

Geostrategic Maps

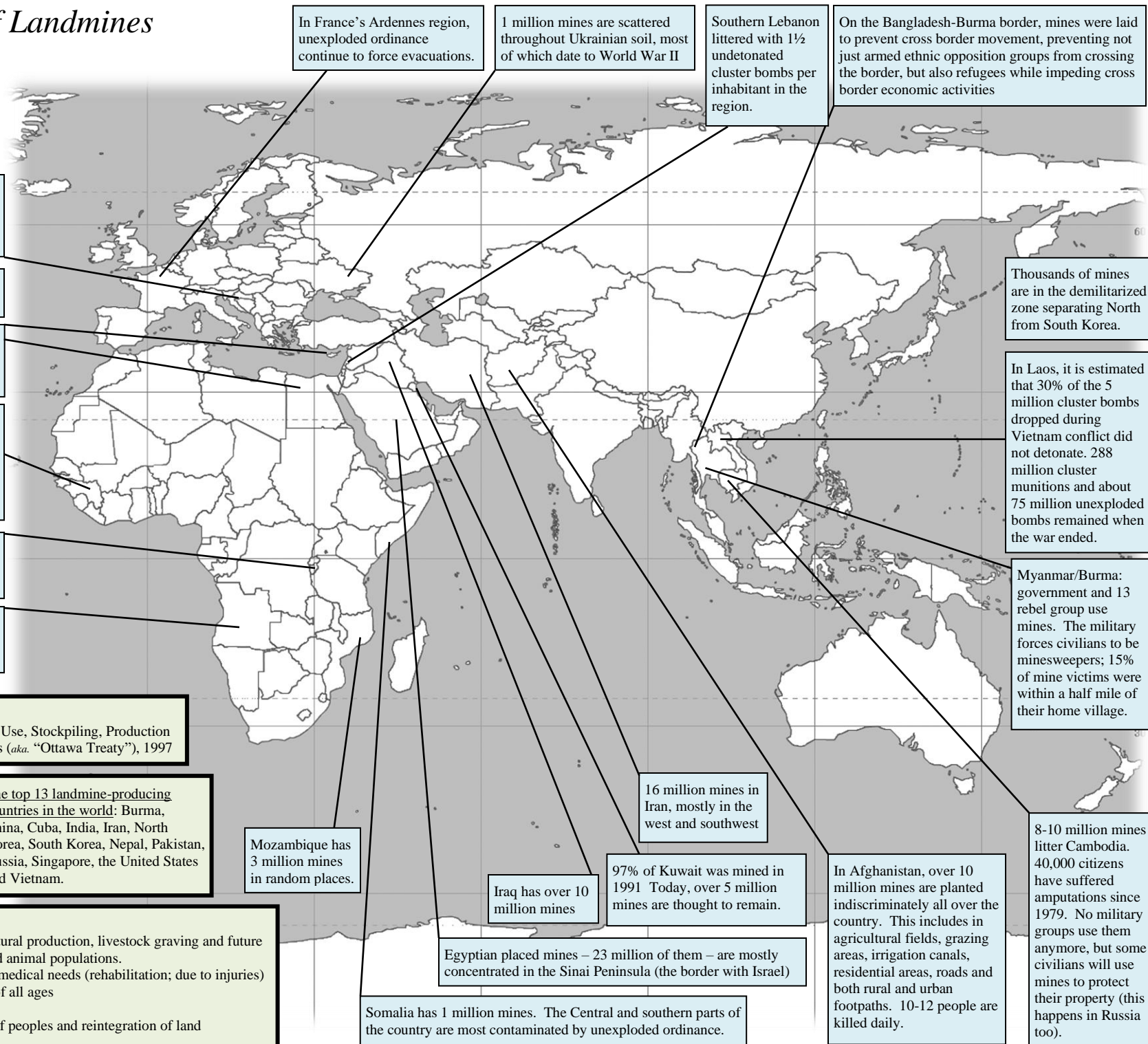
What follows are several regional maps which are intended to act as ‘snapshots’ by which to depict a situation occurring in the world.

Beyond the international discussion questions, American government-applicable inquiries include, and are not limited to, the following:

- To what extent (if at all) should humanitarian intervention govern American foreign policy?
- Why might the United States take the position they have on these issues?
- How does this situation relate to American national security?
- What is (or should be) the role of the US State Department in working with international organizations (the United Nations, Interpol)?
- To what extent (if at all) should the US pressure our allies to take actions pertaining to these topics? Why or why not? If yes, what might this
- Relative to American domestic concerns, how important is this issue and how much of our resources should be devoted toward tackling it (realize that resources are not infinite; to send resources somewhere means there are left for other priorities)

Proliferation of Landmines

Revised November 2011 by John Cornet



In France's Ardennes region, unexploded ordnance continue to force evacuations.

1 million mines are scattered throughout Ukrainian soil, most of which date to World War II

Southern Lebanon littered with 1½ undetonated cluster bombs per inhabitant in the region.

On the Bangladesh-Burma border, mines were laid to prevent cross border movement, preventing not just armed ethnic opposition groups from crossing the border, but also refugees while impeding cross border economic activities

Bosnia Herzegovina has 3 million mines on former front line combat areas. Every month, 30-55 are killed, 80% of whom are civilian.

