

Die Brown University im US-Bundesstaat Rhode Island hat zwei Berichte über die Kosten und die Anzahl der Opfer der "US-Kriege gegen den Terror" veröffentlicht. Wir wünschen allen LUFTPOST-Lesern erholsame Feiertage und Gesundheit und Frieden für 2020.

LUFTPOST

Friedenspolitische Mitteilungen aus der
US-Militärregion Kaiserslautern/Ramstein
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Die Kosten des globalen Krieges gegen den Terror: 6,4 Billionen Dollar und 801.000 Leben

Die Ergebnisse des Projektes "Die Kosten des Krieges gegen den Terror" der Brown University wurden in zwei Berichten veröffentlicht – über die geschätzten finanziellen Kosten und die Anzahl der Opfer der Kriege der USA nach den 9/11-Anschlägen

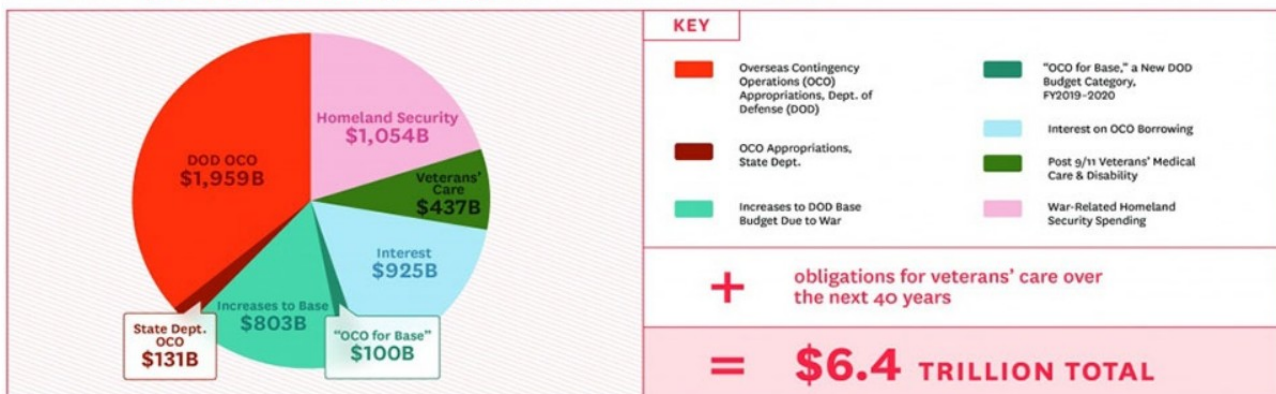
Brown University, 13.11.19

(<https://www.brown.edu/news/2019-11-13/costsofwar>)

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island [Brown University] – Fast zwei Jahrzehnte nach dem Einsturz der Zwillingtürme in New York am 11. September 2001 wurden die Kosten der Terrorbekämpfung der USA auf 6,4 Billionen Dollar geschätzt.

Das geht aus einem Bericht [s. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/papers/2019/US%20Budgetary%20Costs%20of%20Wars%20November%202019.pdf>] hervor, den das Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs (s. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watson_Institute_for_International_and_Public_Affairs) der Brown University (s. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_University) am 13. November im Rahmen seines "Costs of War Project's" [s. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/>] veröffentlicht hat.

Estimate of **U.S. War on Terror Spending**, in \$ Billions FY2001–FY2020



Grafik entnommen aus <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/>

(Hinweis: Trillion heißt auf Deutsch Billion, und Billion heißt auf Deutsch Milliarde. OCO Appropriations sind Zuschläge für "overseas contingency operations", also für krisenbedingte Militäroperationen im Ausland.)

Nach dem Bericht haben die USA seit Ende 2001 bis Ende 2019 für die Terrorbekämpfung 6,4 Billionen Dollar ausgegeben. Davon wurden rund 5,4 Billionen Dollar für Kriege und kleinere Operationen gegen Terroristen in mehr als 80 Staaten ausgegeben; die restliche Billion wird für die Versorgung der Kriegsveteranen auch in den kommenden Jahrzehnten benötigt.

