>

Since the birth of modern war correspondence and the telegraph in the mid 19th century, the public has shown a great desire for news about war—as long as it makes the conflict seem heroic. Mythic wars have proven to be the greatest way ever discovered to sell newspapers. ...

As the terrible jungle fighting went on and on in Vietnam, even those who had first seen it in mythic terms were disillusioned in the face of so much visual evidence to the contrary, via photos and television. After the conflict ended, war in general became unacceptable to many Americans.

There was one way in which the Persian Gulf War in 1991 was a complete success: **It once again made war widely *acceptable* in this country.** The media **as a whole was magnificently managed by the military**, showing how well they'd learned the lessons of the Vietnam fiasco, at least in terms of the press. **The war had a mythic goal—a “New World Order” in which the forces of aggression would be stopped by a civilized “coalition”** led by the United Nations.

The **Persian Gulf War** was, in fact, **the cleanest, most bloodless, most idealized picture of war in a century and a half.** The military had finally solved the dilemma of how to present war to a civilian population. The United States had clearly entered a new era. Whether this was a conscious goal of the government remains unknown, but its effect today is clear.

<http://www.utne.com/cgi-bin/udt/im.display.printable?client.id=utne&story.id=10207>

Indeed, before we can understand the psychology of war we have to explore the role that **government** plays in perpetuating it.

As history shows, governments are remarkably inept at preventing wars, even when it is clearly against their interests to fight them. This fact is especially striking in light of **how efficient they can become once a war begins.**

War seems to be a “natural” way of behaving for governments; indeed, our governmental forms today are descended from earlier governments who saw war as their central function.

In the ancient world, **war was an accepted way to solve problems.** (It wasn't until the 17th century that peace began to be discussed as a natural and permanent state.)

In theory, a constant, deeply concealed pressure *toward* war may be exerted by the structure of our governments, a structure “designed” partly for this purpose.

The Iroquois

Gayanashagowa / The Great Binding Law

"Five arrows shall be bound together very strong and each arrow shall represent one nation. As the five arrows are strongly bound this shall symbolize the complete union of the nations ... united completely and enfolded together, united into one head, one body and one mind. Therefore they shall labor, legislate and council together for the interest of future generations "

Dekanawida, from article 57 of the Iroquois Constitution.

Dekanawida, born near the Bay of Quinte in southwestern Ontario, founded the Iroquois, or Five Nations Confederacy. A Mohawk Sachem called Hahyonhwatha (Hiawatha) acted as his spokesman. There had been too much bloodshed among the Iroquois; it had to stop, said Dekanawida. To ensure a lasting peace he proposed the five Iroquoian-speaking nations (Mohawk, Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, and Oneida) unite in a confederacy bound together with a formal "constitution."

Some historians estimate the final ratification may have taken place as early as August 31, 1142 AD

Dekanawida designed his Great Binding Law with checks and balances that also ensured every man and woman had a say in tribal affairs. The powers of the War Chiefs balanced those of the Sachems (Civil Chiefs). The Clan Mothers chose Sachems and War Chiefs, and could replace them if they did not govern wisely. If the Clan Mothers failed to remove a bad Sachem or War Chief, either the women's or the men's council had the power to remove him and compel the Clan Mothers to select another man for the position. Every official, even the members of the Great Council, was subject to this law of removal.

THEORY OF AGENCY

Once an agency is created, its prime directive becomes one of self-protection and growth. It requires funding and provides status and employment to its members. Its chartered purpose is merely the hook into the flesh of society that legitimizes its existence and is the original source of its authority. By definition, what is good for the agency is good for the people over which it exercises authority or provides service and from whom it derives funding. Any attempt to control an agency will bring out an "animal" defense response from that agency. By definition an agency may never be held responsible for failure. Failure is always caused by something outside the agency (an individual, group, government, and international conspiracy or another agency) or insufficient funding or resources. Also, by definition, a citizen has no right of self-defense against an agency. The most successful agencies develop a true killer instinct. A successful agency has no conscience when it comes to carrying out its prime directive nor do the people that lead that agency.

G. Curtis Gibby

Any serious effort to protect ourselves against war must concentrate on two areas: **why war is so attractive to humans**, and **why governments so often act against their interests in moving away from peace**. Our first step is to increase our awareness of the fact that war is a tempting way to solve certain human problems. We then must begin to teach our young how to achieve these benefits without resorting to armed conflict.

This process can't begin until we acknowledge how easily we shift from **sensory reality** to **mythic reality**, especially when international tensions escalate. The point is not to prevent such shifts; all the scientific evidence indicates that they are essential to psychological health. If we **encourage the use of alternate realities**—as often achieved during meditation, play, listening to or playing music, and so forth—we increase the ability of human beings to reach new potentials. We're also more likely to become familiar with alternate modes of perceiving reality and know what they portend.

The ultimate goal is to be able to consciously *choose* between war and peace, uncontaminated by mythic thinking. The ambitions of a Hitler, a Pol Pot, or a Saddam Hussein may be so bad for the rest of us that declaring war against them is a reasonable and logical decision. But no war will accomplish mythical goals. It will not make the world safe for democracy, nor establish a thousand-year Reich, nor organize a new world order, nor establish the perfect society, nor end war, nor do anything else except solve a particular problem, at a high cost and with unexpected results. And there *will* be unexpected results.