On the island of Cyprus, there are 77 mine fields.

22 million mines and unexploded ordnance are in northwest Egypt, a legacy of the Nazi occupation.

Flooding can relocate mines hundreds of miles away from their origin, including across national boundaries. If the re-deposited mine is covered deeply in soil, even mine detectors can't locate them.

Since 1995, children have made up over half of the 50,000-100,000 mine victims in Rwanda

Angola has between 10-20 million mines loose in the country, equal to 1-2 per resident!

Thousands of mines are in the demilitarized zone separating North from South Korea.

In Laos, it is estimated that 30% of the 5 million cluster bombs dropped during Vietnam conflict did not detonate. 288 million cluster munitions and about 75 million unexploded bombs remained when the war ended.

Myanmar/Burma: government and 13 rebel group use mines. The military forces civilians to be minesweepers; 15% of mine victims were within a half mile of their home village.

Major international treaty:
Convention on the Prohibition on the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines (aka. "Ottawa Treaty"), 1997

Three major types of mines:
⇒ Anti-personnel land mines
⇒ Anti-tank mines
⇒ Cluster munitions/bombs
Most areas affected have no public awareness program

The top 13 landmine-producing countries in the world: Burma, China, Cuba, India, Iran, North Korea, South Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.

Mozambique has 3 million mines in random places.

Iraq has over 10 million mines

16 million mines in Iran, mostly in the west and southwest

97% of Kuwait was mined in 1991 Today, over 5 million mines are thought to remain.

Egyptian placed mines – 23 million of them – are mostly concentrated in the Sinai Peninsula (the border with Israel)

Somalia has 1 million mines. The Central and southern parts of the country are most contaminated by unexploded ordnance.

In Afghanistan, over 10 million mines are planted indiscriminately all over the country. This includes in agricultural fields, grazing areas, irrigation canals, residential areas, roads and both rural and urban footpaths. 10-12 people are killed daily.

8-10 million mines litter Cambodia. 40,000 citizens have suffered amputations since 1979. No military groups use them anymore, but some civilians will use mines to protect their property (this happens in Russia too).

Impact of Landmines
➢ Reduces land available for agricultural production, livestock grazing and future population growth. Threatens wild animal populations.
➢ Increases transportation costs and medical needs (rehabilitation; due to injuries)
➢ Loss of human life and disability of all ages
➢ Lack of security for communities
➢ Presents obstacles to repatriation of peoples and reintegration of land

Child Soldiers

Revised October 2013 by John Cornet

The **Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (CPSA)** is meant to bar the United States from providing military assistance to countries who have “governmental armed forces or government- supported armed groups, including paramilitaries, militias, or civil defense forces, that recruit and use child soldiers.”

A national security interest waiver was built into the law, however, giving the President the authority to override the law should he deem it necessary to do so. That’s precisely what the Obama Administration did in October 2013, issuing blanket waivers to three countries known to use child soldiers: Yemen, Chad, and South Sudan. Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo received partial waivers as well. This year, the State Department issued a list of ten countries that had been found to be using child soldiers: Burma (Myanmar), the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. Of those, seven were due to receive military aid from the United States, an action which the CPSA barred.

Key facts and statistics about child soldiers

- There are an estimated 250,000 child soldiers in the world today.
- It is estimated that 40% of all child soldiers are girls. They are often used as ‘wives’ (i.e. sex slaves) of the male combatants.
- Many rebel groups use child soldiers to fight the government, but some governments also use child soldiers in armed conflict.
- Not all children take part in active combat. Some are also used as porters, cooks and spies.
- As part of their recruitment and indoctrination, children are sometimes forced to kill or maim a family member - thus breaking the bonds with their community and making it difficult for them to return home.

In Chad child soldier use by armed forces and non-state armed groups has been extensive. From 2006, large numbers of children were recruited into the Chadian army to fight against armed opposition groups. The latter also recruited girls and boys extensively and used them to fight in hostilities. In addition, during the Chad-Sudan proxy war (2005-2010), the Chadian government supported Sudanese armed groups recruiting children on its territory.

Islamist rebels recruit child soldiers from Mali schools.

In Sierra Leone between 1991 and 2001, murders, rapes, torture and thousands of amputations were committed by the Small Boys unit of the Revolutionary United Front.

In the Central African Republic, children were part of state-allied armed groups.

Democratic Republic of Congo has one of the highest rates of child soldiers.

In Burundi, children aged 10-16 were conscripted by the military

Children engaged in war are as young as 7 and are forced into conflict due to poverty, sold by their parents, kidnapped or tricked into joining.

In Uganda, the Lords Resistance Army has abducted over 30,000 boys and girls as soldiers. Girls are often forced to be sex slaves, and both genders are used as human shields.

The Zimbabwe government sponsors Youth militias, with members as young as 10

In Sudan in 2004, there were an estimated 17,000 children in government forces, allied militias and opposition groups. this continues, in spite of a widely publicized demobilization program.

In Somalia, over 200,000 children have been recruited by the country’s militias against their will.