"Der Gesamtbetrag wird sich noch erhöhen, weil die Kriege noch nicht beendet sind und auch dann nicht beendet sein werden, wenn die Soldaten nach Hause kommen," erklärte Catherine Lutz [s. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/people/directors/catherine-lutz>], eine der Direktorinnen des Cost of War Project's und Professorin für Anthropologie am

Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs. "Mit diesem Bericht wollen wir darauf aufmerksam machen, dass auch immer noch Kosten wie vor 10 Jahren auflaufen, obwohl weniger Soldaten sterben und die USA weniger Geld für laufende Kriege ausgeben. Die Abtragung der Kredite für diese Kriege gegen den Terror wird uns bis ins 22. Jahrhundert belasten."

Table 1. Summary of War Related Spending, in Billions of Current Dollars, FY2001-FY2020 Rounded to the nearest \$billion.

	\$ Billions
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Appropriations	
Department of Defense ⁴	1,959
State Department/USAID ⁵	131
Estimated Interest on Borrowing for DOD and State Dept OCO Spending ⁶	925
War-related Spending in the DOD Base Budget	
Estimated Increases to DOD Base Budget Due to Post-9-11 Wars ⁷	803
"OCO for Base" a new category of spending in FY2019 and FY2020 ⁸	100
Medical and Disability Care for Post-9/11 Veterans ⁹	437
Homeland Security Spending for Prevention and Response to Terrorism ¹⁰	1,054
Total War Appropriations and War-Related Spending through FY 2020	\$5,409
Estimated Future Obligations for Veterans Medical and Disability FY2020 – FY2059 ¹¹	>1,000
Total War-Related Spending through FY2020 and Obligations for Veterans	\$6,409

Tabelle entnommen aus <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/papers/2019/US%20Budgetary%20Costs%20of%20Wars%20November%202019.pdf>

In einem zweiten, am gleichen Tag veröffentlichten Bericht [s. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/papers/2019/Direct%20War%20Deaths%20COW%20Estimate%20November%202013%202019%20FINAL.pdf>], den Frau Lutz und Neta Crawford (s. <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/people/directors/neta-c-crawford>), eine weitere Direktorin des Cost of War Project's und Professorin für Politische Wissenschaften an der Boston University, veröffentlicht haben, wird festgestellt, dass in den Kriegen nach den 9/11-Anschlägen zwischen 770.000 und 801.000 Menschen ums Leben kamen. In der geschätzten Gesamtzahl sind mehr als 312.000 getötete Zivilisten, 250.000 gegnerische Kämpfer, 7.014 US-Soldaten und 1.343 Journalisten und humanitäre Helfer enthalten.

Beim Costs of War Project haben das Watson Institute der Brown University und das Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of Longer-Range Future (s. <http://www.bu.edu/pardee/>) der Boston University zusammengearbeitet. Das Projekt wurde 2011 mit der Absicht gestartet, die Kosten und Opfer der US-Kriege zur Terrorbekämpfung nach den 9/11-Anschlägen umfassend zu dokumentieren. Anders als in den vom Pentagon veröffentlichten Kostenberechnungen wurden in diesem Bericht nicht nur die Ausgaben des US-Verteidigungsministeriums, sondern auch die Ausgaben des US-Außenministeriums und der Ministerien für die Versorgung von Veteranen und für Heimatsicherheit, sowie die Zinsen für aufgenommene Darlehen berücksichtigt. Die Schätzung der Anzahl der Kriegsoffer beruht auf Angaben des Pentagons, des US-Arbeitsministeriums, der Vereinten Nationen, Todesanzeigen und Medien-Meldungen. (In der Recherche "US Has Killed More Than 20 Million People in 37 'Victim Nations' Since World War II", die unter <https://www.globalresearch.ca/us-has-killed-more-than-20-million-people-in-37-victim-nations-since-world-war-ii/5492051> aufzurufen ist, werden weit höhere Zahlen genannt.)

