AFRICAN UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND ITS RESPONSE TO SEPTEMBER 11 EVENT IN USA

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "AFRICAN UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND ITS RESPONSE TO SEPTEMBER 11 EVENT IN USA", submitted by MANISH GAUTAM, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other university to the best of our knowledge and this is him bonafide work.

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PREFACE

The discussion on international terrorism has acquired, a central place in world politics today. The incident of 11th September 2001 in United States of America gave a new dimension to the understanding of the international terrorism. It attracted the attention of the globe not only because of the fact that it proved to be the unique incident but also because of the fact that it took place in such a country which, under the changing circumstances, proved to be the most powerful country of the world. It is a harsh reality that there is no single decade of the history of the twentieth century which fails to bear the heinous impact of the international terrorism which reveals the fact that the internal terrorism remained the part and parcel of the total development of the socio-economic and political development of the century. As it was a challenge to the most powerful country, it is understood that the international terrorism has got a new dimension in terms of its definition and its application. With some exception, most of the countries showed its concern over this incidence. The countries of the African continent were no exception to it. The response of the African countries has not yet been given exclusive and proper attention. Hence, it becomes pertinent to make an analysis of the African response to the incident of 11th September in USA. This events has also opened a new chapters in the history of relations between Africa and United States.

The first chapter has extensively discussed the definitional parameters of terrorism which include the approaches and understanding from USA point view and how it is different from African point or view.

The second chapter deals with the extensive episode of the events on 11 Sept 2001 in USA which fixed to form a formidable opinion to met the challenges of International Terrorism.

The Chapter III focusses the African response to the event of 11 Sept. 2001 in USA as Africa is emerging a potential area of terrorist activities as visualized by USA. The African Government is response to the events have come forward intuned with USA position and for that matter despite the differences in understanding among Africans regarding the cause of terrorism., African Government has not taken adverse position encountering the USA understanding.

The Chapter IV visualizes the impact of this event on Afro-USA relations which professes the futuristic prospects of Afro-USA relation.

The last Chapter comes out with some conclusions, which determine the emerging nature of Afro-American relation.

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INTRODUCTION

I.   Terrorism : Meaning and Understanding

The unique time management set out by the hijacker, within eighteen minutes, two passenger aircrafts, at 8.45 a.m. from Boston to Los Angeles, and other at 9.03 a.m. from Washington to Los Angeles, hijacked and slammed into World Trade Centre, and within an hour, the Pentagon is hit by another aircraft and were fully loaded with fuel, which sudden enhancing the explosions. A another airline in Pittsburgh, a United Airlines flight with 45 on board, crashes and significantly another flight with 65 on board, takes off from Boston on the way to LA, crashes at an unknown location. This incident has proved that the systematic calculation set-out by the terrorist mind with no "marcy" and it give the new history of the international terrorism in 21st century and force the United State of America to look back the Defence strategic implication's and its territorial demographic position, and people across the territories. In the morning of Tuesday, 11 September 2001 changed the hole understanding of the United Stated of America particularly and world community as general about International terrorism particularly or terrorism a general. In the wake of this incident various countries from different continent has given a official condemned to this heinous act committed by the terrorist group, and this event has given a different dimension, implication and definition, of international terrorism in the 21st century world with Nuclear, Chemical and biologist weaponry

environment at across the globe. The government of African countries has response to the event of 11th September in USA and also addressed and tried to link it up with the international terrorism intotality. As far as the terrorism and international terrorism are concern the history of 20th century had given various form of its dimension, implications and definitions to understand the future threat to the hole community in the next coming generation and century. But the most-powerful nation has failed to secure its citizen from rising threat from terrorism to international terrorism in the 20th century. Hence, it becomes pertinent to make analysis of the meaning and understanding of terrorism. This introductory chapter has divided into two part, first dealing with meaning and understanding of terrorism. Second part particularly deal with the African understanding of terrorism. Terrorist action is not a battle terrorist do not restrict themselves to attacks upon an event enemy, but also strike at the innocent in order to create fear and insecurity. Today the availability of explosives permits murder and destruction at all limes and in all places: booby trapped vehicles, Lime-bombs, letter bombs, plastic bombs and so on.[1]

Though acts of violence directed against their victims and at the same time even against innocent people. Terrorism has increased rapidly in the past five decades and political and criminal extremist in large parts of the world have attacked passenger airline terminals and railway stations, planted bombs in

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[1] Carcton Dand Schaerf Carlo. *International Terrorism and world security* (Great Britain 1975), pp.51.

government building, the offices of multinational corporation, pubs and Theatres, hijacked airlines and ships, even Ferryboats, seized embassies, and kidnapped government officials, diplomats, and business executives. Terrorist may strike citizens of another, country while that are Living overseas, in transit from one country to another, or at home in their own country. Terrorism has become a new strategy in international relations. It can seen systematically after cold war strategies of the United State of America towards terrorism, which has given huge convention and conferences regarding the issue, which fails in all front.

Terrorism is much influenced by intellectual and doctrinal fashions. In examining its motivations, one discuss the changing rank of ideological values. One after another, ideological trends unleash a series of terrorist outrages whose justification is based according to current thinking, on patriotism, nationalism, vacism, cultural intolerance, religions Fanaticism, and political dogma it the same time, if often present itself as a form of propaganda action, aiming to promote a certain doctrine or set of demands, using the modern technique of publicity. Thus Basque terrorist Irish extremist and other contemporary movement justify outrages in order to draw attention to their cause.[2]

What is shocking about terrorism as a method of warfare is not the amount of bloodshed, which by any account is minimal

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[2] Ibid., p.52.

compared to it more conventional methods of armed struggle, but the character of the victims. Some attempted to define terrorism is essential, it contended that the notion of terrorism is directly linked to the creation of a general atmosphere of threat and fear. The understanding of international terrorism, especially when the means used by the terrorist, receive wide publicity. Terrorist seek to invoke the fear of a future implementation of their threats, in circumstances where a future victim might be expected to resist. On the other hand, terrorist also hope that the current victims will comply with their demands. Terrorism is unanimously considered to be an international offence. Infact terrorism has long been such an offence. But the frequency of such acts during recent years have contributed to the great interest among most worst sufferer countries from terrorism.

One of the most common recent forms of terrorism is the hijacking of aircraft during scheduled flights on an occasion, this has been accompanied by gun and grenade assaults on passengers in international airports. For the main part, these attack have been associated with the Arab campaign against Israel although there have been other similar attacks, for example in Japan. There is, however some evidence to suggest that these Japanese attacks, or at least the organisations setting them in motion have been associated ideologically with the Arab movement.[3]

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[3] Alexander Yonah, *International Terrorism National, Regional, and Global Perspective* (New York, 1976) pp.5.

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The United Nations, First become interested in the problems of terrorism in 1972, when the secretary general requested the General Assembly to place on its agenda the problem of measures to prevent terrorism and other forms of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedom.[4]

Sharp reference to different Fora for different aspect of terrorism is important for analysing the problems. It is easy for overlapping or conflicting action to ensue the case related to terrorism in which, it would be move useful to have a general understanding on terrorism as such, without worrying whether every type of terroristic act has been adequately described and, brought within the ambit of the convention. The general aspect of terrorism has never reach out the universal recognition of it aspect to come out with new convention through the UN authorities, and concerning state. The attitude of Canada toward terrorism may be seen from some of the statement made by its delegates when the subject has came up in the United Nations. In the first place, Canada has always maintained that any, resolution or convention must be specific in its condemnation of acts of International terrorism that result in the Loss of Innocent lives.

The terrorist has a political tool: the urban guerrilla has a strategy for revolution, but to understand the mind of the terrorist one must examine the philosophical background of the urban

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[4] Ibid., pp.18.

guerrilla.[5] The use of terrors, in Latin America has an objective the alienation of popular support for the government through act of terror, which in turn whose the government to respond with progressively more repressive measures.

With the notable exception of Ireland, political terrorism has not been a prominent feature in the national experience of modern Britain. Radical revolutionary(ries) of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) have extended their activities to England and, in the summer of 1974, these terrorists even detonated a bomb in the parliament building at west minister. International terrorism may therefore refer broadly to acts or violence, which have been specifically identified and outlawed by international agreements. In that sense it may refer to all continent of the world to examine the nature and understanding of international terrorism.[6]

Robert O. Freedman has observed about soviet experience of international terrorism "Any analysis of Soviet policy towards terrorism and particularly middle Eastern terrorism must deal with two basic issue. On the one hand, the Soviet Union is a global power with economy, political, Military and diplomatic interests all over the world. Consequently, it is vulnerable to various forms of terrorism, such as the hijacking of Soviet aircraft, the kidnapping and assassination of Soviet Officials, and the bombing of Soviet embassies and trade missions, carrier out by Palestine

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[5] Ibid., p.50.

[6] Ibid., pp.115

Liberation organisation (PLO), on the other hand Soviet Leadership has long had the goal of weaking and if possible eliminating western influenced from middle east, and it has not hesitated to exploit the actions of the PLO".[7]

Consequently these double war game theory has lastly came against the Soviet Union to think about terrorism, culminating rapidly into international terrorism.

Terrorism is an explosive element capable of leading to war, since as a rule., it unleashes in response the retaliation of those who suffer from it, which may lead to an armed conflict. Terrorism, destroying value sacred to civilized people throughout the world constitutes a danger to which the international community cannot remain indifferent.[8]

George Bush (first) of the United states affirmed that though the United States accepted, the right of self – determination for the colonized, it would not tolerate those acts which in the view of the United States should encroach upon freedom and human values deeply cherished by his country.[9]

In fact acts of Terrorism have succeeded in destabilizing target government and creating an atmosphere of alarm amongst the people. Latin America, Canada, Britain (Inland), Soviet Union, and United State of America and Middle East provide

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[7] Ibid. pp.136-7.

[8] UN Doc. A/PV. 2037, September 1972 (Provisional verbatim record of the 2037th meeting of the General Assembly), pp.121-2.

[9] Ibid., pp.136-7.

enough evidence to wake counter – implication against the act. The granting of observer status to the Palestine Liberation organisation of Yasser Arafat by the General Assembly of the United Nation, bears testimony to the potentiality of international terrorist organisation. From that point of view of the terrorists, terrorism in its various manifestations today is the consequence of its success in achieving the immediate objective of the terrorist organisation. Saleem Qureshi has pointed out towards terrorism, "Terrorism is the use of violence in order to induce a state of Fear and submission in the victim. the object of terrorism is to secure a change or modification in the behaviour of the Intended Victim himself or to use him as an example for others. The violence of terrorism is the ultimate, of coercion, whether actually applied or merely used as a threat. The use of terrorist violence is based on the assumption that the intended victim is unreasonable and incapable of seeing the viewpoint of the terrorist.[10]

Yonah Alexander has define "one of the fundamental bases of Zionism is the unbroken historical bond between the Jews – the oldest Palestinian people still surviving and the land of their fathers, the root of which go back, some 4,000 years. Although the vast majority of jews were scattered to every corner of the earth after the destruction of second commonwealth, community of Jewish, life in Palestine has been maintained. In addition during the countries of exile, the millennial hope. For national restoration

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[10] Ibid., p.151.

survived and was expressed in the form of numerous attempt to resettle the promised land.[11]

An analysis of the effect of the various measures outlined above would show that despite efforts, bilateral and international, not much success has been achieved in eliminating all, means, manifestation of terrorism from the international scene. Alastair C. Macwillson has observed "Terrorism can be defined as organized violence by small group against the state on against other ethnic group of classes for political purposes.[12]

Many of the terrorist operations in the 1970s and 1980s were – carried out with military procession, which revealed not only excellent planning but also superior intelligence gathering strategies, to achieve their aim, terrorist resort to assassination, murder, bombing, arson, hostage taking, hijacking, the seizure of building, robbery and extortion. Much more analysis are came with effective propaganda technique, the emotive method of suicide was used by the provisional IRA hunger strikers. Clearly the objective of this campaign was to force the convicted criminals.

Khaching Tololyan has described, understanding terrorism primarily as a form of opposition to the state and to the rule of law.[13]

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[11] Ibid., p.213.

[12] Macwillson C. Alastair. *Hostage taking Terrorism – Indigence –Response strategy* (Hong Kong 1992), p.3.

[13] Rapport C. David. *Inside Terrorist Organisation* (London 2001), p.217.