In Eritrea, children were used in armed opposition groups against the government, and were supported by foreign states

In the Occupied Territories, Palestinian youth have been used as spies to gather intelligence, and have engaged in suicide bombings against Israeli civilians

Over 9,000 children under age 13 serve in the Nepal forces

Up to 80,000 children are involved in the Naxalite insurgency. Countering this, India uses children as spies and messengers.

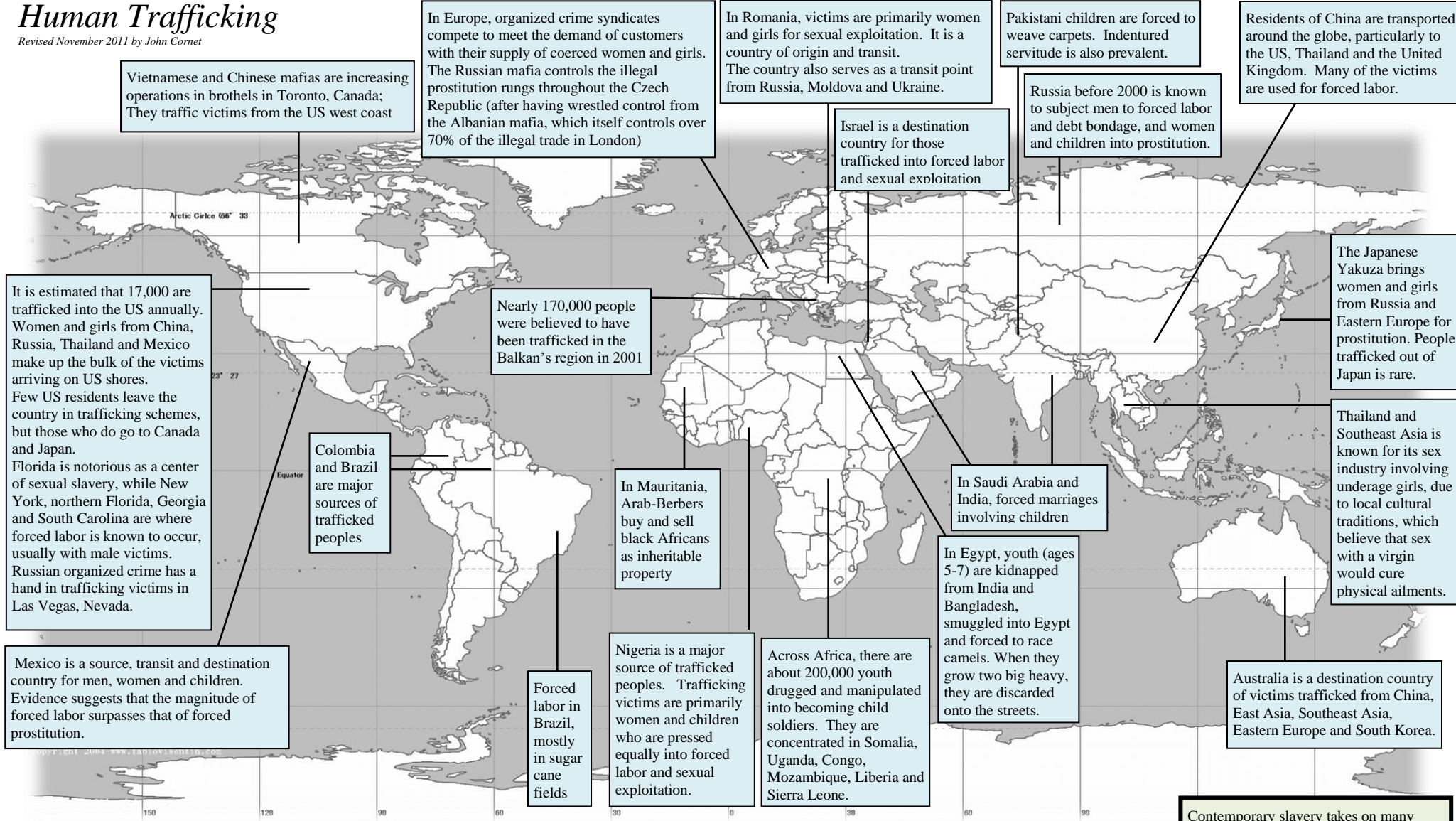
Terrorist group Hezbollah trains children for military service

How do child soldiers get recruited?

- Some are abducted from their homes and forced to become soldiers (a tactic notoriously used by the Lords Resistance Army in eastern Africa.)
- A village may be forced to provide a certain number of children as soldiers in exchange for staying safe from attack.
- Some children are volunteered by their parents due to extreme poverty and hunger at home.
- In some rare cases children volunteer to join the fight because of ideological reasons or to avenge the death of their family.

Human Trafficking

Revised November 2011 by John Cornet



The United Nations organization, and its signatory nation-states, in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, define trafficking as:

“... the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of person, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”

Within the same treaty, sex trafficking is defined as:

“... the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act: means of any sex action account of which anything of value is given or received by any person. The Covenant of the International Criminal Court (the Rome Statute) regards trafficking in the context of an armed conflict as a war crime and a crime against humanity.”

Statistics

The International Organization for Migration estimates that upward of 500,000 women are displaced globally and trafficked into prostitution each year.

The US State Department says that up to 800,000 people (both genders) are trafficked annually.