"Wenn alle militärisch bedingten Ausgaben im US-Staatshaushalt zusammengezählt werden – auch die Ausgaben für Atomwaffen, für den Treibstoff von Militärfahrzeugen und Militärflugzeugen und für die Versorgung von Kriegsveteranen – machen sie 2 Drittel und demnächst sogar 3 Viertel des Gesamthaushaltes aus," stellte Frau Lutz fest. "Die meisten US-Bürger werden das nicht wissen. Sie sollten aber endlich erkennen, dass die US-Politiker die Militärausgaben trotzdem ständig zu Lasten der Sozialausgaben erhöhen."

**Human Cost of Post-9/11 Wars:
Direct War Deaths in Major War Zones, Afghanistan and Pakistan (October 2001 – October 2019)
Iraq (March 2003 – October 2019); Syria (September 2014–October 2019);
Yemen (October 2002–October 2019); and Other ¹
Neta C. Crawford and Catherine Lutz²
November 13, 2019**

	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Iraq	Syria/ISIS ³	Yemen ⁴	Other ⁵	Total
US Military ⁶	2,298 ⁷	— ⁸	4,572 ⁹	7 ¹⁰	1 ¹¹	136	7,014
US DOD Civilian ¹²	6		15	1	—	—	22
US Contractors ¹³	3,814	90	3,588	17 ¹⁴	2	439 ¹⁵	7,950
National Military and Police ¹⁶	64,124 ¹⁷	9,129 ¹⁸	48,337- 52,337 ¹⁹	51,483 ²⁰	— ²¹		173,073- 177,073
Other Allied Troops ²²	1,145	—	323	11,000 ²³			12,468
Civilians	43,074 ²⁴	23,924 ²⁵	184,382- 207,156 ²⁶	49,591 ²⁷	12,000 ²⁸		312,971- 335,745
Opposition Fighters	42,100 ²⁹	32,737 ³⁰	34,806- 39,881 ³¹	67,065 ³²	78,000 ³³		254,708- 259,783
Journalists and Media Workers ³⁴	67	86	277	75	31		536
Humanitarian/NGO workers ³⁵	424	97	63	185	38		807
TOTAL	157,052	66,064	276,363- 308,212	179,424	90,072	575	769,549- 801,398
TOTAL (rounded to nearest 1,000)	157,000	66,000	276,000- 308,000	179,000	90,000	600	770,000- 801,000

¹ This chart tallies direct deaths caused by war violence. It does not include indirect deaths, namely those caused by loss of access to food, water, and/or infrastructure, war-related disease, etc. The numbers included here are approximations based on the reporting of several original data sources. Most though not all original data sources are updated through late-October 2019; dates are noted in the footnotes. Some original data sources are incomplete, inconsistent and/or data is inaccessible.

² Neta C. Crawford is Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at Boston University and a Co-Director of Costs of War Project. Catherine Lutz is Professor of Anthropology and Co-Director of the Costs of War Project at Brown University's Watson Institute.

³ US Air strikes in Syria began on September 23, 2014.

⁴ The US began drone strikes in Yemen in 2002 but the major fighting began when Saudi Arabia intervened in March 2015.

⁵ Killed as part of Operation Enduring Freedom in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Yemen from 7 October 2001-31 December 2014.

⁶ Department of Defense Casualty Report, <https://dod.defense.gov/news/Casualty-Status/>. Through November 4, 2019.

⁷ In Operations Enduring Freedom and Freedom's Sentinel.

⁸ Included in Afghanistan figures.

⁹ In Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, and Inherent Resolve. The Department of Defense includes those who die in Iraq and Syria in the same category but Costs of War puts the deaths in Syria in their own column. Figures for US military deaths in Operation Iraqi Freedom include casualties that occurred between March 19, 2003 and Aug. 31, 2010 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Operation New Dawn includes casualties that occurred between Sept. 1, 2010 and Dec. 31, 2011, in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Operation Inherent Resolve includes deaths that occurred in Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Mediterranean Sea east of 25° longitude, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Operations after August 2014 (in Operation Inherent Resolve) include deaths in other operational locations, including Syria.

