

A Stronghold of Apartheid: A Short Breakthrough in Gaza Crisis from Monetary Perspectives and Values

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Abstract

This short article examines the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza, highlighting the severe implications of the costs of warfare and its reflection of broader socioeconomic and political ideologies. By analyzing a specific incident involving a targeted missile attack on a family, this paper delves into the excesses of military power and its stark contrast with the lived experiences of ordinary people worldwide. The discussion extends to critique the global capitalist system, its ethical failings, and the ideological battleground it creates.

Introduction

As dusk approaches, we often reflect on the day's events, sometimes encountering haunting images that shape our understanding of broader issues. One such image is that of a dismembered child's hand, walking towards a dilapidated hospital, followed by the devastating account of a missile targeting a cart carrying women and children. This event, stark in its brutality, underscores the complex interplay between military excesses and socio-political ideologies, particularly within the mutual framework of apartheid and capitalism.



Military Excess and Moral Degradation

The targeted missile attack, costing tens of thousands of dollars, on a family cart in Gaza is indicative of two critical points:

- 1. **Surplus Ammunition**: The Israeli military possesses an excess of ammunition, necessitating a place of consumption.
- 2. **Ethical and Moral Devaluation**: The economic cost of such attacks highlights a significant devaluation in both ethical and moral standards and monetary policy and norms.

An employee across various parts of the world works for a year, earning between two hundred to several thousand euros monthly, struggling with job security, social interactions, appearance, and more for their livelihood. In stark contrast, the cost of a single moment of atrocity can equate to years of their living expenses, showcasing a profound disparity in *value systems*.

The Cost of Israeli Missile Ammunition

The Israeli military uses a range of sophisticated missiles, each with different capabilities and costs. Here are some of the prominent ones:

- 1. Spike Missile Series:
- o **Spike NLOS (Non-Line of Sight)**: This is an advanced anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) system with a range of up to 25 kilometers.
- o **Price**: Approximately \$210,000 per unit.
- 2. Iron Dome Interceptor (Tamir missiles):
- Used by the Iron Dome defense system to intercept short-range rockets and artillery shells.
- o **Price**: Between \$40,000 to \$100,000 per interceptor missile.
- 3. David's Sling (Stunner missiles):

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- Designed to intercept medium- to long-range rockets, ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and aircraft.
- o **Price**: Estimated at \$1 million per interceptor missile.

4. Arrow Missile Series:

- o **Arrow 2**: Designed to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles.
- o **Price**: Approximately \$3 million per missile.
- o **Arrow 3**: An exo-atmospheric interceptor for longer-range threats.
- o **Price**: Estimated at \$2.2 million per missile.

5. Jericho III:

- o An intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) with a range that allows it to strike targets over 6,000 kilometers away.
- Price: Not publicly disclosed, but due to its range and capabilities, it is likely to be extremely expensive, potentially exceeding several million dollars per unit.

6. Delilah Cruise Missile:

- o An air-launched cruise missile used for long-range precision strikes.
- o **Price**: Around \$300,000 per unit.

Capitalism's Role in Perpetuating Inequality

Capitalism, through sanctions, threats, humiliations, and arrogance, perpetuates a false sense of honorable living for people, while simultaneously expending hundreds of thousands of dollars on excess military supplies in Gaza. If these resources were diverted to constructive purposes, apartheid would cease to exist on earth.

Capitalism fosters illusions of justice and rights, judicial systems, moral, racial, military, and technological superiority . Surprisingly, discussing the illusion of technology is essential. In previous writings on civilization theories, I posited that superior beings, or Nietzsche's concept of the Übermensch, undoubtedly exist, but with empty hands .



Ideological and Ethical Implications

The transition from wealth dominance does not imply poverty; it signifies a state interpretable only upon reaching that level of justice, not by those who haven't transcended it. This explains why we haven't overcome capitalism yet.

The Fallacy of "Arbeit Macht Frei"

The phrase "Arbeit macht frei," meaning "Work sets you free," holds a notorious place in history, prominently displayed at the entrance of Nazi concentration camps. Intended as a cynical piece of propaganda, it falsely suggests that through hard work, individuals can achieve freedom and dignity. However, this notion is deeply flawed and misleading, particularly when considering the current disposal and abuse of wealth in the context of inequality and Apartheid.

Historical Context and Deception

Originally coined in the 19th century, the phrase was appropriated by the Nazis to mask the brutal reality of the concentration camps. Prisoners were subjected to inhumane conditions, forced labor, and systematic extermination. The promise of freedom through work was a cruel deception, as millions perished regardless of their labor efforts. This historical misuse underscores the phrase's inherent dishonesty and manipulation.

Concentration Camps in Gaza

Before the onset of military crisis, there have been refugee camps in Gaza stripe for settlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees without proper and adequate financial or health support. According to statistics, More than half of Gaza and 60 percent of total infrastructure of Gaza have been demolished (BBC, 2024) and currently the refugee camps has become strongly alike concentration camps without the proper hope of survival or freedom, the following camps has been striked by missiles and bombs leading to a raising death toll in the concentration camps.

Jabalia Camp:

The largest refugee camp in Gaza, located in the northern part.



Established in 1948 and home to over 113,000 refugees.

Beach (Shati) Camp:

Located in the west of Gaza City.

Established in 1948, it has a population of over 87,000.

Nuseirat Camp:

Located in the central Gaza Strip.

Home to more than 66,000 refugees.

Bureij Camp:

Also in central Gaza, near Nuseirat Camp.

Houses around 34,000 refugees.

Maghazi Camp:

Located in the central Gaza Strip.

Population of approximately 31,000.

Deir al-Balah Camp:

The smallest refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

Population of around 21,000.

Khan Younis Camp:

Located in the southern Gaza Strip.

Home to over 87,000 refugees.

Rafah Camp:

Situated in the southernmost part of Gaza.

Established in 1949 and has a population of around 120,000.



Ethical Implications of the work in the Capitalism

The ethical implications of "Work for freedom" are profound. Imposing the notion that work inherently leads to freedom disregards the dignity and rights of individuals. It fails to acknowledge that true freedom encompasses not only the ability to work but also the right to fair treatment, safe working conditions, and the pursuit of personal growth and fulfillment. Philosophers such as Hannah Arendt have argued that genuine freedom is rooted in the capacity for self-determination and participation in communal life, rather than mere labor (Arendt, 1958).

Conclusion

The ongoing conflict in Gaza, marked by disproportionate military aggression and ethical erosion, serves as a microcosm of the broader ideological struggles pervasive in modern society. The intersection of capitalism and military excess reveals deep-seated inequalities and moral failings, challenging us to reconsider the true cost of war and the potential for a just world free from apartheid. It is evident that what we observe since November 2023 is an another example of overwhelming ideological crimes alongside Nazism, with the same directives (Davoudpour, 2024) and larger financial capacity. The final notion is "Work does not free us", they earn unequally and spend in tyranny.



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