However many governments have taken step to counter the threat of terrorist action in their country: some are, unfortunate in already having direct experience of terrorism while other have in place some form of contingency plan to counter such on occurrence. Even governments with little or no direct contact with, terrorism may have considerable experience of investing and interrogating suspect in the course of the handling security cases and may feel that they have sufficient understanding of terrorism and his motivation to effectively counter the threat. These all experience cannot came up with the unique knowledge gained during the emergence of new group with new style with rapid growth industry of terrorism.

II. African Understanding of Terrorism

The event of 11 September attack on New York and Washington has globalised the nature of deterrence from terrorism in one hand and it high upto the no limit. In the regular and valuable presence of African countries into the world politics via bilaterally and multilaterally discourse with one hand the United State of America and another hand with the another continent of state gives valuable discourse within the globe. The fifty plus equation in the United Nation General Assembly of the African head of the states cannot be denied that the fact into the globalisation of domestic politics via introducing the economic platform as the globalised economics. The dimension of 11 September are reaching, the common suspect and its manifest

throughout the African continent. The Islamic dimension of 11 September may result in fortune tension within African states that have a large Muslim population.[14]

Terrorism is a special form of political violence; it is not a philosophy or a political movement. Terrorism is a weapon or a method, which has been used throughout history by both state and sub-state organisations for a whole variety of political causes or purposes.[15]

The majority of conflict involving the use of terrorism are waged within the borders of nation state. In theory, each nation has sovereignty over its own territory and is responsible for maintaining national – security and for up holding law and order. When domestic or intra-state conflicts do spill over into the territory of other, state it is of course the national authorities of the effected state, which exercise jurisdiction and have the right to respond as they, see fit. In this age of increasing globalisation, it is hard to find any example of a terrorist movement, involved in a protracted campaign of domestic terrorism which fails to take the opportunity of establishing overseas support network to provide fund-raising, access to weapons supplies, political and propaganda support, safe haven, and other valuable assets. Similarly,

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[14] Killingray David and Eillis Stephen, Africa After 11 September 2001, *Strategic review for Southern Africa*, vol.101, no.402, Jan. 2002), p.5.

[15] Prof. Wilkinson P., Current and Future trends in domestic and international terrorism: Implications for democratic government and the international community, *Strategic Review for Southern Africa*, (University of Pretoria-South-Africa, vol.23, no.2, Nov. 2001), p.107.

international conventions on co-operation against terrorism depend entirely for their implementation on the will, capabilities and efficiency of the national government to notified them.

New attention to the institutions of global governance will be ineffective without remedial action for many states in the former second and third worlds. The order notion of development has been radically refined already. The development of the poor world has for some years been seen as no longer a technical process of economic upliftment but as the security issue that effect the rich world to. Hunaitarian aid workers and security or military specialist now regularly work together on conflict prevention in a way that was unthinkable even ten years ago. Economic, development is subordinated to wards on drugs and against terrorism.[16] Africa has had more than its share of atrocities in the last 20 years and most of these have been largely ignored by the West Rwanda, the repeated Famines that have killed hundreds of thousands, continuous war in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Angola, The Horn, and in and around Liberia – the list is long and invariably carries the same depressing note that the rich world stood insignificantly. The past record of the West as the "new order" global policeman has been limited to, those area that pose a serious threat to western interest the Gulf with its oil, and KOSOVO, which is too near and too European to be ignored. Occasionally policing may have a moral imperative, as with

[16] Killingray David and Ellis Stephen, Africa after 11 September 2001, *Strategic review for Southern Africa* vol. 101, no, 402, Jan. 2002), p.7.

British intervention to support the Sierra Leonean government. But the recent experience of Africa is one of the neglected task. A major trend during the 1980s and 1990s has been an upsurge in the number and severity of ethnic and ethno-religious conflict in which the use, of mass terror against the designated "enemy" civilian population has become a standard weapon for forcing them to flee from their land and homes. Over 90 per cent of the significant armed conflicts in the world today, are intra-state conflict, the majority with underlying ethnic or religious conflict at their root.[17]

The causes of this upsurge are to be found not only in the historical ethnic rivalries and hatreds but also in the structure of post-Cold War international system. The spread of a new world disorder is becoming more evident, in which bitter ethnic and ethno-religious conflict have became the characteristic mode of warfare from the Balkans and the Caucasus to South Asia and Central Africa. Typically these war interwoven with mass terror, ethnic cleaning.

The history of political violence in the 20th century shows that while liberal democracies, are, by definition, free of the massive sufferings caused by regimes of state terror within their

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[17] Wilkinson Paul, Current and Future trend in domestic and International terrorism: implication for the Democratic Government and the International Community. (Strategic Review for Southern Africa. University of Pretoria, South Africa, vol.23, no.7, Nov-2000). pp.108-9.

own borders, they are inherently more vulnerable to the activities of sub-states terrorist groups.[18]

A significant trend common to both internal and international, terrorism is the emergence, and the consolidation of terrorist groups wholly or in part motivated by religions fanaticism.[19]

Terrorist group can use and exploit the value of freedom which are an open in pluralistic democracy – freedom of movement, within and across the borders, freedom of association and freedom of expression to attack wherever within the territory for just in the name of some causes which they believe to. Groups and organisations, suicide-squared, using bombing, shooting attacks and hostage taking and hijacking plane that have already proved and they have the ability to cause, death and injury and to inflict – severe damage, and disruption. They are no doubt sudden encouraging by the ample evidence that terrorism can win them useful tactical gains such as huge publicity for their cause and opportunities to rise funds, and obtain weapons explosive, and additional recruits. In the 1990s no less than a third of all currently active international terrorist groups were religiously motivated and the majority professing Islamic beliefs. It has been urged that religious fanaticism causes a greater propensity for mass-lethality indiscriminate attack, because a bomber who believes he is

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[18] Ibid., p.111.
[19] Ibid., p.109.

carrying out the will of God or Allah and waging a Holy war is unlikely to be inhibited by the prospect of, causing large – scale carnage.

It would be wise to avoid exaggerating the religious aspects of many of these groups. For example although the Fundamentalist Islamic groups constantly use religious language and justifications as for example - Osama Bin Laden's notorious Fatwa.[20]

There is a very strong political agenda underlying their campaigns: the Armed Islamic group (GIA) demand and Islamic Republic be established in Algeria.

A particular useful way of mapping different types of sub-state terrorist groups active in the contemporary international system is to classify them according to their underlying political motivation or ideological orientation.[21]

In Egypt political Islam has been harshly contained; the Algerian military regime has had a longer and more vicious battle to combat Islamic opposition. Sudan and even Libya have political and economic interest in better relations with the west. Somalia, however, weak broken and divided as it is, could serve as a possible hiding place for Islamic group, perhaps – even for Bin Laden. From Mali, and northern Nigeria suggest that feeling of international solidarity with fellow – Muslims are running quite

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[20] Ibid., p.109.

[21] Ibid., p.108.

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high in an area that has a long history of Islamic reform movements influent by "event" in other parts of Islamic world.[22]

Although international terror incident had occurred in Africa – Prior to 1995, a steady increase has been noted since the mid-1990s. Africa nevertheless remains, among the, regions with the smallest – annual number of incidents of international terrorism. On an annual basis, recorded incidents, of terrorism in Africa have occurred as follow between 1995 and 2000, see table 1).

Table 1
Incidents of Terrorism in Africa

Year	Number of Incidents
1995	10
1996	11
1997	11
1998	21
1999	52
2000	52

Source: USA. Department of State, patterns of Global Terrorism, 1995-2000.

The bombing incident at the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania contributed to more than 700 people dying and almost 6,000 wounded in international terrorist attack in 1998.[23]

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[22] op.cit., n.1.

[23] Hough Mike, International Terrorism Contemporary manifestations in Africa, *Strategic Review for Southern Africa* (University of Pretoria, South Africa, vol.23, no.2, Nov. 2001), pp.127.

In addition to committing certain acts which could be described as international terror, insurgent and protest groups are often also involved in domestic terror.

Nevertheless, "International terrorist organisations, inclduing al-Qaida, Lebanese Hizballah, and Egyptian terrorist groups, continued to operate in Africa 2000.[24]

As far as indigenous group are concerned, only three groups in Africa namely people Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD), based in South Africa Western Cap province, the Army for the liberation of Rawanda (ALIR) and Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone are listed by the US state Department under other terrorist group', being inter-alia involved in international terrorism Qibla is mentioned as an Islamic ally of people against Gangsterism – and Drugs (PAGAD), but not listed separately. The other category namely 'designated foreign terrorist organisations, includes only one, indigenous movement in Africa, namely the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) in Algeria.[25] Religions conflict in Africa and specially where it is linked to. radical Islam and tends to align with the Palestinian cause and adopting as anti US stance. provides additional justification for acts of international terror. Countries such as Algeria, and more recently Nigeria, are examples of conflict, situation with a religions component.

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[24] Ibid., pp. 127-28.
[25] Ibid., p. 128.

Certain major event are increasingly held in African countries and especially in south Africa where international conference against Racism and Earth Summit to be held in 2002. And it is a harse reality major events which could generate large-scale publicity for terror incidents offer opportunities in this regards. Although incidents of domestic terror in Africa are far more prevalent than incident of international terrorism, the increase incident in Africa linked, to the tendency toward more spectacular acts involving more causalities such as the Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam gives a speculation about no country or continent is immune. The political and strategic and perspective, direct attacks on the United state of America on 11th September 2001 at, the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon, be seen as achieving the ultimate objective;

The organisation of African Unity (OAU) convention on the prevention and combating of terrorism in 20th Sept. 2001, condemns all forms of terrorism and provides for the states that are parties to the convention to review their national laws and establish criminal offences for terrorist attacks as defined in the convention political, philosophical, ideological racial, ethnic, religious or, other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.[26]

However Article 3 (1) of Convention states that:

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[26] United Stated, Department of State, *Pattern of global terrorism, 2001.* year 2002. P.169.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, the struggle waged by people in accordance with the principles of international law for t heir liberation or self determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by Foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts.[27]

It has been stated that political terrorism becomes international when it is directed at foreigners or foreign targets; concerted by the governments or Faction's or more than one states, or aimed at influencing policies of a foreign government.

Transnational terrorism would the refer to terrorists who operates internationally with the express long term aim of global revolution or of establishing a revolutionary supranational world order.[28]

The traditional definition of international terrorism, specially in the US, has no occasion been questioned due to contemporary developments.

The US Definition tends to exclude individual (non-group) terrorist activity, the criteria of violence also tends not to cover, the disabling of a national infra-structure, for example, caused by computer (virus) sabotage, and the link between terrorism and

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[27] Ibid., Article 3 (1).

[28] Wilkinson, P., *Terrorism and the liberal state* (Macmillan London 1977, pp.174.

politically motivated behaviour may exclude certain acts which are deemed to be terrorist in nature, but with a criminal motive.[29]

During 2000, international terror incident designated as, significant, were recorded in Namibia, Sudan, Angola, Uganda, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Longo (DRC) and Burundi.

One incident was also recorded on South Africa, namely damage to a McDonald's restaurant in Capetown, while incident also occurred in guinea, Niger and Somalia, although the latter three are not designated as significant.[30] The growing lethality and tendency towards indiscriminate attacks in public places. Targeting has increasingly shifted to financial centre and system, transportation and energy infrastructures and judicial and media individuals.

Economic motive, have become as important as political or religious motive, hence an increase in kidnapping for ransom purposes.[31]

In Africa, the US Department of state countries to list Libya and Sudan as, state sponsors of international terrorism. In the case of Libya despite Gadaffi's publicly stated anti-terrorism stance,

[29] USA, "Terrorism, the Future and the US Foreign Policy", CRS Issue Brief For Congress IB95112, 23 March 2001), pp.2.

[30] USA, Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 2000, (April 2001), pp.3.6 and 37-51.

[31] IISS, strategic survey 1998/99, Oxford University Press (United Kingdom 1999), pp.61-70.

the US position is that "it remain, unclear whether his claims of distancing Libya from its terrorist past signify a true change of policy. In this regard, it is contended that Libya continued to have contact with, for instance, the Palestine Islamic Jihad. As far as Sudan is concerned, it had by the end of 2000, signed 12 international convention for combating terrorism. However, Sudan is still alleged to act as a safe haven for groups such as the Palestine Islamic, Jihad and Hamas.[32]

The enhancement of police professionalism, expertise and resources makes the task of Combating terrorism. One of the key issues to be faced by African countries as national law enforcement, system is that police corruption and collusion with organized crime undermines the viability and, integrity of the entire, criminal inefficiency. Administrative system, therefore, major reforms aimed at eliminating police corruption have a direct bearing on the ability of emerging democracies to combat terrorism. The value to identify certain national measures for combating terrorism which have been found to be effective in the old established democracies and which can be recommended for more general adoption. However, it is quit clear that every terrorist campaign is different. Responses to terrorism interms of threat perception, the particular nature of threat from different terrorist organization are unpredictable. The major implications of

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[32] USA, Department of State, *Patterns of Global terrorism 2001*, (April (2002), p.169.