War has been so common in history that many have assumed it to be part of “human nature” or “inevitable to the socialization process.” All such theories are comforting in that they lessen our guilt by assuming there is nothing we can do. But in fact other social patterns just as widespread as war, and deemed just as intractable, have been abandoned. We’ve only given up slavery in the last 150 years. Under the threat of extinction, and using our new knowledge of the social sciences, we must get rid of war.

IN DUBIOUS BATTLE

There are startling differences in the ways we perceive reality during wartime compared to peacetime.

PEACETIME

1. Good and Evil have many shades of gray. Many groups with different ideas and opinions are legitimate.
2. Now is pretty much like other times.
3. The great forces of nature, such as God or human evolution, are not often evoked in our disputes.
4. When this present period is over, things will go on much as they have in the past.
5. There are many problems to be solved and their relative importance varies from day to day. Life is complex.
6. All people act from pretty much the same motives.
7. Problems start on different levels—economic, political, or personal—and must be dealt with on these levels.
8. We are concerned with what causes the problems we're trying to solve.
9. We can talk to those who disagree with us.
10. All people are fundamentally the same.

WARTIME

1. Good and Evil are reduced to Us and Them. There are no innocent bystanders; there are only those for or those against us. Crucial issues are divided into black and white, and opinions about them are either right or wrong.
2. Now is different from all other times. Everything hangs in the balance; whoever wins now wins forever. It is the time of the final battle between good and evil.
3. "God is on Our Side," "History will absolve us," and other such slogans indicate our belief that the great cosmic forces are with us.
4. Everything will be vastly different after the war. Things will be better if we win and terribly worse if we lose. Winning or losing will change the meaning of the past and the shape of the future.
5. There is only one major problem to be solved. All others are secondary. Life has one major focus.
6. They act from a wish for power. We act from self-defense, benevolence, and reasons of common decency and morality.
7. The real problem started with an act of will by the enemy and can only be solved by breaking his will or by making him helpless to act on it.
8. We are not concerned with causes, only with outcomes.
9. Since the enemy is evil, he naturally lies. Communication is not possible. Only force can settle the issue. We tell the truth (news, education). They lie (propaganda).
10. The same actions are "good" when we do them and "evil" when the enemy does them. There is doubt that "we" and "they" really belong to the same species.

The time is now. Every war we fight since 1945 increases the chance that someone will again use the atomic bomb, destroying our civilization and perhaps the species. The day the first bomb was dropped was, in Buckminster Fuller's words, "The day that humanity started taking its final exam." We had better pass.

.

Inflamed passions



Associated Press

A young Protestant boy demonstrates near a bonfire in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on Tuesday. Thousands are expected to march today

to commemorate a 1690 battle victory of Protestants over Catholics. At least one shooting death was reported early today.

INSANITY IS HEREDITARY, YOU GET IT FROM YOUR CHILDREN

Associated Press Picture From The Houston Chronicle, 12 July 2000

What is the real question?

What is the future of humanity? It helps if you know your objective.

Are we headed for an intellectually and spritually expanded existence?

**Or, will the law of the jungle apply and perhaps natural selection will produce a race of superior humans (the winner takes all, might makes right)?
The weaker will dissappear.**

Or, perhaps, are we destined to be a class-dominated society where the majority of people become domesticated beasts of burden or prey animals to the elite?

Bibliography/Reading List

(Many of these are linked from the slides)

Why We Love War

January / February 2003

By Lawrence LeShan,

Adapted from The Psychology of War: Comprehending its Mystique and
Madness, And what we can do to prevent it anyway

<http://www.utne.com/cgi-bin/udt/im.display.printable?client.id=utne&story.id=10207>

NPR ESSAY - UN RACISM CONFERENCE

By Octavia E. Butler

<http://www.npr.org/programs/specials/racism/010830.octaviabutleressay.html>

The Paradox of Corrupt Yet Effective Leadership, NY Times, September 30,
2002

By ALAN EHRENHALT

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/americanhistory/message/5267>

Absolute power corrupts absolutely

<http://phrases.shu.ac.uk/meanings/22900.html>

Statistical Summary America's Major Wars

<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/cwc/other/stats/warcost.htm>

The Crowd, Gustave LeBon (free eBook, zip file expands to .txt file,
343kb

<http://www.abacci.com/books/book.asp?bookID=463>

The Psychology of Revolution, Gustave LeBon (free eBook, zip file
expands to .txt file, 501kb

<http://www.abacci.com/books/book.asp?bookID=1885>

Global Trends 2015 - CIA This was the main Course Reference for the
2001-2002 Seminar. This link takes you to the top of the document and
will reacquaint you with some good general back ground information.

Especially pay attention to the "Drivers" mentioned early in the
document (You will be on the CIA Website)

http://www.cia.gov/nic/pubs/2015_files/2015.htm

You want simplistic? Try this ... Why isn't it working the way he says?

Or, is it? Fighting Terror: Do's and Don'ts for a Superpower, Ralph
Peters

<http://www.sid-ss.net/911/25.htm>

Remember just before the invasion of Iraq everybody was talking about
this

Shock and Awe: Achieving Rapid Dominance, Written By Harlan K. Ullman
and James P. Wade

<http://www.dodccrp.org/shockIndex.html>