¹⁰ (2014, December 9), Captain William "Pyro" DuBois, Obituaries, *Post Independent*; (2016, November 25), "US service member killed in blast in Syria," *Al Arabiya English*; Martinez, Luis and Morgan Winsor (2017, May 27), "US service members killed in Syria identified as 22-year-old from Georgia," *ABC News*; Starr, Barbara (2018, March 30), "US and British troops killed in Syria blast," *CNN Politics*; McLaughlin, Elizabeth and Luis Martinez (2019, January 18), "3 of the Americans killed in bomb blast in northern Syria identified," *ABC News*; (2019, April 29), "Army private from southwest Detroit dies in Syria in non-combat incident," *ABC News, XYZ Detroit*.

¹¹ "Honor the Fallen." *Military Times*. Accessed Nov. 11, 2019. <https://thefallen.militarytimes.com/>.

¹² Department of Defense Casualty Report <https://dod.defense.gov/news/Casualty-Status/>. Figures include deaths in other operational locations.

¹³ Estimate based on United States Department of Labor (DOL) (2019), Defense Base Act Case Summary by Nation. Retrieved from: <https://www.dol.gov/owcp/dlhwc/dbaallnation.htm> (data through September 30, 2019). The figure given here is an estimate of total contractor deaths based on DOL numbers, namely the additional number of unreported contractor deaths by comparing the percentage of foreign contractors working for the US military in the warzone with the much lower percentage of foreign contractors among the reported contractor dead. The multiplier reflecting this disparity is 2.15 times the DOL number. DOL data for contractor deaths: Afghanistan, 1,774; Pakistan, 42; Iraq, 1,669; Syria, 8; Yemen, 1.

¹⁴ This does not include the estimated 150-200 Russian security contractors who have been killed between October 2015 and December 2017; Nemtsova, Anna (2018, January 2), "A Russian Blackwater? Putin's Secret Soldiers in Ukraine and Syria." *The Daily Beast*.

Die Tabelle mit 14 der insgesamt 35 Anmerkungen wurde entnommen aus
<https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/files/cow/imce/papers/2019/Direct%20War%20Deaths%20COW%20Estimate%20November%202019%20FINAL.pdf>

Die beiden Berichte sind als erste im Rahmen der Reihe "20 Years of War" [s. <https://watson.brown.edu/news/explore/2019/CoWresearchseries>] erschienen. Sie wurden vom Watson Institute und vom Pardee Center erstellt und von der Carnegie Corporation of New

York (s. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Corporation_of_New_York) mit 450.000 Dollar unterstützt.

Alle drei Direktorinnen des Projekts – Catherine Lutz, Neta Crawford und Stephanie Savell, eine führende Mitarbeiterin im Watson Institute – haben die Reihe "20 Years of War" am Mittwoch, dem 13. November, bei einem Besuch in Washington D.C. vorgestellt und Exemplare der ersten beiden Berichte dem Verteidigungsausschuss des US-Senates und internationalen Journalisten übergeben.

"Wir haben bereits festgestellt, dass die Politiker in Washington unsere Ergebnisse beachten," äußerte Frau Lutz. "Bei im Senat gehaltenen Reden zu Gesetzesvorlagen zitieren sie aus unseren Berichten. Auch in der Debatte über die Zurückziehung der Ermächtigung (des Präsidenten) zur Anwendung militärischer Gewalt haben unsere Zahlen bereits eine Rolle gespielt. Sie haben wirklich Auswirkungen."

(Ein weiterer Bericht aus der Reihe "20 Years of War" wird sich, wie aus der nachfolgend abgedruckten Grafik hervorgeht, u. a. mit den Treibhausgasen befassen, die in den US-Kriegen seit den 9/11-Anschlägen freigesetzt wurden.)