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the OAU Convention on the prevention and combating of terrorism on 20th Sept. 2001 has major dimension.

The convention gives its provisions for the extradition of persons changed with terrorist acts, only applicable to extradition to another state that is party to the convention, is an important step in the combating of terrorism in Africa. However, specially due to ongoing conflict in Africa in Africa, incidents of both domestic and international terror are bound to continue. It should also be borne in mind that international terror incidents in Africa are not necessarily or exclusively planned, or committed by indigenous organisation. Osama Bin Laden, believed to be in, Afghanistan, was for instance implicated in connection with the incidents at the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Islaam. In some cases, external aid is also linked to certain movement in Africa, and the Algerian Government has, for instance, accused Iran and Sudan of supporting extremist in Algeria.

The Dakar Declaration against terrorism has direct concern of 11 September event in USA.

We, the Head of state and Government and representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi Cameroon, Cape Varde, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire. Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Libbya, Mali, Mauritani, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierea Leone, Sudan, to go, Tunisia, Uganda.

Recommend that OAU convene an extraordinary summit to discuss the progress so far made in Africa in the fight against terrorism and to ensure that the post-September 11 2001 have least possible adverse impact on the development of Africa.

Appeal to all African countries to ratify as a matter of urgency the OAU convention on the prevention and combating of terrorism and similar UN instruments, and to take legal, diplomatic, financial, and other measures to fights terrorism at national, sub-regional, regional and global land.[33]

There is no universally applicable counter-terrorism – policy-programme. Every conflict involving terrorism has its unique characteristics. In order to design an appropriate and effective measures, each national government need to take into account the nature and severity of the threat and the political, social, strategic, context to be linked with of the preparedness of their intelligence, their anti-terrorism legislation, where necessary and the availability and potential value of their Military power in aid to civil power in combating International terrorism as general or terrorism in particular.

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[33] OAU, Summit on Dakar Declaration Against Terrorism Dakar (Senegal) on October 17, 2001. *Africa Quarterly*, vol.41, no.4, 2001. New Delhi.

CHAPTER II

September 11 Event in USA: An Overview

SEPTEMBER 11 EVENT IN USA :
AN OVERVIEW

September 11th event in USA mark the most important date in the long and bloodies history of terrorism. Never before other terrorist used passenger planes as bombs, produced such staggering casualty figures created such enormous universal outrage, and that could reshape the character of international relations in front of heads of government of state of the world community but, it also attention the world political, security, and economic system September 11 proved to be the blacket day not only for the America but for the entire global community. It witnessed unprecedented terrorist attacks on the twin world trade centre tower in New York and the pentagon in Washington D. C. This event grasp entire global consciousness, not merely as a date when the sole super power was attacked on its own homeland, the first time after Pearl-Harbour, gave forever its feeling of invulnerability, it inaugurated a new global war against international terrorism. In a devilishly brilliant plan designed for maximum impact, terrorists hijacked four planes and, had three of them crash into America's most prominent building within 60 minutes. At least several – thousands of innocent people, American and many other nationals are died. Two separately hijacked passenger plans were piloted with deadly precision straight into the upper floors of the imposing twin tower of the World Trade Centre along New York, city's showpiece skyline. It

was not long before the towers collapsed in mighty implosions that were caused by the sheer impact of the aircraft intrusions.

With some other terrorist commandeering and romming yet another passenger plane as a flying missile into a corner of the Pentagon. America's Civil Military nerve's centre of power, it become increasingly clear that the perpetrators of the sequential heinous crime were acting on concrete time framework. The terrorist mind may indeed mark the beginning of a new definition of war on the front of international terrorist organization against the civilised - humanity itself. One more civilian aircraft crashed over the US homeland itself and this completed a viciously bizarre patterns of anti America motion.

Event of the Tuesday Morning

Terrorist attack the American cities of New York and Washington on Tuesday, the 11 September 2001, morning in three deadly attacks that included at least three, commercial Jet crashing into, significant buildings. A plane hits the north tower of the World Trade Centre in Manhattan, New York, shortly before 9 a.m. Another plane strikes the second tower about 18 minutes later. Both Towers collapse about an hour latter, a plane crashes, into the Pentagon in Washington. Part of building collapses. American Airlines say it lost, two planes, both en route to Los Angeles. United Airlines loses two planes. FBI sources say all four planes that crashed had hijacked. The Pentagon, the

White House, the State Department, the Justice Department, the capitol, the CIA and all other government buildings in Washington are evacuated[1].

At 8.45 a.m. : a hijacked passengers Jet American Airlines Flight 11 out of Boston, Massechusetts, crashes into the north tower of the World Trade Centre, tearing a gaping in the building and setting it a fire. At 9.30 a.m.: a second hijacked airlines, United Airlines Flight 175 from, Boston, crashes into the south tower of the World Trade Centre and explodes. Both building are burning. At 9:17 a.m.: the Federal Aviation Administrative shuts, down all New York city area airport. At 9:21 a.m.: the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey orders, all bridges and tunnels in the New York closed. At 9:30 a.m.: President Bush, speaking in Sarasota, (Florida), says the country has suffered an apparent terrorist attack[2].

Threat perception from attack

The scenes of devastation were truly horrific and huge swelling clouds of smoke, towering, collapsing, screams and sirens renting the air, as piercing as shrapnel. And it could have scene like Kosovo, Beirut, or the West Bank. The scenes of devastation were truly horrific were compared to bombing of two

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[1] Grover Verinder, *Encyclopaedia of International Terrorism*; DEEP & DEEP Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi; year 2002, p.1.

[2] L. R. Reddy, *The Worst of Global Terrorism*; A. P. H. Publishing Corp., New Delhi, year 2002. P.9.

US embassies in Africa in 1998 and the ground level explosion at the World Trade Centre itself in New York in 1993. The shocking super terror of Tuesday September 11, 2001 in the United State had wake up and Force the international community to, enormity of the challenges the modern world of the 21st century face from international terrorism. The attacks on 11 September, 2001 are radically different from the ones America has faced before. The US is not stranger the terrorism. It citizens abroad, embassies and globally dispersed assets have long been the principle targets of international terrorism. As a nature of attack are quite different from the earlier attack on America. One thing is quite different nature of seriousness that never before in the history of terrorist action either terrorist are associated with the regional or intentional organisation.

During the period of one hours from 9:45 to 10:45 each and every government institution and United Nation building were suddenly evacuated and area around the prestigious symbol of democracy as the white house and defence installation of the near the Pentagon.

At 9.45 a.m.: The White House evacuates. At 9:57 a.m. : Bush depart from Florida. At 10.05 a.m. south tower of the World Trade Centre collapse, plummeting into the street below. A massive cloud of dust and debris froms and slowly drifts away from the building. At 10.08 a.m. secret service agents armed with automatic rifles and deployed into Lafayette park across from the

white house. At 10.10 a.m.: a portion of Pentagon collapse. At 10.10 a.m.: United Airlines flights 93, also hijacked, crashes in Somerest century, Pennsylvania, Southeast of Pittsburg. At 10.13 a.m.: the United Nation building evacuates, including 4,700 people from the headquarter building and 7,000 total from UNICEF and UN development programme. At 10.45 a.m.: all Federal office building in Washington are evacuated[3].

The US campaign against terrorism rests on a flawed conception of international politics of Americas role in the international system, and of the consequence that derive from the role. As a matter of Fact Clinton Administration's growing preoccupation with terrorism reveals less about an actual threat than about the premises of American Foreign Policy in the Clinton era. The essence of the president views on international politics summarized briefly. In the aftermath of the cold war, the inexorable logic of globalization is transforming the international order. Democracy and free market principle are on the March. The world wide – embrace of political values and economic policies favoured by Americans is both inevitable, and irreversible[4].

There emerge as a result an international order whose abiding characteristic is openness with trade, capital, people and

[3] Reddy L. R., *The Worst of Global Terrorism*, Pub-A.P.H. Publishing Corp. New Delhi, year 2002, p.10.

[4] Grover Verinder, *Encydopaedia of International Terrorism*, DEEP & DEEP Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi; year 2002, pp.30-31.

ideas all moving freely across the borders. This openness will yield a world, that is both, peaceful and prosperous and in which old, notions of politics as a competitive quist for power lose their salience. The result, predicts president clinton will be the new era of interdependence where nation work together not simply for the peace and security, but also for the better, school and health care, broader prosperity and a cleaner environment[5].

Terrorism is a multifaced and dynamic phenomena which defies description. It employs extreme, physical violence to shock the targeted audience, but the psychological impact upon the people at large matters move to them than the physical attack on the victim[6].

The American of late have worked themselves into tizzy over terrorism like nuclear winter, Islamic fundamentalism and global warming before it, terrorism in the latter 1990s has lodged itself in the national psyche as a seemingly existential, threat. Incident like the world Trade Centre (1993), Oklahma city 1995, Atlanta's centennial Park 1996, Khabar Towers 1996, and US embassies in Kenya, and Tanzznia in 1998 are cited as evidence that terrorism is on the rise and becoming ever more deadly[7].

At 1.04 p.m. : Bush speaking from Barksdale Air Force Base in Lousisiana, say that all appropriate security measures are being taken, including putting the US military on high alert world

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[5] Ibid. p.31.

[6] Ibid. p.28.

[7] Ibid. p.28.

wide. He ask for prayers for those killed or wound:d in the attacks and say, "Make no mistake the United State will hunt down and punish those responsible for these cowardly acts[8].

One of the most important lessons from this attack is that, not any area in throughout the world is immune to the kind of threat that international community has face from terrorism. Few countries spend the kind of intellectual, physical and other resources in monitoring and assessing the activities of the various terrorist organizations around the world that the US does. Few Governments takes as much care as the US in warning and preparing for terrorist attacks on the basis of intelligence reports. Yet on 11 September 2001, America woke up to one of the gravest challenge to its national security since Pearl Harbour.

America Terrorized : Impact on Security

The target oriented development of terrorist attack on basic feature of the soil must be examined carefully to understand the casual feature between threat of terrorist mind at its patience of strike in the main supreme body of modern human civilized western world. The pentagon was chosen as a target to show the world that the Jihadis can strike at the heart of the US military command and control. The world trade centre towers were presumably chosen since its destruction would hit three

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[8] Reddy L. R., *The Worst of Global Terrorism*;Pub-A.P.H. Publishing Corp. New Delhi, year 2002, p.12.

nationalities which the Jihadis hate America, Israeli and Indians – and cause large causalities among them. The Pearl Harbour attack – finally brought the US into World War II and made if the leader of the alliance of democracies fighting the Nazis and militants. Till then, the US adopted a neutral stand even as the Nazis and Fascists were over running Europe[9]. The US reacted only to acts, of terrorism against itself, such, as the CIA shooting, World Trade Centre bombing the destruction of the US embassies in Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi and the attack on the USS Cole in Yaman. The US and another western democracies did not build up a strong enough alliance against international terrorism. The Shanghai group – China, Russia, Kirghizia, Tadjikistan, and Kazakhstan formed a separate front against terrorism[10].

Today, state sponsorship of terrorism continues unbated. In 1996 for example, the US state department designated seven countries as terrorist sponsors : Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria, with the exception of Sudan, which was added in 1993, each of these countries has remained on the list of terrorism's patron state for more than a decade. The reason is that neither economic sanctions nor military reprisals have proven completely successful in effecting positive change to these countries policies on terrorism[11].

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[9] Ibid., p.20.

[10] Ibid p.21.

[11] Dr. Shah Giriraj, *Encytrapedia of International Terrorism* vol.-I pub.-Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd.. New Delhi, year 2002, p.33.

Today, because of September 11, everyone is worried about terrorism and terrorists. What is terrorism? Who are the terrorist? Where do they do come from, It is clear that they did not attack, the World Trade Centre in the name of any particular nation state or government, nor was it a war in a conventional sense a war of a one nation state against another. This is more a global challenge to the nation state, system per se, a challenge from groups or individuals who do not have to organize themselves as a nation state[12].