Free The Slaves (a Washington DC-based nonprofit) estimates that there are more slaves in the world today – more than 27 million – that there was at the height of the Transatlantic slave trade.

The United Nations estimated in 2008 that nearly 2.5 million people (representing 127 different nationalities) are being trafficked through 137 countries.

Contemporary slavery takes on many forms, and falls into one of the following broad categories:

- Sexual slavery (not for profit)
- Forced prostitution (for profit)
- Forced labor
- Chattel/possession slavery
- Child soldiers

The common thread linking all is the loss of autonomy, dehumanization, fear and inability to escape.

Trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, and is second only to drug running as the most profitable illegal industry in the world.

Organ Harvesting and Trafficking

Revised October 2013 by John Cornet

In October 2013, a girl from Somalia was smuggled into Britain with the intention of having her organs removed and selling them to those desperate for a transplant.

In Serbia, murders have been reported wherein the victim's heart has been surgically removed.

Children being adopted out of Romanian orphanages are at elevated risk for being victims of harvesting, or for having drugs inserted into their body as a form of smuggling.

In Egypt, five men were arrested in 2013 for bringing poor street children into an apartment and giving them \$1.48 and a meal while syphoning a bag of blood, which was then sold on the black market.

In 2012, The Guardian Newspaper (England) reported that "the illegal trade in kidneys has risen to such a level that an estimated 10,000 black market operations involving purchased human organs now take place annually, or more than one an hour, according to the World Health Organization.

Vulnerable categories of persons include:
⇒ Migrants and migrant workers
⇒ Homeless persons
⇒ Illiterate persons
⇒ Youth in orphanages
⇒ Economically desperate

Trafficking in organ trade is an organized crime, involving a host of offenders. The recruiter who identifies the vulnerable person, the transporter, the staff of the hospital/ clinic and other medical centers, the medical professionals, the middlemen and contractors, the buyers, the banks where organs are stored are all involved in the racket.

Trafficking in organs is a crime that occurs in three broad categories.
↳ Firstly, there are cases where traffickers force or deceive the victims into giving up an organ.
↳ Secondly, there are cases where victims formally or informally agree to sell an organ and are cheated because they are not paid for the organ or are paid less than the promised price.
↳ Thirdly, vulnerable persons are treated for an ailment, which may or may not exist and thereupon organs are removed without the victim's knowledge.

Kosovo is notorious for the harvesting and killing hundreds of "disappeared" peoples of ethnic Serb ethnicity. Over 1,900 "disappeared" Albanians remain unaccounted for.

In Turkey in 2013, traffickers were purchasing livers and kidneys for \$10,000 and sold them for double the amount.

In April 2011, six Israelis were charged with suspicion of running an organ trafficking ring, and breaking promises to donors to pay for their removed kidneys. One of those arrested was a retired army general.

Evidence suggests Russia has an increasing presence on the black market. The number of classifieds on the internet grows, advertising Russian kidney (for \$61,000), liver (\$34,000), eye cornea (\$5,000), bone marrow (\$41,000) and heart (\$300,600)

A 17 year old Chinese boy sold his organ in order to purchase an iPad and iPhone.

In China, organs are often procured from executed prisoners. Human Rights Watch estimates that 90% are from deceased prisoners.

Organ trade was banned in The Philippines in 2008, but persists. It is a popular destination for transplant tourists, a kidney transplant costs \$25,000

