SHOCKING VIOLENCE II

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# SHOCKING VIOLENCE II

# Violent Disaster, War, and Terrorism Affecting Our Youth

Edited by

# ROSEMARIE SCOLARO MOSER, Ph.D., ABPN

and

# CORINNE E. FRANTZ, Ph.D.

With a Foreword by

**Rush Holt** United States Representative Member of Congress



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To the future and safety of our youth, and to the adults who protect them.

### FOREWORD

In the aftermath of the horrific attacks of September 11, our nation faces an important challenge in helping our children feel safe and loved. We must begin by making sure we understand their fears.

Indeed, the terrorist attacks and subsequent public health threats have challenged us as adults and professionals in profound ways. We not only must confront our own fears; we also have to develop methods through which we can reassure our children. Despite the uncertainty of the world in which we find ourselves, we must provide our children with the confidence and security they need to grow and thrive.

In central New Jersey, there are children whose lives have been directly affected by the events of September 11.

Many of those children who have not been directly affected still have been exposed to terrifying images of destruction on television and the Internet. They have read newspapers and they have heard stories on the radio about the loss of life and possible ongoing threats of chemical and biological terrorism.

In these unpleasant circumstances we must give our children the emotional support they need to cope with this new reality. To meet the emotional needs of our children, we must share information and bolster our mental health infrastructure.

There are some steps that can be taken by the government. For example, government can require that health insurance plans cover mental health treatment on an equal level with other health problems. Most health plans currently deny coverage to patients with mental health needs despite the fact that one in every five Americans suffers from a mental health-related ailment. The government could also help schools hire an adequate number of counselors whose contribution would be beneficial well beyond any response to terrorism. Dr. Moser and Dr. Frantz stepped forward after the tragic 1999 shootings at Columbine High School. In their book, *Shocking Violence*, Moser and Frantz provided excellent information and techniques that educate adults and children on the warning signs and the healing process associated with traumatic experiences.

I commend them for offering further advice and guidance regarding young victims of terrorism in their newest book, *Shocking Violence II: Violent Disaster, War and Terrorism Affecting Our Youth.* This book, like its predecessor, serves as an important resource and tool to help children and adults deal with trauma.

Our children need certain skills to cope with tragedy, and we as a society have an obligation to help them with this process. All of us play a part in such an effort, whether as parents or teachers or public officials. For the sake of our children, our future, we must work together with a steadfast resolve. *Shocking Violence II* is a welcome beginning.

RUSH HOLT United States Representative

#### PREFACE

Shocking Violence II: Violent Disaster, War, and Terrorism Affecting Our Youth provides current academic and practical knowledge from the viewpoints of a variety of expert academicians and professionals to address the most pressing and relevant issues of our recent times. The contributors offer an understanding of the psycho-socio-political factors that impact youth when exposed to violent disaster, war, and terrorism and that explain the phenomena of terrorism and violence. As an invaluable guide, it samples information from the areas of psychology, education, parenting, law enforcement, forensics, and religion incorporating both theory, data, and concrete recommendations, and providing advice to helping professionals, educators, parents, and all those who interface with youth. Key intervention strategies are presented that can be implemented in the field. Readers will find its multidisciplinary focus helpful in gaining a broad perspective on this very complex topic.

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SHOCKING VIOLENCE II

Section I

# **OVERVIEW**

# Chapter One

# VIOLENT DISASTER, WAR, AND TERRORISM AFFECTING OUR YOUTH: AN INTRODUCTION

#### ROSEMARIE SCOLARO MOSER

Helen Keller once remarked, "Although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it." This phenomenal woman overcame more than her fair share of suffering and terror to lead an outstanding, remarkable life. Her statement could well have been an inspirational message for us today, in the wake of the terrorism that jolted the United States and the rest of the world on September 11, 2001. There are many of us who have never seen the kind of human suffering that terrorism has recently wrought on our country. For our children, human suffering became real and tangible, not just another fact out of a history book. We all became victims of the terror, whether we were the adults or the children, the healers or those in need of healing. In the midst of managing the terror, the suffering, the loss, and the victimization, we also learned and continue to learn how to overcome "it," to move on with our lives, to continue to heal, grow, and prosper. We are learning resilience and hope.