Everything today is becoming transnational. For more than adecade we have seen reactions and counteractions to such globalization, examples can be drown from the rise of nationalism is some part of the world, Fascism in some others, and from the presence of regional and transnational terrorism. The September 11, terrorist were not solely targeting the United State as a nation the World Trade Centre was more a multi or transnational site than a US property[13].

Almost immediately after the attacks there was mobilization and condemnation from all parts of the world, mostly because of the tragic loss of civilians and the total destruction of the world, best known trade centre. It has also partly because of the global media and the fact that a superpower was involved[14].

Because of the terrorist attacks we have begun to rethink/redefine, our conceptions of war, civilization, and

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[12] Ping Huang. A challenge to whom; *seminar* vol. 518, New Delhi, October 2002. p.24.

[13] Ibid, p.24.

[14] Ibid. pp.24-25.

international order. As a matter of fact, along with the new alliance formed against international terrorism, a new international order is also in the making. All nation state on governments baring a few have been united overnight, it is the first time, since the end of world war II that countries such as Japan are joining, it is logistical support of military action, for China, it is the first time since world war II for such an alliance with the United States, and for some others, it is the first time they are unconditionally opening up their air space to US armed forces[15].

Such a powerful alliance has never been seen before, more meaningful, however is that such an alliance has been established to fight against a non-nation state organization of organized terrorist like the Taliban or Bin Laden[16].

According to the State Department, anti US attacks fell to 88 in 1993, from 142 in 1992. Anti US attacks fell again in 1994 to 66. By comparison, in 1986, there were 204 attacks against Americans. According to the US state Department about 21% of World, terror is targeted at the US[17].

The US commission on terrorism was established by section 519 of the foreign operations, export financing, and related programs – Appropriation Act 1999. The Legislation

[15] Ibid, p.24.

[16] Ibid, pp.24-25.

[17] Reddy L. R., *The Worst of Global Terrorism*, Pub-A.P.H. Publishing Corp. New Delhi, year 2002, p.210.

called for the appointment of commissioners, three selected by majority leaders of the senate, three by speaker of the House of Representative and two each by the minority leaders of the senate and House of Representative[18].

International terrorism poses an increasingly dangerous and difficult threat to America. Countering the growing danger of the terrorist threat requires significantly steeping up US efforts. The government must immediately take step to reinvigorate the collection of intelligence about terrorists plans, use all available legal avenues to disrupt, and prosecute terrorist activities and private sources of support, convince other nations to cease all support from terrorism and ensure, the Federal – state and local official are prepared for attack, that may result in mass causalities. The trend forward higher causalities reflects in part, the changing motivation of todays terrorist. Religiously motivated terrorist groups, such as Osma Bin Ladin's group as AL-QAIDA, which is believed to have bombed the US Embassies in Africa, represent a growing trend – towards hatred against the United States. Other terrorist groups are driven by visions of a post apocalyptic futur or by ethnic hatred. The shift of terrorist motives and intention has contributed to the overall perception about future threat in the way of international terrorist planning.

Key congressional committees, with oversight responsibility for counter-terrorism are listed below:

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[18] Ibid. p.224.

(i)   Senate

- Appropriations

- Armed forces

- Foreign relations

- Government affairs

- Judiciary

- Intelligence

(ii)   House of representatives

- Appropriations

- Armed service

- Government reform

- International relations

- Judiciary

- Intelligence[19]

One of the essential tasks for the national counter-terrorism coordinator is to prepare a comprehensive counter-terrorism plan

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[19] Ibid. p.264

and budget. Similarly congress should develop mechanisms for coordinated review of the president counter-terrorism policy and budget, rather than having each of the many relevant committee moving in different directions without, regard to the overall strategy.

The attack sent America into, a panic. The White House was evacuated immediately although President Bush was away in Florida. All government building and national monuments across the country were closed. The US has faced a series of terrorist attack throughout the 1990s but, nothing remotely on this scale. About 1,00,000 people work in the twin WTC towers each day. Nearly 50,000 people had trickled into the office by 9 a.m. when the first plane crashed into the first tower. Television cameras were showing smoke billowing from, this tower when 16 minutes later a second plane - What appeared to be a Boeing 737 flew into the belly of the second tower in an unforgettable image, that will live for ever on tape[20].

It was at this point that many of the New Yorkers who had thronged the street to watch this compelling, spectacle many of them refugees from war in other parts of the world – decided it was just safer to go home. Their judgement, too was soon justified by another terrifying collapse as the north tower also, buckled and fell. It was impossible to comprehended, but now the sleek silver symbols of the New York, Skyline, the embodiment

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[20] America Attack, Chidanand Rajghatta, *Times of India* (New Delhi), 12th Sept. 2001.

of the citys dominance in the modern world, were no more. New York, self proclaimed capital of the world, had been irrevocably, diminished[21].

Nation across the world must ponder the need to come together to fight the most vicious menace, to humanity, terrorism in the name of God. Laden's brand of terrorism is not a new phenomenon. The man has been around for some time now. He has executed some of the most brazen and spectacular attack on US property and citizens in the recent past, and has yet remained unscathed despite a world wide manhunt, after the twin embassy bombing in Africa and the subsequent attack on a US warship USS Cole last year[22].

The American people made a judgement: we are at war and they want a comprehensive response. They want US to act as if we are at war and we are going to do, that, secretary of state, Colin Powel said in one of the several television interviews the day after the carnage[23].

It is significant that Tuesday's terrorist strike against United States have set alarm bells ringing world wide. The headquarters of the NATO and allied forces, in Brussels and Mons, both in Belgium respectively went on high alert on Wednesday. Russia reinforced security around key sites across the country and put its

[21] When war came to America; James Bone, *The Statesman* (India) 13th Sept. 2001.

[22] Roots of Terror, *The PIONEER* (New Delhi) 13th Sept. 2001.

[23] Wounded America cries war. Times news network, *Times of India* (New Delhi) 13th Sept. 2001.

internal security forces on high alert. Britain, Canada, France and Germany did the same as did China and countries in West Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and East Asia[24].

With the senate unanimously approving the use of Force, the US, on Friday appeared all set for a possible military strike to get at Osama Bin Laden and his secret, terrorist camps even as a defined Taliban said it would take revenge if attacked. The senate also approved $40 billion in emergency aid, part of which is to be utilized to hunt down those responsible for attacks in New York and Washington.

President George Bush has described the situation as a 'national tragedy' and promised to hunt out the culprits and punish them as well as their harbours. The civilized world shares the anguish, anger and sense of outrage of the United States at the large number of civilian deaths and injuries and the destruction of property caused by the terrorist strike[25].

The recent terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and Pentagon in Washington D.C. has once again exposed the vulnerability of aviation security. The case with which terrorist used the aircraft as bombs has added a new dimension to the already existing threat scenario in the airline industry. While the improved aviation security measures in

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[24] A global coalition, *The PIONEER* (New Delhi) 14th Sept. 2001.

[25] The trauma of a fellow democracy, *National Herald* (New Delhi), 13th Sept. 2001.

several countries have certainly deterred and prevented many attacks, the WTC, and Pentagon attacks in the US, make it clear that the major international terrorist player have the resources, sophistication and ruthlessness to find the weaknesses in global aviation security and to commit mass murder on the airways on a scale we have not seen before. The United States has moved the defence of the homeland to a level not seen since the raid on Pearl Harbour reflecting the deep civil and military concern that the attack on WTC and the Pentagon were but the opening salves in a war, unlike any the nation has ever faced.

President George W. Bush signed an order Friday authorizing, Pentagon official to call as many as 50,000 reservists, most of whom will be used to keep military, check ship in ports, assist in intelligence – gathering activities, and performs other missions that defence officials said had not been determined yet or could not be disclosed[26].

The security council adopted three important resolutions, 1368, 1373 and 1377, which affirmed the right of self-defence found terrorism to be a threat to international peace and security, stressed the accountability of the supporter as well as the prepetrator of terrorist acts, obliged member, states to limit the ability of terrorists and terrorist organizations to operate, internationally by freezing asset of terrorist – affiliated persons and organizations and persons and denying them, Safehaven,

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[26] U.S. Rushes to strengthen its security, Neely Tucker and Vernon Loeb, *International Haraled Tribune*, 17th Sept. 2001.

among other things, and set forth a Ministerial Declaration on International Terrorism. The security council also established a counter terrorism committee (CTC) to oversee implementation of UNSC Resolution 1373. Member state sent, reports to the CTC in Dec. 2001 on the steps they are taking to fight terrorism in Seven critical areas - legislation, financial, asset controls, customs immigration, law enforcement, extradition and arms traffic[27].

The Coordinated attack was an act of war against the United States President Bush said in 20th Sept. 2001 address to a joint session of Congress; our war on terror begins with AL-QAIDA, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist groups of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated. A total of 3,547 person were killed in international terrorist attacks in 2001, the highest annul death toll from terrorism ever recorded. Ninety percent, of the fatalities occurred in the September 11 attacks[28].

In the wake of the horror of September 11, the world has neither been so focused on the growing nature of threat from the international terrorism, nor more resolute in terms the need, to counter this threat using the full power – diplomatic, intelligence, economic, low enforcement, financial and military availability to the international community success will require patience and a

[27] United States, Department of State , *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001*, Year, 2002; Pub. Department of State Publication, New York, p.155.
[28] Ibid, pp.1-2.

continuous, relentless commitment, on the part of many, people in many professions in many countries.

CHAPTER III

African Response to the September Event in USA

AFRICAN RESPONSE TO
THE SEPTEMBER EVENT IN USA

History will record 2001 as a watershed in the international fight against terrorism. On September 11, the United States suffered its bloodiest day on its soil since the Pearl Harbour, and the world experienced the most devastating international terrorist attack in recorded history. Out of the terror, United State of America fought back of relying the most diverse international coalition ever assembled. It is a harsh reality that there is no single, decade of the history of the twentieth century which fails to bear the heinous impact of the international terrorism remained the part, and parcel of the total development, of the socio-economic and political development of the history of the 20th century. As it was a challenge to the most powerful country, it is understood that the international terrorism has get a new dimension in term of its definition and its application, with some exception, most of the countries showed it concern over this incidence. The countries of African continent were no exception to it. The response of the African countries has not yet been given exclusive and proper attention. The African response remained unique in the sense that it not only responded to the incidence of USA but also addressed, and tried to link it up with the international terrorism. While responding to this incidence they also look note of the incidence of the American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in August 1998 where a dozen of Americans were killed and 200 African lost their lives. There were nearly

universal condemnation of the September 11 attacks on the United State among sub-saharan African countries. These countries also pledged their support to the war against terrorism. In addition to bilateral cooperation with the United States and the need for global coalition against the international terrorist event, the multilateral organization for African unity and the Southern African development community have committed themselves to fighting terrorism. The shock produced by the September 11 attacks has renewed international cooperation to combat global terrorism is producing a new, readiness on the part of African leader to address the problems of international terrorism. Africa's increased cooperation may help counter the persistent threat, and use of terrorism as an instrument of violence and coercion against civilians.

The response to the September 11 event worldwide has set out its unique features when each and every part of he world uniting themselves with international cause. Major powers of the world in 21st century such as European Union, Japan, Russia, and China has responded to the incident and condemned the horror committed by the international terrorist organizations in the soil of the United States of America. India has not only condemned to the incident but also urge the United State of America for strategic air field support in the respective sub-continent. The overall reactions and response from the world include, East Asia response, Eurasian response, European response, Latin America response, Middle

east response, are sympathetically and strategically are in the against of tragic event in USA.

On Friday night, the security council adopted unanimously a broad resolution aimed at targeting terrorists and those hourbor aid or support them. That resolution requires member state to cooperate in a wide range of areas from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, cooperating in criminal investigations and exchanging information on possible terrorists acts. I applaud the council for acting so swiftly to enshrine in law the steps needed to carry this fight forward with new vigor and determination[1].

Just moment after the leading regional power such as South Africa has clearly made the government stand on issue. The statement by Ambassador Dumisani S. Kumalo, permanent representative of South Africa to the United Nations on 1 Oct. 2001 as:

> *The decision by the General Assembly to convene this important Assembly to convene this important meeting in the aftermath of the recent horrific events in the United States of America is testimony to our collective determination to bring an immediate end to terrorism. On behalf of the South African government and people I wish to extend again our sincerest condolences to the government and people of the United State of America and to other government and*

[1] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp.533-534.