Australia is a major source of organ demand

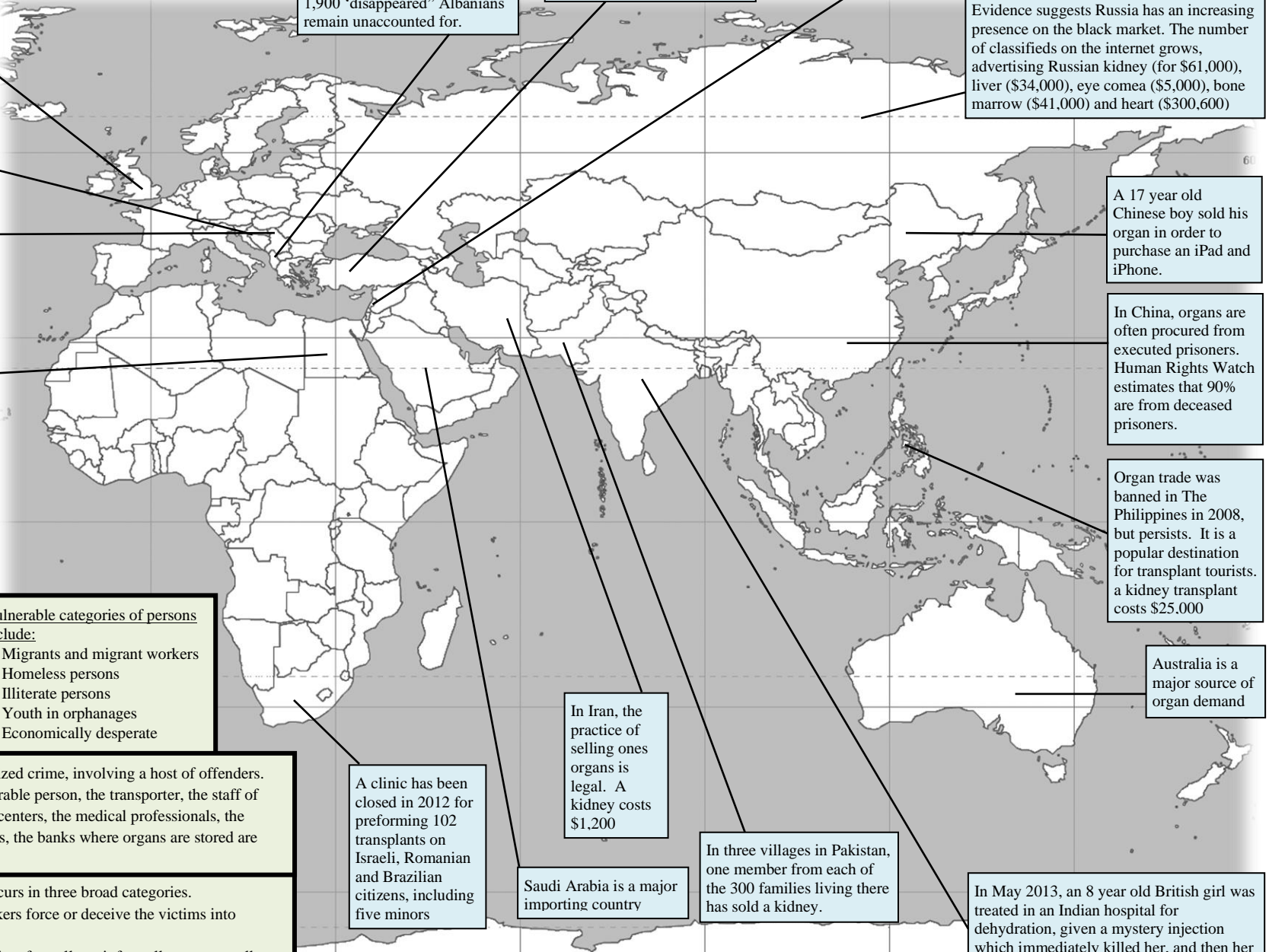
In Iran, the practice of selling ones organs is legal. A kidney costs \$1,200

Saudi Arabia is a major importing country

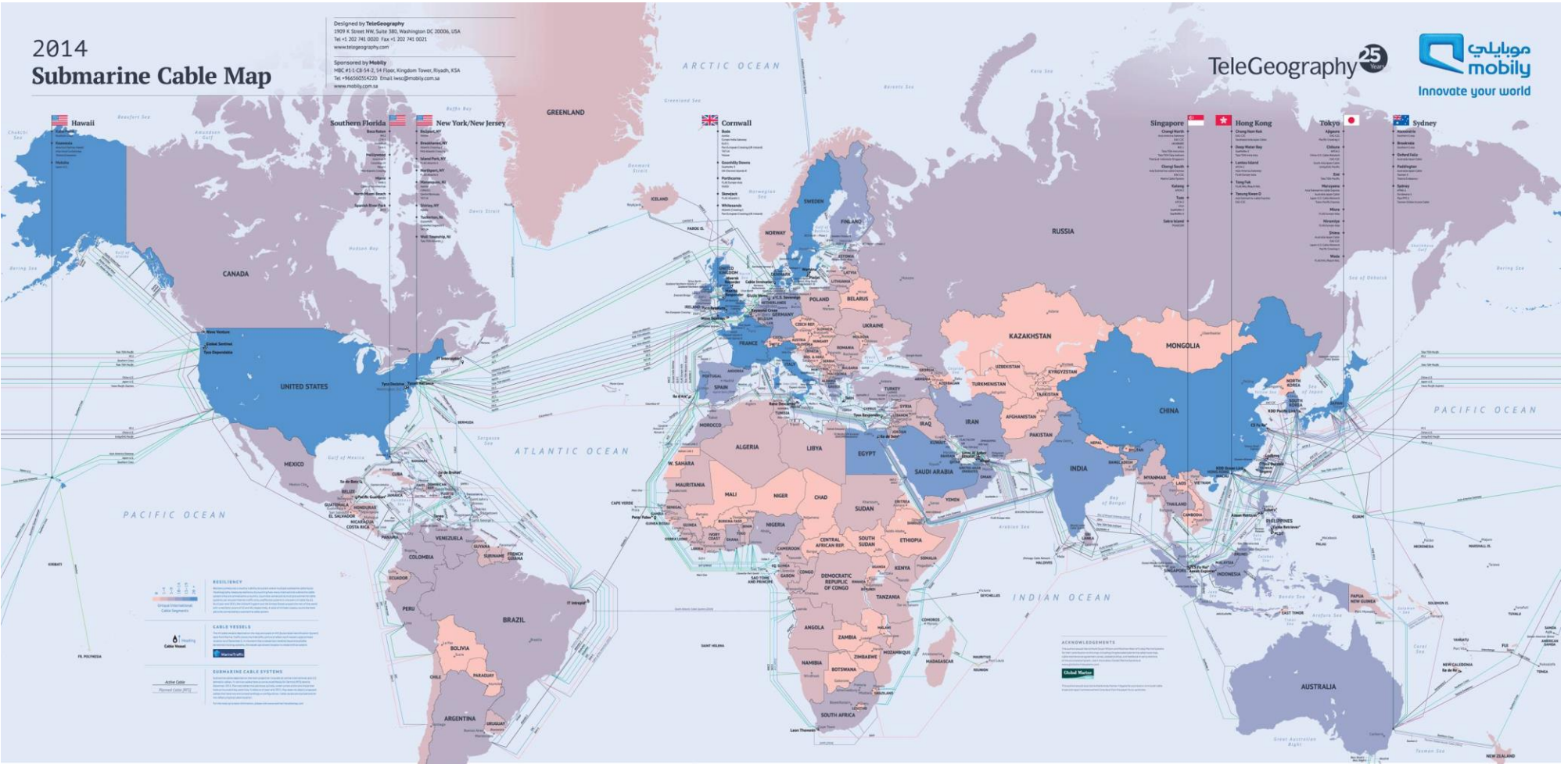
In three villages in Pakistan, one member from each of the 300 families living there has sold a kidney.