As the adults and the helpers, it is our responsibility to convey to our youth a sense of control and knowledge in a time when there likely have never been greater feelings of chaos and ignorance. This task may seem insurmountable when we, the adults, are groping to claim our own piece of stability and security. While we are managing our own emotional and behavioral responses to the events and to the terrorism, we must also tend to the reactions, questions, and responses of our youth. Whatever our relationships with the children and adolescents in our lives, whether with daughters or sons, nieces or nephews, the children next door, our students, or our clients and patients, we will find ourselves challenged to answer, discuss, reassure, and accept.

As helpers, we are faced with our own stressors. We must quicken the pace of our acquisition of new information with the relentless news updates about the real and mythical threats to our survival and health. The role of the helper is so poignant and so necessary. The pressure is great to be knowledgeable and to be able to answer questions when there is so much doubt. Times of crisis, war, and terrorism put us to the test.

Yet, to ignore our own physical and emotional needs is to slide along a dangerous, slippery slope. We know that there is a positive correlation between the physical and emotional health of the caregiver and the quality of care she or he can provide. Just as the airline flight attendant advises passengers to put on their own oxygen masks before assisting others, we too must assess and attend to our own needs. A sleep-deprived, irritable mother is of limited comfort to a distressed crying baby. Burnout is common among us because we ignore the early signs of stress and tend to practice poor emotional hygiene. The public understood that it was extremely difficult to pull overworked, overstressed emergency volunteers away from the World Trade Center sight as these volunteers felt an emotional obligation to continue. These are the individuals who eventually needed to be debriefed.

Terror is intense fear or fright. It is a stressor, but not a typical stressor. Most stressors occur and then resolve, thus allowing the organism or person relief and the opportunity to return to a prestressor state of equilibrium. When terrorism is the stressor, the stressor does not just go away. As a result, the person or organism has difficulty adapting and returning to baseline or the prestressor state. When there is no return to baseline, exhaustion sets in, and the person is particularly more vulnerable to disease and mental disorder.

We can help ourselves and our children by acknowledging that terrorism is a stressor that remains in the background of lives in the 21st century, and that in order to prevent exhaustion, we must engage in active strategies on an ongoing basis that provide new and different ways to reduce the symptoms of stress and to help prevent disease. These strategies will vary according to the age and social/cognitive maturity of the individual. Symptoms related to stress vary developmentally and strategies to help alleviate the symptoms must also be developmentally tailored. For example, younger children may experience nightmares, become clingy, or fear separation from their parents. After the attacks on the World Trade Center, little John, a usually secure, adventurous four-year-old, refused to allow his father to leave the house without first asking, "Are you going to New York?" His father worked in New Jersey, yet John could not be verbally reassured by his parents. Marco, another four-year-old, could not understand why the towers had not yet been rebuilt a month later, despite parental explanation.

For these young children, verbal reasoning may have a limited effect since the structures of their brain have not yet developed the capacity for higher-level abstract thought that can understand the concept of terrorism. Young children may heal best through techniques that promote expression through play, use of stories, and drawings, in addition to the necessary hugs and warmth from their caregivers. In contrast, the needs of older children may be better met through verbal expression, discussion, family sharing, and education. Fostering a sense of community, avoiding social isolation, and listening enable adolescents to integrate and process the traumatic experiences in an environment of connectedness, which is so important at this developmental stage of establishing one's identity in the midst of one's social milieu.

Trauma and stress cut across different aspects of our health and existence: Physical, Emotional/Behavioral, Intellectual, and Spiritual (PIES). I have developed the PIES system as a heuristic diagnostic and treatment tool. When a trauma hits any aspect, all other aspects are also affected. This PIES paradigm can be useful in assessing and addressing the needs of a youth or adult who has been traumatized or who is experiencing significant stress. An example of the use of this paradigm in the case of an adolescent's experience of the World Trade Center attacks is described below.

#### **Physical Aspect**

*Symptoms:* Headaches, gastrointestinal difficulties.

Interventions: Monitor healthy diet, vitamin intake, sleep, exercise. Medical exam to rule out disease. Medication if appropriate.