*people directly affected by the tragic event of 11
September 2001.*

As a result of these tragic, event president Thabo Mbeki and South African cabinet, issue a statement on 19th September 2001 reflecting directly the position of the south African Government, as :

> *South Africa condemns terrorism without any equivocation. Attack against civilians cannot be justified. This approach is integral to the humanitarian values that inspired our struggle and governed its conduct. These principles inform the core value of our constitution. South Africa will cooperate with all efforts to apprehend the culprits and bring them to book. Justice must be done and it must be seen to be done[2].*

The second leading and regional power as republic of Nigeria which has large population of Muslim and Christian as equitable bases has witness of clash between two community aftermath of September 11 event.

Nigeria has strongly supported US anti-terrorism effort around the world as well as the military action in Afghanistan. Nigeria led diplomatic efforts in the UN and the Economic community of West African State (ECOWAS) and in the battle against terrorism. The government official approach to the incident as the Nigerian Government has drafted legislation – the

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[2] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp. 470-471.

Anti-terrorism, Economic and Financial crimes commission Act that contains explicit criminal sanctions against terrorism and its financing. The government of Nigeria is committed to preventing it testimony home to Africa largest Muslim population – from becoming a safehaven for Islamic extremists[3].

The factor leading to across the continent to overcome a specific clearity among the state on the issue of September 11 related response. So it would be quite necessary to examine the response of North Africa regarding the incident which has large influence of Middle east and Arab world to make sure the globalisation of terrorism cannot be leave a vacant room for re-establishment of international terrorist organization which has a close link to Islamic fundamentalism in one way and political crime in another way. The larger part constitutes a miracle in gathering of international terrorist out fit from rest of the world. The close communication and ideal home like environment are surrender all kind of option as the area has its basic importance due to serious cause.

North Africans have experienced much stronger historic, cultural and economic bond with the middle east and southern Europe than they have with other parts of the African continent. North Africa has experienced the political current rocking the adjacent middle east including conflict between haves and haves

[3] United States Department of State, *Pattern of Global Terrorism2001*, pub-State Department year 2002, p.7.

not, traditionalism and modernism, fundamentalism and secularism. Although North African State loom large on political maps, their effectively settled territories are quite small. For the most part ecumens are confined to limited sections of the Mediterranean coast and to the narrow valley of Nile. The vast desert regions are empty or contain only small numbers of Bedouins moving with their flocks. Traditionally, Arab have divided North Africa between Maghreb and Mishriq regions with boundary at the Gulf of Sidra. The Maghreb to the west include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and western Libya. It is characterized by a distinctive Berber tradition, despite more than a millennium of Arabic acculturation[4].

The importance of region lay stress on the region where much move activity is witness by the international agencies and world community particularly on the subject like terrorism and its organizational set-up. The response of these North African head of Government regarding the September 11 event as:

Response of Libya

The statement by M.E. MR. Abuzed omar Dorda, permanent representative to the United Nations, New York on 1 October 2001 as:

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[4] Poulsen Thomas M., Nations and States : A Geographical Background to world Affairs; pub-Prentice Hall, Englewood cliffs, year 1995, New Jerjecy; pp.198-99.

To the American people to the inhabitants of New York city in particular to the USA, mission, to the United Nations, and to the families of the victims we present our sincerest condolences and express our deepest sympathy and compassion.

First of all, the Arab Group condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and condemns also all those who practice it or provide assistance for it, be they individuals groups organisation or states. It should also be remembered that Arab countries throughout many decades were prime victims of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations: State terrorism, occupation terrorism and the terrorism practice by the extremist groups. We paid a high price for those acts of terrorism in terms of losses of innocent human lives. The word "Islam" is derived from the word "peace and peace" is one of the glorious names of ALLAH. The Islamic greeting is peace be upon you. Islam is a religion of truth, Justice, and equity as it makes no distinction between races or colours[5].

Response of Ethiopia

The statement by H. E. Ambassador Abdulmejid Hussein, Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations in New York on 3 October 2001 as:

I would like to reiterate here, Ethiopia's strong condemnation of those who planed and carried out these acts which fills us with revulsion. My country once again express its deepest felt condolences to the people and government of the United States. Our sympathies also goes to the families of the more than 80 countries including Ethiopia whose citizens also

[5] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol.III, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp.292-295.

perished in the evil attacks. During his address to this
Assembly on Monday, Mayor Guilliani asked each of
us if he could tell the families of the victims whether
they have our support. I say to the mayor and families
of the victims, you do indeed have Ethiopia's full
support[6].

Response of Morocco

The statement by king Mohammed VI as :

> *Unambiguously condemned the September 11*
> *attacks and offered the international coalition his*
> *country's full, cooperation in the war against*
> *terrorism on 24th September the government of*
> *Morocco signed the UN convention for the*
> *suppression of the financing of terrorism and its*
> *complying fully with UNSCR, that seek to elimina'e*
> *terrorist financing[7].*

Response of Algeria

The president BouteFlika, who met twice in 2001 with President Bush, publicly pledged his government's full cooperation with the coalitions campaign. As part of this cooperation, the government of Algeria strengthened its information sharing with the United States and worked actively with European and other governments, to eliminate terrorist support – networks linked to Algerian groups most of which are located in Europe[8].

Terrorism within Algeria remained a serious problem in 2001, although its magnitude decreased as government forces

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[6] Ibid. pp.158-159.

[7] United State Department of State, *Pattern of Global Terrorism*, pub-Department of States, year 2002, p.58.

[8] Ibid. p.52.

continued to improve their ability to combat it. There were fewer massacres and false roadside checkpoints set-up by militant. Most violence occurred in area outside the capital. The worst single incident of terrorist violence occurred on 1 February 2001 when Islamic extremists massacred 26 person near Berrouaghia in Medea Province.

Response of Tunisia

The September 11 attack strengthened the Tunisian Government's active posture against terrorism in 2001. The only Arab nation represented on the United Nation, security council in 2001. Tunisia supported security council resolutions 1368 and 1373. These cooperative international measure matched the Tunisian governments concrete stand against terrorism within its borders. Most Tunisians oppose Islamist movements because they do not want the violence neighbouring Algeria repeated in Tunisia[9].

The overall strategy after September 11 event of the United State of America in North Africa are concentrated forms against the mean's as the world community response toward international terrorism. The response to the emerging threat has come out with the logical calculation to defeat the means and forms of international terrorism at across the globe.

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[9] Ibid. p.59.

The rest of the continent is most influential to give up the shape of the coalition forces in the forms of universal mandate to curb, the main cause, from the international scene. Rest of the countries has its own importance to express its experience through global concern. Most terrorist attacks in Africa stem from internal civil unrest and spillover from regional wars as African rebel movements and opposition groups employ terrorist tactics in pursuit, of their political, social, or economic goals. Countries where insurgent groups have indiscriminately employed terrorist tactics and attacked civilians include the democratic republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. International terrorist organizations with Islamic ties, including al-qaida and Lebanese Hizballah, have a presence in Africa and continue to exploit Africa's permissive operating environment – porous borders, conflict lax financial systems, and the wide availability of weapons to expand and strengthen their networks.

To the observation of response to the September 11 event in USA from African countries particularly sub-saharan countries are divided into the region to region may provided the valuable expression maid by the these head of governments. As South Africa and Nigeria has set the volume of some little bit, civilian clash on the wake of 11 September, and thereafter the situation rest with others regions.

The central African region : This region include the countries such as, Cameroon, central African republic, Congo,

Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Malawi, Zaire and Zambia. The response of these countries are directly linked up with the other neighbours countries response to the incident countries such as Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Zaire expressed their deepest condolence to the people of the United State of America and the Government. As it is now, evident that no country or nation is immune to the devastating and disruptive effect of terrorism. It has become all the more urgent and imperative for the international community to make resolute concrete and collaborative efforts in support of existing and newly conceived measures to combat and eliminate, terrorism, which is a threat to every human endeavour. There is need for every nation to make terrorism their enemy number one and every human, intellectual and material resource directed towards, the global effort to stem its tide. Terrorism is a serious challenge to the value systems that the civilized world stand for and a threat to the whole humanity.

Response of Malawi

The statement by Mrs. Dorothy D. THUNYANI, acting permanent representative of Malawi to the United Nation in New York on 3 October 2001 as:

> As this is the first time that Malawi takes the floor since, the tragic acts of terrorism against the United States, I take this opportunity on behalf of the government and people of Malawi to convey deepest sympathy, and sincere condolences to the United State and in particular to the families dependents and

> *friends of all innocent victims of that profoundly innexplicable, tragedy. Our thoughts and prayers go to them all[10].*

Response of Zambia

The statement by H.E. Prof. Mwelwa. C. Musambachime, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations in New York on 3 October 2001 as:

> *Zambia condemns in the strongest terms, the barbaric and terrorist act committed against the United State of America on 11 September 2001. I wish to take this opportunity to convey my, governments deepest sympathies and sincere condolences to the United State Government, its people and families affected by these senseless and dastardly. In his second statement issued in his capacity as chairman of the organization of African Unity (OAU) Dr. Chiluba said, we wish to state unreservedly that terrorist acts should have no place in todays civilized world and should therefore be strongly condemned by the entire international community.*

Large sections of response from central region of sub-saharan Africa laid to the emphasis directly on the elimination of the international terrorism from across the globe. Every moment of on the 9/11 and day after the situation around the world wake-up strongly on the nature of attack by terrorist outfit. And this tragedy comes after terrorist attack on the Embassies of the United States in Nairobi, and Dar-es-Salam, and on the USS Cole in Yamen.

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[10] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol.IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp.312-13.

Eastern Region of sub-saharan Africa

Region comprises the countries such as, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi.

Response of Kenya

The statement by H. E. Mr. Bob F. Jalango, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, in New York on 4th October 2001 as: September 11, 2001 will remain a black dott in the history of the world, because it is the day the brutal, hand of terrorism chose to strike on the United State of America in the cities of New York and in Washington, D.C. This dastardly attack, although committed in the territory of the USA was an attack not just on America and its people, but on humanity as a whole. It was infact, an attack on all the peace – loving people of the world who were poised to celebrate or were celebrating the international peace day.

As minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation on October 2nd 2001 in a Ministerial statement to Kenya parliament as:

> *It is our profound belief that terrorism can never from the basis for the resolution of conflicts and cannot be justified under any circumstances. We therefore, call upon the international community to redouble its efforts in the fight against terrorism[11].*

Kenya remained a key ally in the region, implementing new measures to impose assest freezes and other financial controls,

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[11] Ibid. pp.267-68.

offering to cooperate with the united states to combat terrorism and leading the current regional effort towards national reconciliation in Somalia. Kenya is party to 10 o; the 11 antiterrorism conventions and is signatory to the newest. the 1999 UN convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism[12].

Response from Tanzania

The statement by Ambassador Daudi N. Mwakawago, Permanent representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations on 4th October 2001 as:

> *It is now over three weeks since the dastardly*
> *terrorist acts of September 11. Our sympathies are*
> *directed to the victims and our, heartfelt condolences*
> *to the government and people of the United State of*
> *America and all countries that have lost their*
> *nationals in the Twin Towers. Our hearts and prayers*
> *are with all the victims[13].*

The terror and tragedies that terrorists unleash pose a threat all Societies. Evidently terrorist take advantage of the inadequacies of international legal instrument, regulation, to dismantle justice and accountability. Sovereign alone can no longer cope with the threat of international terrorism.

Response from Uganda

The statement by Ambassador Fred, Beyendeza, Charge, D Affaires A. I. of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations in New York, on 4th October 2001 as:

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[12] United State Department of State, *Pattern of Global Terrorism 2001*, pub-Department of States, year 2002, p.7.

[13] Ibid. p.504.

> *On Tuesday 11th September 2001, the United
> States of America suffered the worst terrorist attack in
> history as the terrorist struck target in Washington
> D.C. and New York, causing the tragic loss of
> thousands of innocent victims from the United States
> and over eighty other nations around the globe[14].*

Inside Uganda two insurgent groups, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda and the Allied Democratic forces in western Uganda continued Military Operation against aimed at undermining the Kampala government in 2001 resulting in several terrorist attacks that injured foreign nationals. In June three bombs exploded simultaneously in public areas in Kampala killing one and wounding 19 person[15].