In May 2013, an 8 year old British girl was treated in an Indian hospital for dehydration, given a mystery injection which immediately killed her, and then her body subjected to a medieval post-mortem, during which all her major organs were removed. Her body was flown back to England, where the removals were discovered; only her eyes remained.

"Transplant tourism" involves the purchase and sale of organs, and other elements relating to the commercialization of organ transplantation. The international movement of potential recipients is often arranged or facilitated by intermediaries and health-care providers who arrange the travel and recruit donors.

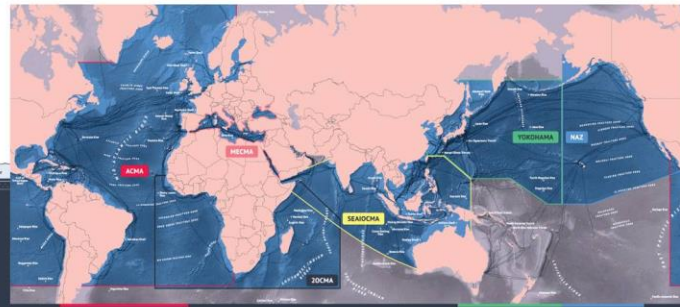


Map of Submarine Internet Cables, 2017



Protectors of the Internet

Fiber-optic cables that traverse the bottom of the ocean floor form the backbone of the Internet. This critical global infrastructure relies on a small group of companies responsible for both the installation and maintenance of the more than 300 active submarine cable systems that interconnect the world.

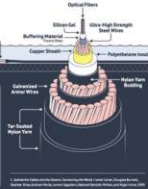


CABLE INSTALLATION

The design of a new cable system begins with a desktop study that reviews conditions on the ocean floor, marine life habitats, active fishery zones, archaeological features, and permit requirements along the proposed route of the cable system. Special survey vessels collect these data, which developers use to minimize

the cable system's environmental impact as well as protect the cable system's integrity over the course of its lifetime. Close to shore where threat of damage is greater than open ocean, builders bury armored cables under the seabed using a jet-plow. Builders install near-shore segments with connections of back to its position and trench it from damage. Beyond 1,500 meters from the shoreline, builders typically lay

unarmored cable directly on the seabed with sufficient slack to ensure that the cable does not break when it shifts in response to any future feature changes or ocean currents. As shown in the two seabed profile examples, a few submarine cables, such as those that traverse the Ier-Ognevna Trench off the coast of Japan, reach depths greater than 6,000 meters. By comparison, Moore's Invent is 8,848 meters above sea level.



CABLE MAINTENANCE

Cable operators participate in a voluntary maintenance agreement (CMA) across the ACMA (Atlantic), MECA (Mediterranean), ZOCCA (Oceania), SEAOCMA (South-East Asia and Indian Ocean), Yohohama, and NAZ (North American Zone). These cooperative enable operators of submarine cable systems to share the cost of dedicated cable vessels to ensure the cost of dedicated cable vessels in the respective zone. Some cable operators choose to sign a private CMA directly with a service provider. Although CMA is a long cable

research delays may still occur from non-cooperative cable breaks that necessitate vessel availability, lengthy permit processes for accessing territorial waters, and vessel transit time.