Grafik entnommen aus <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/>
(1,2 Billion Metric Tons = 1,2 Milliarden Tonnen zu je 1.000 kg)

(Wir haben den Artikel komplett übersetzt und mit Ergänzungen und Links in runden Klammern versehen. Die Links in eckigen Klammern waren bereits im Originaltext enthalten, den wir anschließend abdrucken. In der Weihnachtszeit drängt sich die Frage auf, wie vielen armen und kranken Menschen man mit 6,4 Billionen Dollar hätte helfen können.)



The cost of the global war on terror: \$6.4 trillion and 801,000 lives

Two reports released by the Costs of War project, based at Brown, provide a comprehensive estimate of the financial and human cost of America's post-9/11 wars.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. [Brown University] – Nearly two decades after New York's Twin Towers fell on 9/11, the estimated cost of America's counterterrorism efforts stands at \$6.4 trillion.

That's according to a Nov. 13 report released by the Costs of War project based at the Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs at Brown University.

According to the report, since late 2001, the United States has appropriated and is obligated to spend \$6.4 trillion on counterterrorism efforts through the end of 2019. An estimated \$5.4 trillion of that total has funded, and will continue to fund, counterterrorism wars and smaller operations in more than 80 countries; an additional minimum of \$1 trillion will provide care for veterans of those wars through the next several decades.

"The numbers continue to accelerate, not only because many wars continue to be waged, but also because wars don't end when soldiers come home," said Catherine Lutz, co-director of Costs of War and a Brown professor of international and public affairs and anthropology. "These reports provide a reminder that even if fewer soldiers are dying and the U.S. is spending a little less on the immediate costs of war today, the financial impact is still as bad as, or worse than, it was 10 years ago. We will still be paying the bill for these wars on terror into the 22nd century."

In a separate report released on the same day, Lutz and Neta Crawford, another Costs of War co-director and a professor of political science at Boston University, estimate that between 770,000 and 801,000 people have died in post-9/11 wars. The total estimate includes civilian deaths – some 312,000 or more – as well as deaths of opposition fighters (more than 250,000), members of the U.S. military (7,014) and journalists and humanitarian workers (1,343).

The Costs of War project, a joint effort between Brown's Watson Institute and Boston University's Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, was launched in 2011 with the goal of comprehensively documenting the costs of the United States' counterterrorism wars in the wake of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Unlike accounts of war costs released by the Pentagon, Costs of War financial reports take into account not only Department of Defense (DOD) spending but also spending by the departments of state, veterans affairs and homeland security, as well as the cost of interest paid on borrowed funds. The Costs of War death toll is calculated based on casualty reports released by the DOD and Department of Labor, figures provided by the United Nations, and obituaries and other news stories.

"If you count all parts of the federal budget that are military related – including the nuclear weapons budget, the budget for fuel for military vehicles and aircraft, funds for veteran care – it makes up two thirds of the federal budget, and it's inching toward three quarters," Lutz said. "I don't think most people realize that, but it's important to know. Policymakers are concerned that the Pentagon's increased spending is crowding out other national purposes that aren't war."

This month's new reports are among the first to be published in the Costs of War project's "20 Years of War" series, which recognizes the anniversary of the beginning of the global war on terror with new research and updates to existing papers. The research series launched thanks to a \$450,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, along with support from the Watson Institute and the Pardee Center.

All three of the Costs of War co-directors – Lutz, Crawford and Watson Institute Senior Research Associate Stephanie Savell – kicked off the "20 Years of War" series with a visit to Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, where they presented their latest findings to the U.S. Senate Committee on Armed Services and an international pool of journalists.

“We have already seen that when we go to Washington and circulate our briefings, they get used in the policymaking process,” Lutz said. “People cite our data in speeches on the Senate floor, in proposals for legislation. The numbers have made their way into calls to put an end to the joint resolution to authorize the use of military force. They have real impact.”

<http://www.luftpost-kl.de/>

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