The response from republic of Burundi are also similar with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and it is also a signatories of the OAU, DAKAR 2001 convention on international terrorism.

North East Region of Sub Saharan Africa

This region include the countries as Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan. More or less response to the attack of this region has understanding with neighbours approach toward it, except Somalia and Sudan on the ground. Response from Djibouti: The statement of his excellency Mr. Roble Olhye, Ambassador Permanent representative of Djibouti to the United Nations, on 2 October 2001 as:

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[14] Ibid.p.520.

[15] United State Department of State, *Pattern of Global Terrorism 2001*, pub-Department of States, year 2002, p.8.

> *The government and people of Djibouti swiftly and unreservedly condemned the terrorist attacks which took place in New York, Washington and Pnnsylvania, on September 11, 2001 and We Vehemently expressed our revulsion, for such ghastly and evil acts perpetrated against innocent, civilian populations*[16].

Response from Somalia

The statement by, his excellency Mr. Ahmed Abdi Hashi Ambassador permanent representative of Somalia to the United Nations on 03 October, 2001 as:

> *The horrific events of September 11 that were perpetrated against the United State are a flagrant violation of these principles. We in Somalia share the grief, pain and loss of the American people. We share this pain and grief in a very profound way because we in Somalia have experienced the unnecessary loss of life during the civil war. We in Somalia, know very well what it means to lose loved ones. The government and people of Somalia are shocked beyond belief*[17].

Somalia, a nation with no central government represents a potential breeding ground as well as safehaven for terrorist networks. Civil war, clan conflict, and poverty have combined to turn Somalia into a failed state, with no one group currently able to govern the entire country poor or non-existent low enforcement, and an inability to monitor the financial sector[18].

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[16] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. III, pub Atlantic publishing anc distributors year 2002, New Delhi; p.141.

[17] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors yeai 2002, New Delhi; p.467.

[18] Department of State, United State, *Pattern of Global Terrorism 2001*. pub-Department of State, year 2002, pp.7-8.

Response from Sudan

Sudan condemned the September 11 attacks and pledged its commitment to combating terrorism and fully cooperating with the United States in the campaign against terrorism[19].

The Sudanese government has stepped its counter-terrorism cooperation with various US agencies and Sudanese authorities have investigated and apprehended extremist suspected of involvement in terrorist activity. Sudan, however, remained a designated state sponsor of terrorism. A number of international terrorist group including al-qaida, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Egyptian Al-Gama'a-Al-Islamiya, the Palestine Islamic Jihad, and HAMAS continued to use Sudan as a safe haven.

North West Region of Sub-Saharan Africa

This region include the countries such as capevarde, Gambia, Mauritania, and Senegal. In the face of the current international climate of a heightened sense of insecurity, which has serious adverse implications for the global, socio-economic activity, which has larger implication of this incident and the response attributed towards the coalition against international terrorism. The region has similar thought and expression towards international incident in the United State of America. They are equally align with the USA with the means and forms. These state are also signatories of the OAU convention, and DAKAR convention about international terrorism.

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[19] Ibid. p.68.

Western Region of Sub-Saharan Region

These region include, the countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Coted' Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, SaoTome, Sierra-Leone and Togo.

The response of the Benin, Burkina Faso, Coted' Ivoire, Guinea. Liberia, Mali, Niger, SaoTome, and Togo have condemned the heinous crime's committed by the international – terrorist outfit on September 11 in the United State of America. The face of terrorism is one of bloodied by its evil intention. Increasingly the objective of today's terrorists are suicidal and apparently, they have no demand to negotiate. The fight against terrorism is beyond the scope and capacity of any one single state, and requires genuine co-operation on the part of all, at both regional and global level.

Response from Ghana

The statement by H.E. Nana Effah Apenteng, Ambassador and permanent representative, permanent mission of Ghana to the United Nations in New York on October 3, 2001 as:

> *The brazenly despicable acts perpetrated against the people of New York and Washington on 11 September 2001 has once again brought close to every door steps of this noble organization, the devastating impact of such ill-conceived and misguided-actions, and the lingering effects of such diabolical acts have wounded our collective psyche. The terrorist attacks even though directed against the territory of the United States constitute an act against*

the noble value of freedom and the rule of law, and humanity as a whole must respond to it in unity[20].

Response of Guinea–Bissau

The statement of H.E. MME. Luzeria Dos Santos Jalo, Permanent representatives of the republic of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations, New York on 5 October 2001 as:

> *September 11, 2001 is a day of sorrow not only for the people of the United State of America but for all human civilisation. Our delegation, the people and the government of Guinea-Bissau have deep sympathy with the pain implicated in our host city of New York, and we wish to express our deepest condolences to the government and people of United States of America and to all other countries who lost their nationals in New York, Washington D.C. and Pennsylvania*[21].

Response of Sierra Leon

The statement by H.E. Mr. Ibrhim M. Kamara, Permanent representative of Sierra Leon to the United Nation in New York on 5 October 2001, as:

> *The government and people of Sierra Leon and at the highest level reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, whenever, and by whomsoever committed. The despicable acts committed in the United States on 11th September 2001 directly reminds all Sierra Leoneans of the catastrophic events of the 6th January 1999 attack on*

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[20] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. III, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; p.183.

[21] Ibid. pp.199-200.

Freetown wherein in excess of Five thousand innocent, civilians lost their lives in that senseless onslaught. The government and people of Sierra Leone have their own share of living with terrorism during the decade long struggle with the rebel forces of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), and the mayhem they perpetrated on the peace loving citizens of our nation[22].

Security problems in Sierra Leone during the first half of 1999 as insurgent forces mounted a last-gasp offensive on the capital in January. Revolutionary United Front (RUF), rebels took captive several foreign missionaries during the RUF's siege of Freetown. Sierra Leon's warring factors carried out more high-profile, terrorist attacks against foreign interests in 2000 than in 1999, killing and Kidnapping United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) peacekeepers, foreign Journalists, and humanitarian aid workers. In those attacks, RUF militiaman killed Five UN peacekeepers and kidnapped some 500 other most of whom were later released[23].

Southern Region of Sub-Saharan Africa

The countries include in this region are Angola, Botswana, Comoros Island, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland. Most of the state of this region has condemned the attack and gave deepest sympathy on the tragedy of September 11, 2001. Some response are here under as:

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[22] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp.455-56.

[23] Soudhi Sunil, *Global Terror*, pub-Sanjay Prakashan, year 2001, Delhi (India), pp.83-84.

Response of Angla

The statement by H.E. Mr. Ismael A. Gasper Martins, Permanent Representative of the republic of Angola, to the United Nations in New York on 3 October, 2001 as:

> *We are thankful to the Mayor of New York, Mr. Rudolph Giuliane, for his inspiring statement on Monday. We take this opportunity to reiterate to him and to the people of New York our deepest, sympathy following the tragedy of September 11. We commend the people of the Untied States for the courage and resilience they have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate following the terrorist attacks[24].*

Response of Botswana

The statement by Mr. Leutlwetse – Mmualefe, Acting permanent representative to the United Nations, New York on 4 October, 2001 as:

> *The 11th September heinous acts of terrorism that resulted in such a gross loss of human civilian life, and the total transformation of the landscape of our great host city, New York as well as similar attacks, on Washington D.C., and Pennsylvania was a tremendous shock to all of us. Like all other peace loving nations. His excellency, President Festus Moghe of Botswana joined other world leader to Condemn, in the strongest terms the barbaric and cowardly act of terrorism visited upon the people of the United States of America and conveyed on behalf of the government and people of Botswana, our heartfelt condolence to the victims and their families,*

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[24] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; pp.13-14.

to President Bush, the government and people of the
United States of America[25].

Response of Lesotho

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Percy M. Mangoaela, Permanent representative of Lesotho to the United Nations, New York on 1 October 2001 as:

> *The event of September 11 have shocked and saddened all of us. While these horrendous terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre, the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania were carried out on American soil, their efforts touched all members of the international community and immediately galvanized the legislature organ of the UN to, Pass General Assembly Resolution 1368 (2001) just a day after the event[26].*

Response of republic of Namibia

The statement by Mr. Marin Andjaba, Ambassador and Permanent representative to the United Nations, New York on 4 October 2001 as:

> *The Human tragedy 11 September has again shown what terrorism has always stood for calculated acts of death and destruction hurting, killing or destroying innocent civilians and property without mercy. The goal is the subordination of human life to terrorist objective. At the outset, I wish to reiterate the sentiments of the deepest sympathy and condolences, which H.E. President Nujoma and indeed the government and people of Namibia conveyed to our*

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[25] Ibid. pp.63-64.

[26] Ibid. p.282.

host country, the USA and in Particular to all the,
families of the victims of the despicable terror attacks
on 11 September[27]*.*

Response of Kingdom of Swaziland

In the wake of the tragic event of September 11 the international community is still reeling in shock over the heartless and malicious manner with which those terrifying acts were committed, resulting in tremendous loss of lives and destruction of property. Out heart go out to the victims and their families. The government of the kingdom of Swaziland has on its part expressed its solidarity, with the US in condemning the recent assault on its territory. My delegation remains optimistics that the rule of law will eventually prevail and that the perpetrators of those atrocities will be brought to justice[28].

There was nearly universal condemnation of the September 11 attacks on the United States among African continent and particularly Sub-Saharan African state to it. More co-operation in the age of globalization are notice by the world community on the wake of September 11. Africa's increased, cooperation may help counter the persistent threat and use of terrorism as an instrument of violence and coercion against civilians. The recent development interms of international terrorism by the leading, regional organization, and convention may attribute the

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[27] Gupta K. R., *International Terrorism world viewpoints*, vol. IV, pub Atlantic publishing and distributors year 2002, New Delhi; p.361.

[28] Ibid. pp.492-93.

understanding of the Sub-Saharan countries towards the international terrorism movement at across the continent and the world.

The organization of African unity (OAU) convention on the prevention and combating of terrorism in 20th Sept. 2001, condemns all forms of terrorism and provides for the state that are parties to the convention to review their national laws and establish criminal offences for terrorist attacks as defined in the convention political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religions or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.

However Article 3(I) of the convention states that:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article I the struggle waged by people in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation and aggression and domination by Foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts[29].

This convention include the means and forms of international terrorism from the perspective of African move towards the similarities of the same cause with world community before September 11 event in the United State of America. Seriousness of the heads of the government of African has been

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[29] United State, Department of State, *Pattern of global terrorism 2001*, "OAU, Conventino on the prevention and combating of terrorism, 20 Sept. 2001", year 2002, p.169.

seen after the September 9/11 from the platform of the DAKAR declaration against the heinous act committed by the terrorist group in the soil of the United State of America. DAKAR the capital city of Senegal at Northwest region of Sub-Saharan Africa has proved once again the solidarity of African towards the United States of America with the September 11 event.

The Dakar Declaration against terrorism has direct concern of September 11 event in USA. We the Head of State and Government and representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Capevarde, Chad, Comoros, Cotd'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissell, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda. Recommended that OAU convene an extraordinary summit to discuss, the progress so far made in Africa in the fight against terrorism and to ensure that the post September 11, 2001 have least possible adverse impact on the development of Africa[30].

In addition to bilateral political cooperation with the United State of America, the position of world view after post September 11 implication on Africa by and large are dependent on the intention came out from the terrorist act which lay stress on the global cause. Such issue has severse implication on the different region and continent of the world as international issue are not at

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[30] OAU, Summit on Dakar Declaration against terrorism, Dakar (Senegal) on October 17. 2001, *Africa Quarterly*, vol. 41, no.4, 2001, New Delhi.

any way concern with one country and a state. And the growing nature of threat from international terrorism now the world is open place for terrorist and its organization to implement their idea, with diverse phase of inequality in the understanding of global human being. The total elimination of this kind of means from the world may be proved to be the victory of all human civilisation in the world. So far as concern of the African thought about international terrorism after September 11 event in USA has clearly indicated that the development at all level including socio-economic and political and environment would be more serious obstacle in the 21st century rather than international terrorism, in the age of economic globalisation of the world. Now, more emphasis should be come from the United State of Ameiica to the strengthen of bilateral relationship with the African heads of state, which will ensure the credibility of "Freedom" from each individual in any community in the state, in the African continent.