MEAN TIME TO COMMENCE REPAIR 2008-2012



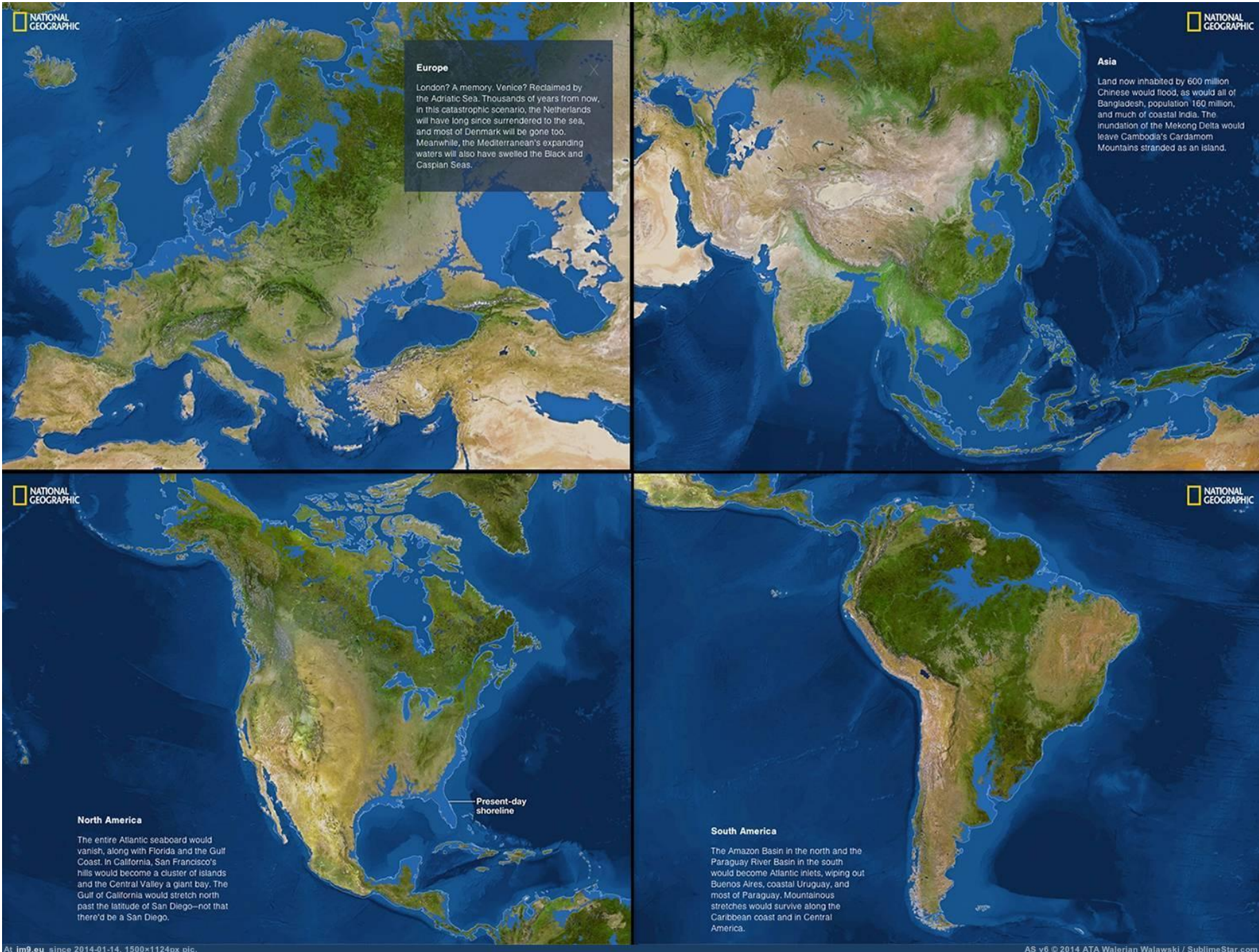
CABLE FAULTS

Nearly 90% of cable faults arise from environmental factors and human activity, often referred to as external aggression. Component failures and unknown factors comprise the remainder. Environmental aggression, such as storms, sea-levels, and fish activity, typically damage cables further away from shore. Human activity in less than 200 meters of water accounts for most external aggression, including fishing and entanglements, dredged anchors, and mining operations. Accordingly, submarine cable breaks are typically concentrated where these activities occur.

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Map of what would happen if all the Ice Melted



If humanity keeps burning fossil fuels indefinitely, global warming will eventually melt all the ice at the poles and on mountaintops, raising sea level by 216 feet. This is what the new world would look like.

Authoritarian Regimes

Supported by the United States (past and present), 2018

The data is taken from wikipedia.org and may still be incomplete, you could help by offering your suggestions in the comments.