CHAPTER IV

Impact of African Response on the Future Afro-American Relation

IMPACT OF AFRICAN RESPONSE ON THE FUTURE AFRO-AMERICAN RELATION

There was nearly universal condemnation of the September 11 attacks on the United State of America among Sub-Saharan government. These step are logically scene interns of worldwide protest against the horror create by the international terrorist organization. The shock produced by the September 11 attacks has strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism. Africa's univocally condemnation increased cooperation to help – counter the persistent threat, and use of terrorism as an instrument of violence and coercion against civilians. Most of the countries and their government policy towards September 11 response to be seen at highly sensitive in nature interms of the United State of America influence over the continent and their respective regions. This is unique co-operation within a moment whole world are looking forward to each other to the response of the incident. This case may be a role-model for the future threat from terrorist organisation, with increasing domination of the human right, development of democracy, global environment issue, and lastly security from chemical, biological weapon environment in around the world. And the campaign against international terrorism has seen here in 2003, where most wanted Osama bin Laden, Taliban Militia and Saddam Hussain is where about, no one can say, where they are. Ironically the perfection of post September 11 has drastically change the pattern of international relation, among the world community. The role

play by the United Nation after incident has directly asserted that find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of operation information, especially regarding action or movements of terrorist persons or network, forged or falsified travel documents, traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials, use of communications technologies by terrorist groups, and the threat posed by the possession of weapon of mass destruction by terrorist groups, from the side of member state. The United Nations has adopted two resolution after the September 11 the resolutions regarding same meanse as 1269 in 19 October 1999 had posses unanimously and the resolution which has passed after September 11 is as resolution 1373 by the security council on 28 September, 2001 and second resolutions as 1368 on 12 September 2001, which has severese implication to all, over the government of the world community. The assessment of response of the world community has different dimension and implication interms of experience of the international terrorism as particular and terrorism as general. In the case of African countries interms of response to the incident has unique character from region to region. North Africa which include countries like, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, and Egypt where almost response was in concentrated from interms of condemnation of the attacks.

The interest articulating formula over the international relations with specifically for the sub-saharan Africa head of government's with the United State of America before and after September 11 incident has severse implication, perhaps mostly

after the incident. Almost each and every part of sub-saharan Africa has share its deepest sympathies to the September 11 incident, and its gives the new grouping with the United State of America.

At the Berlin conference in 1984-5, at which Africa was carved up among the European colonial powers, the United State of America participated mostly in an observer capacity, and express some humanitarian and commercial concerns[1].

After second World War, the United States had traditionally viewed Africa mostly out of anthropological curiosity, expressed more often in the pages of National Geographic magazine, than in government document regarding America diplomatic interest in the world. This isolation from Africa's affairs changed rapidly when the flood of newly available, independent African state become the object of expanding super-power competition in the cold war. The soviets attempted to build their politics strategic alliance in order to expand their global network of support in the relentless conflict with global capitalism. The limited value of adding these numerous new states to its camp, but denying them to the other side was sufficient reason for establishing active African interest in America. Certainly Western Europe retained it long standing – long established relationship with the African continent but this concerned colonial history, culture, Christianity

[1] Magyer, Karl. P. *United States interests and policies in Africa* (Transition to a new era), pub-Antony Rowe Ltd. Chippenham, Wiltshire, year 2000, place-London, New York, p.1.

and commerce. In matters of security strategy the soviets and American competed for advantage, but with whatever African security interests which have existed playing a distinctly lesser role to that of the focal core cold war region. During four decades, Africa's lesser level in America's global diplomatic concerns has been reflected in generally inconclusive evaluations by analysts.

William J. Foltz list Africa's Five roles in great power strategic calculations : physical obstacle to other point; Defensive bastion to protect sea lanes; source of military supplies; and A. surrogate battle terrain[2].

As David A. Dickson portrays the Eisenhower administration's primary of military security issue over economic and political development of the fragile state in Africa. Africa value to the United States was only economic, mostly oil and strategic minerals. Then vice president Nixon noted at least Africa's investment potential. He also conseled that the Unites State should back Africa's long standing ties to Europe. These early contrasting estimates of Africa's interest to the United States structured the debate that was clearly won by those with a global view of the cold war[3].

The president Clinton's 1998 12-day four through Africa during which he enthused about a present-day, Africa undergoing

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[2] Ibid. p.2.

[3] Ibid. p.2.

a renaissance replete with high economic growth rates, stabilization, and democratization. However, shortly after that unprecedented official visit, US commerce secretary William Daley soberly noted that only one present of America's exports go to Africa, and that in the last to brief years, Africa's share of world trade fell by half.

Overall history of relationship between United State of America and African countries has set-out the common understanding of the international issue like international terrorism, Human Right Democratization process, and environmental issue before and after the September event in USA.

The implications of the response to the September 11 event of the USA from the Sub-Saharan government has future course of action regarding the economic political and security interest of the both counterpart. The both continent has created a sound environment to the understanding of the common cause.

Within the Sub-Saharan region there were regional organisation and the importance attached to it through regional grouping of the countries of sub-saharan region. The larger part of the sub-saharan Africa interms of their location may, characterized as under : central African region of sub-saharan Africa, North west region of sub-saharan Africa, western region of sub-saharan African and southern region of sub-sahraan Africa.

Central African Region of Sub-Sahran Countries

Central African countries include Congo (Brazzaville) Congo (Kinshasa) Chad, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Malawi, Zaire and Zambia. The response to the incident by this region has stress the concern about global cause, not only the United States of America has suffered from the attack, it also indicate that the no place in the world is immune from international terrorism.

US interest and involvement

During the cold war, central Africa, particularly Zaire, ranked higher on the US policy agenda than afterward. There was little interest in the region before the cold war, although a number of American missionaries devoted their carriers to enrgelizing the Belgian Congo, now Zaire and to building schools and hospital there[4].

However, the Bush administration also saw the beginning of the sharp devaluation of Zaire as a Factor in US Africa policy. Rising pressures for democratization within Zaire and the country's economic decay suggested to policy makers that mobutu's regime was becoming unstable with declining cold war tensions, moreover and progress toward peace in Angola, the secretary of state James Baker went to Zaire in March 1990 and

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[4] Ibid. p.74

told mobutu that in the absence of reforms in human right, the economy and politics, he risked being swept aside. Unrest in September 1991 prompted assistant secretary of state for Africa, Herman Cohen to demand that elections be held in Zaire within one year. Chad, Central African country that attracted significant attention from US policy makers.

The Clinton Administration initially seemed reluctant to become deeply involved in the Rwanda crisis, although, President Clinton spoke out against the violence and sent two special envoys to try to arrange negotiations[5].

If foreign policy decisions pressure personal regimes, what are the processes that determine these decisions. First, personal ties among leader are likely to exercise an unusually high degree of influence over foreign policy decisions. Although personal ties are hardly insignificant among western leaders as the Regan – Thactcher or Clinton Blair relationship demonstrate the importance of such ties between leaders of the developed states is limited by well-established institutional linkages and the perception of overlapping national interest[6].

The mineral resources of central Africa include the Former Zaire's cobalt, constituting half of world reserves as well as it cooper, industrial of diamonds, and gemstones. The coastal central

[5] Ibid. p.77.

[6] Lyons Terrence and Khadiagala Gilber.ry; African Foreign Policies – Power and process; pub –UNNE RIENWNER PUBLISHER, year 2001; place London; p.72.

African Countries, share in the massive oil wealth of the Gulf of Guinea, which will be an increasing important supplier of the world energy need in coming year even Chad, for from the coast could begin to experience oil financed growth if a proposed pipe line through Cameroon to export large amounts of Oil from southern Chad well is ever built[7].

Until the overthrow of mobutu, post cold war era central Africa was not a key focus for US Africa policy stabled political change and halting economic reforms dictated that US policy makers, who place democracy promotion, sustainable development and trade expansion at the top of the Africa policy agenda direct most of their attention to other regions and countries.

Eastern region of sub-saharan countries

The response to the September 11 attack on USA from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were attached to the people's and government's of the United States of America. In August 1998 an unprecedented attacks on the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania which has left a suspicious turmoil in the region where active international terrorist organization had paid the presence, which has directed the attention of the US policy maker into this region.

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[7] Magyar. P. Karl, *United States interest and polices in Africa Transition to a new Era*; pub-MacMillian, Press LTD; year 2000, place-Great Britain, New York, pp.79-80.

The four major components of national security policy (Political, economic military, and cultural might best be used to assess longer term US interest and preferred policy out comes in the region. There is much commonality in policy prescriptions for east. Africa as a whole, while at the same time specific US interest will determine sub-regional or even country specific approached.

The crux of policy choice becomes the relative gain anticipated for the resources being available monies and public support. Realistically the US has the least to gain geo-economically in Sub-Saharan Africa versus all other world regions. On the other hand there can be political economic, military and cultural benefit from more US engagement as most states in the region would prefer more US interest and participation, especially in expanded trade[8].

Political Interest

The US maintains full diplomatic relations with ambassadorial status in the all countries with the exception of Somalia terminated in 1994 and Sudan in 1996. The US maintains a Sudan interest section in Nairobi. The US ambassador resident in Mauritius also represent US interest in the Comoros and in Diego Garcia, which is leased from the United Kingdom and serves as the primary basing facility for US military forces in the Indian ocean[9].

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[8] Ibid. p.122.

[9] Ibid. p.122.

This facility is a strategic and arguably vital, US interest in south Asian waters and along with the US Fifth Fleet, based in Bahrain, major politic – Military assets for timely logistic access, where there are no US bases.

Economic Interest

Annual US contributions to the chief international loan sources for Africa embodied in the African development Bank $9 million. African development fund $131 million and international development association the world bank's soft loan window $835 million. Total nearly $1 billion. US direct investment for Africa as a whole approximates $ 5.5 billion 1994. The smallest private investment in any world region, or 1 percent of global US private investment[10].

One major consequence of cold war termination has been a massive reduction indirect, bilateral region aid to the continent and into the continent.

In October, 1996, secretary of state Waren Christopher made his first trip to the continent and into the East African region (Ethiopia and Tanzania) since a previous secretary had done so in March 1990[11].

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[10] Ibid. p.124.

[11] Ibid. p.124.

Security interest

Currently, the US has no permanent nor significant military presence anywhere in East Africa nor Sub-Saharan Africa. There are no combat Forces no bases and no home porting of naval ships. As with the political and economic component of US policy in the region, US presence and areas remain a paramount objective, for future implication of its vital interest.

US military programs support democratization and human right, provide humanitarian assistance encourage economic and social development and attempt to nurture regional security arrangements. No state in East African confronts an external military threat from outside the region. In the wake of cold war demand of the IMF structural Adjustment programs, now applied in 30 African states and national budget reductions all states are reducing the size of their militaries some by as much as 50 percent[12].

Moreover, the US and other western aid doners increasingly demand military forces reductions as criteria for further assistance.

US defence programs for Sub-Saharan Africa generally fall into what has been called security assistance, renamed by

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[12] Ibid. p.127.

President Clinton in 1994 as assistance for promoting peace and building democracy[13].

Cultural interest

Two are as have budding potential and have already begun to capture US policy interest – on sports and ecology. East African men and women have long captivated American with their Olympic track and field success.

President Clinton's address to the June 1994 White House conference on Africa related that the two historic policy, prisms through which the US viewed the continent were now shattered[14].

North East region of Sub-Saharan Africa

Their region include the countries as Chad Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. The response from these country including Sudan and Somalia were directly attached to sympathies with the people and the government at the United States. In the ground the counter-terrorism dialogue begun from mid 2000 between US and Sudan and with Somalia.

The Sudanese government has stepped up its counter-terrorism cooperation with the various US-agencies and Sudanese authorities have investigated and apprehended extremist activity[15].

The interest articulation framework for political, economic and security cultural aspect in this part of region has been attracted in the perspective of the United States interest in the

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[13] Ibid. p.127.

[14] Ibid.

[15] United State, Department of State, *pattern of Global Terrorism 2001*, pub-Department of state, year 2002. p.68.

region after September 11. The total trade balance of the region with the United States of America, during the period of 1994 are steadily increasing.

The total trade balance in the region is a modestly positive $ 51 million of the remaining $2.7 million, the US commerce department of commerce registers only $150 million in all of East African including the island archipelagos, as follows, Kenya, $131 million, Ethiopia $5 million and Djibouti $4 million[16].