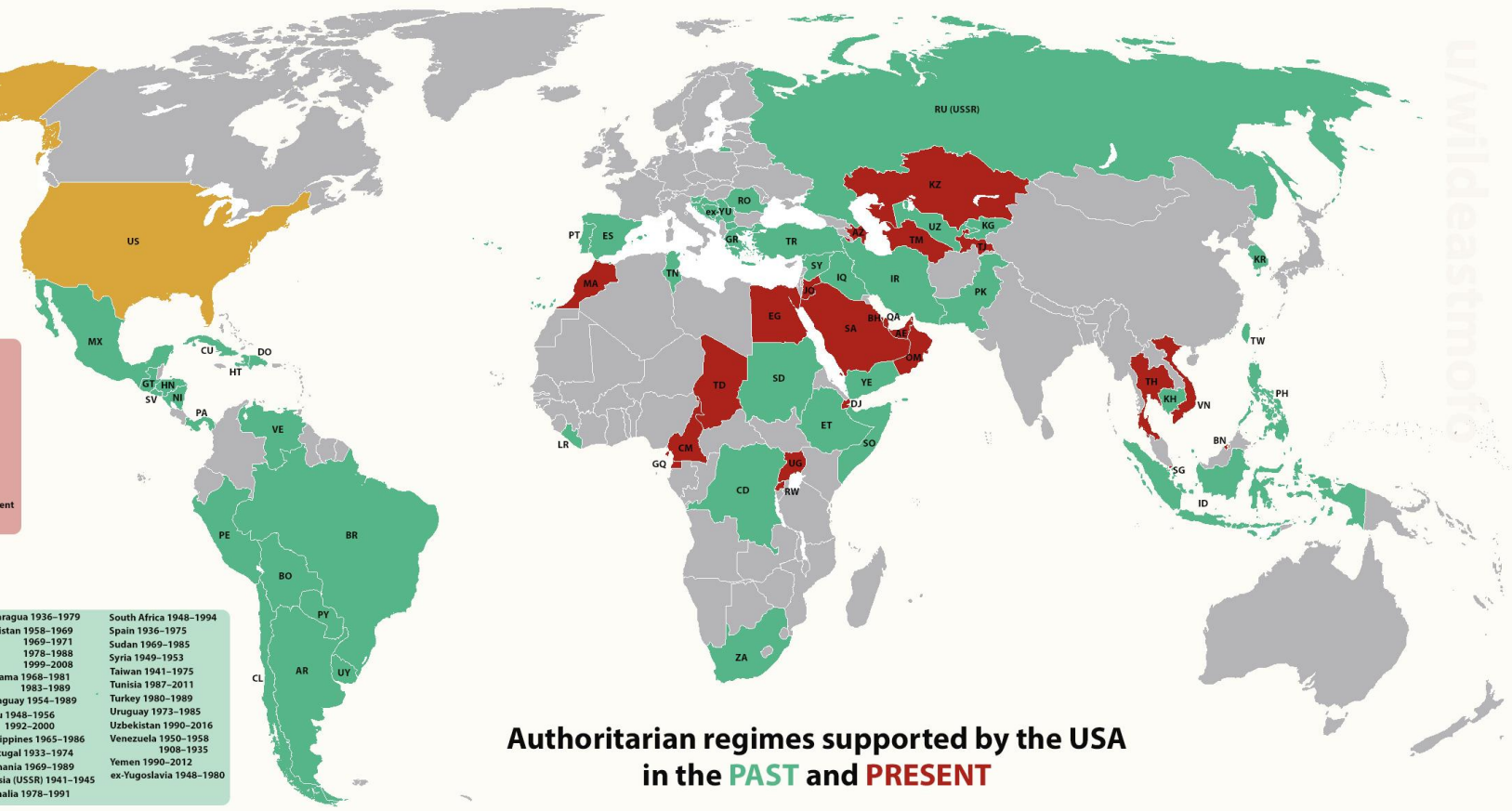
The 2-letter codes are taken from worldatlas.com and are provided by the International Organization for Standardization.

Authoritarian regimes currently supported by the USA (2016):

Azerbaijan 1991–present	Oman 1970–present
Bahrain 1999–present	Qatar 1999–present
Brunei 1984–present	Rwanda 2000–present
Cameron 1982–present	Saudi Arabia 1945–present
Chad 1982–1990	Singapore 1959–present
1990–present	Tajikistan 1994–present
Djibouti 1999–present	Thailand 1948–1957
Egypt 1981–2011	1963–1973
2012–2013	1958–1963
2014–present	2014–present
Equatorial Guinea 1979–present	Turkmenistan 2006–present
Jordan 1954–present	Uganda 1986–present
Kazakhstan 1991–present	United Arab Emirates 1971–present
Morocco 1787–present	Vietnam 2011–present

Authoritarian regimes supported by the USA in the past:

Argentina 1976–1983	Haiti 1957–1971	Nicaragua 1936–1979	South Africa 1948–1994
Bolivia 1971–1978	1971–1986	Pakistan 1958–1969	Spain 1936–1975
Brazil 1964–1985	Honduras 1933–1949	1969–1971	Sudan 1969–1985
Cambodia 1970–1975	1963–1982	1978–1988	Syria 1949–1953
Chile 1973–1990	Indonesia 1967–1998	1999–2008	Taiwan 1941–1975
DR Congo (ex-Zaire) 1991–2012	Iran 1941–1979	Panama 1968–1981	Tunisia 1987–2011
1991–2012	Iraq 1963–1967	1983–1989	Turkey 1980–1989
Cuba 1952–1959	1982–1990	Paraguay 1954–1989	Uruguay 1973–1985
Dominican Republic 1930–1961	South Korea 1948–1960	Peru 1948–1956	Uzbekistan 1990–2016
El Salvador 1932–1944	1961–1979	1992–2000	Venezuela 1950–1958
1979–1982	1979–1988	Philippines 1965–1986	1908–1935
Ethiopia 1991–2012	Kyrgyzstan 1990–2005	Portugal 1933–1974	Yemen 1990–2012
Greece 1967–1974	Liberia 1980–1990	Romania 1969–1989	ex-Yugoslavia 1948–1980
Guatemala 1898–1920	Mexico 1876–1911	Russia (USSR) 1941–1945	
1931–1944	1929–2000	Somalia 1978–1991	
1954–1986			



Authoritarian regimes supported by the USA in the PAST and PRESENT

The Green countries are authoritarian regimes which the United States has supported in the past, while the Red countries are authoritarian countries the United States supports c.2018

Doctors without Borders