In a rational world, one might have expected to see donors pressing for political liberalisation and for opposition parties to exploit their view found freedom to demand economic liberalisation but the actual outcomes were less straightforward. Donar pressure was certainly important in restoring multiparty competition in 1992 and donar pressure may have blunted some of the government more extreme attempt to weaken the but at the best the west could do more than insist on a rather weak from of electoral democracy in which rival parties were, permitted to compete, but with little protection of civil liberties and limited scope for the influence of civil society[17].

The environment within which North-East region of Sub-Saharan African countries seek to protect their interest through the

[16] Magyar. P. Karl. *United States interest and polices in Africa Transition to a new Era*; pub-MacMillian. Press LTD; year 2000, place-Great Britain, New York, p.124.

[17] Pinkney Robert, *The international politics of East Africa*, pub-Manchester University press, year 2001, place-New York, p.57.

changing patterns of geo-strategies after the September 11, and the US involvement in the region are rapidly growing after 1995.

North-west region of Sub-Saharan Africa

The region comprises countries as Capevarde, Gambia, Mauritania and Senegal. And the statement regarding September 11 has received from all countries from the region, which is outrightly reject the method used by the international terrorist These countries are also signatories of UAU convention 1999 and DAKAR (Senegal) declination 2001, which directly concern with the international terrorism and terrorism per se.

The implication for political, economic security and cultural relationship with the United States of America has reverse experience after cold war politics, and thereafter the board consensus are come from the response of there countries for future cooperation with these interest with maximum trade volume and create the way for African market abroad.

Western region of Sub-Saharan Africa

Western region comprises countries as Benin, Burkina Paso, Cote'd Irone, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissan, Libena, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome, Sierra, Leon, and Togo were all has signatories of broad-based convention on countering international terrorism, at the same time vast region has not only condemned

the attack on the USA but they came up interms of mandate for action against terrorist groups linked up with the global cause against humanity as hole.

All the development mean that the end of the cold war acts as an imperative for American foreign policy to view Africa from a new perspective after the September 11 event. The west Africa is also in a state of change and continuity, America's relations with many countries in the region will be played out in a much different policy environment than in the past similar to the foreign policies of many other powerful nations, US policy towards west Africa is also at the crossroads.

Generality and lack of country specific focus, especially in relation to war-revenged and refugee burdened countries is the outcome. This outcome is furthered by US administrations focusing on its own mounting domestic social and economic problems. The preoccupation of the Clinton Administration with general African policy have not been substantiality different from those of the former Bush-Administration[18].

Current United States policy toward West Africa is mostly one of non-commitment and multilateral appropriation. Partly a result of the changed global security system, this policy poster has come to characterize. US Foreign Policy firmly even to the point

[18] Magyar. P. Karl, *United States interest and polices in Africa Transition to a new Era*, pub-MacMillian, Press LTD; year 2000, place-Great Britain, New York, pp.53-54.

where warning of Africa's increasing marginalization are getting louder then ever before[19].

In 1975 the Economic community of west African state (ECOWAS) was established with the expectation that it would be come the principle institutional mechanism and focus of west African Diplomacy[20].

West Africa's economic performance in 2000 and beyond will be heavily influenced by market conditions for its primary export especially oil Cocoa, Coffee, timber and gold. Growth in Nigeria should accelerate in 2000 since oil, prices are forcast to be substantially above the level experience in the latter half of the 1990[21].

One big difference between Regan and Bush, on the one hand and Kennedy and Carter on the other was the respective view each camp had concerning the responsibility of the US government to assist economic growth and to encourage social and political reforms in third world nations. Reagan insisted that solutions to problems of development were to be sought mainly through private enterprise rather than through public policy, countries that had too much state involvement in the economy had erected barriers against the investments of MNCs and had resisted

[19] Ibid. p.57.

[20] Lyons Terrence and Khadiagala Gilbertry; *African Foreign Policies – Power and process*; pub –UNNE RIE NWNER PUBLISHER, year 2001; place London; p.23.

[21] African Development Bank, *African Development Report* pub.-Oxford University Press, year 2000, place New York, p.103.

the structural adjustment policies of the world bank and IMF had not done everything within their own control to solve their own problems and therefore, did not deserve much assistance from other richer states[22].

The multilateral penchant of US foreign policy toward West Africa's seen in the call in 1990 for a linkage of economic assistance to good governance and democratic progress. These calls were simultaneously made by European Union, certain multilateral institutions and USAID's Democracy initiative[23].

Overall, US west African policy before September 11, 2001 was tend to be one shaped by changing geo-strategic concern the search for security the end of cold war has though about a transformation in the structural relationship underlying the strategic and ideological concern of the great power, a decline in the ability and willingness of the US to actively shape and direct events in Africa. The September 11 has change the perspective in the 21st century geo-strategic, security, political, economic and environment situation at around the world has been noticed by the policy maker of both counterpart.

Southern region of Sub-Saharan Africa

Southern region of Sub-Saharan Africa which comprises, Angola, Botswana, Cameroon island, Lesotho, Madagascar,

[22] Cingranelli David Louis, Ethics, *American Foreign policy and the third world* pub. St. Martins press, 1993, New York, p.193.

[23] Magyar. P. Karl. *United States Interest and Policies in Africa – Transition to new era.* Mac Millan Press Ltd., 2000; New York. p.60.

Malanji, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe is a region with vast mineral and agricultural belt in this region.

The response to the September 11 event of USA of this region has secure a place in the United policy respective in the region. The response of Angloa, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, and the kingdom of Swaziland has stress on the growing nature of international terrorism at across the globe, and retreated that all mean and manifestation towards it to urgent need to work together with the United States of America. The importance of this region in the entire continent are much influential after the independence from the former colonial powers. The larger interest of shows by the republic of South Africa interms of September 11 event. Inside south Africa some little bit clash of civilian has been noticed, but the threat perception from the terrorist organisation has all about understanding towards international terrorism. The region has experience with terrorist incident after 1995.

The rapid pace and profound impact of change in the cold war-related global development caught most countries in the southern African region by surprise while the United State had readjust quickly to dramatic change in the region.

The Clinton Administration had the good fortune of inheriting a southern Africa region well along in its pacification

and historical transition. But then again, there were no realistic options for the regions states beyond reightening traditional relations with the British commonwealth and with the United States, whose Democratic party had a historically more sympathetic attitude towards black Africa's plight. The president warned a new types of security, challenges, but also of new opportunities for democracy, peace and prosperity[24].

The changes stemming from the end of apartheid and the cold war in the 1990s did not offer, significant vistas to southern Africa's states, previously organized as the Front Line States (FLS) and the southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Security issues from the gist of foreign policy making in southern Africa; since, they speak to internal and external vulnerabilities of states and regimes. The decline of regional sources of insecurity, elevated domestic problems such as ethnicity, inequitable distribution of resources, and constricted participation to the core of new sources, of threats to elite survival[25].

A new direction of America's policy towards Africa may be detected in May 1997 version of the national security strategy titled a national security strategy for a new century Africa and

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[24] Ibid. p.162.

[25] Lyons Terrence and Khadiagala Gilbertry; *African Foreign Policies – Power and process*; pub –UNNE RIENWNER PUBLISHER, year 2001; place London; pp.139-140..

specially southern Africa, will not be the beneficiary of a costly partnership and innovative relations with the United States. Rather the United States will monitor – especially the northern and north eastern portion of the continent in its potential security context, of providing advantage for extra regionally derived destabilizing activities that may serve the interests of neighboring aggressor in the middle east and Mediterranean regions[26].

During the period of the 1990s a growing consensus emerged among leaders in developing as well as developed countries regarding the core requirements for development and thus, the proper role for states such as the United States in promoting economy development[27].

Official United States policy towards southern Africa had traditionally focused heavily on south Africa as the focal point of weakness and turmoil in the region.

In a rare policy statement by President Reagan regarding the region's major country, he had offered, the root cause of south Africa's disorder, is apartheid, and apartheid must be dismantle. Since the end of the cold war, the United States systematically gained wide respect throughout most of Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to bilateral cooperation in the sensitive areas like

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[26] Magyar. P. Karl. *United States Interest and Policies in Africa – Transition to new era*, Mac Millan Press Ltd., 2000; New York, p.163.

[27] Herrick Christopher & Mcrae. B. Patricia, *Issues in American foreign policy*, pub. Addison weslty, Longman, inc., 2003, United States, p.361

international terrorism, political, economic and environment issue may pose a serious threat to the entire world community at this stage of 21st century a age of economic globalisation. Therefore, not any area in the world is immune to these serious threats coming from the terrorism. The future prospective regarding the issue rest with the government of United States of America and with the governments of Sub-Saharan Africa.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

CONCLUSION

The prospect of studies on the sensitive issue which has calumniated prompted on the floor of the international boundaries and sovereignty of the Nation has been seen systematically in endanger, with technological advancement of the world demography composition in the today modern world. The event of September 11 has basic its characteristic interms of the super power is attack by the some group of people in the name of the terrorists which have direct, link to international terroi ism. it is well known perspective and understanding on the group involvement has direct link to the international terrorist organization. Its general and particular definition and meaning does not makes a common consensus among the world leader to think about the growing nature of terrorism from boundaries to boundaries and continent to continent. Whatever the period. it has taken to the development aspect, related to the nature of crime, place of crime, time of crimes, and period of crimes. It has proved that the history of terrorism will remain exist and its has credible differences with the United States of America from the international terrorist organization. It is also vital for democratic response to the incident. Just moment after and day after of the incident each and every part of the world are uniting for the United States of American government and its people. The event has failed all past contemporary definition and meaning of the international terrorism. Hence, the target oriented steps by the groups, such as passenger airline-terminals. railways stations,

planted bombs in the government buildings, the offices of multinational corporation, bubs, theatres, hijacked airlines, seized embassies, and kidnapped government officials, business executives and lastly diplomat has direct experience of last few decade in the 20th century regarding the terroristic act generating in the from varieties of demand and the purposes perse. Now this trends has smoothly attached to the international relation and politics for the universal mandate over the issue. In fact acts of terrorism in the past few decades has provide enough to enough evidence in fronts of the United States of America, Former USSR and now Russia, Canada, China, Japan, Britain, India and Middle east to formulate its domestic as well as international co-of-exation against the groups belonging to the international terrorist organization. The president George Bush (first) encroach upon. The freedom and human values deeply cherished by his country not only the age of cold war period has witneed the deep thought and accumulation of their president and hole members and committee of the senate and House of representative responsibility towards the honable citizens. The beginning of the 20th Century to the end of 21st century has never witness its supreme objective towards the security arrangement of its citizen within the state and outside of the state.

In an analysis of the various measures outlined interms of multilateral-convention, universal agreement, and international cooperation on the various platform such as United Nation, International organizations such as NATO, OAS, European

Economic Community ASEAN, Middle east APEC organization of African Union and India to make a general consensus about the seriousness among the nation on the universal crime and regrouping of terrorism to the international. The Islamic dimension of 11 September noticed and created a speculation throughout the globe. Its practical experience has proved that the journey towards target are not for way from their reach. The implications and general understanding of African governments and its people's interms of international terrorism has widely witness in August 1998 towards the horrific tragedy committed by the international terrorist groups. Within the theoretical ambit, African understanding of international terrorism laid largely emphasis on, terrorism is a special from of political violence, it is not a philosophy or a political movement. Terrorism is a weapon or a method, which has been wed throughout history by both state and sub-state organizations, for a whole organizations, for a whole variety of political causes or purposes[1].

Terrorist group can use and exploit the value of freedom which are an open in the wonderful and successful pluralistic democracy in which freedom of movement within and across the borders, freedom of association and freedom of expression between the people to people has general understanding between the government of the United States of America and the

[1] Prof. Wilkinson P   Current and Future trends in domestic and international terrorism : Implication for democratic government and the international community, "Strategic Review for Southern Africa", Pretoria, South Africa, vol.23, no.2, Nov. 2001, p.107.

government's of Sub-Saharan Africa. It would be wise to not avoid religious aspects of many of these groups constantly using religious language and Fatwa as Justification has directly attached to Saudi-exile Osama Bin Laden's notorions Fatwa.

Terrorist incident in Africa from 1995 to till now are rapiadily growing which has been frequently noticed by the experts and analysist related with the causes attached with the terrorist organization. September 11th event in USA mark the most important date in the long and bloodies history of terrorism in one hand and their success implication in another aspect. The financial and military symbol has no more to proud about it for the peoples of the United States of America. The terror has seen when Bush (second) speaking from Barksadale Air Force Base in Louisiana on the television that all appropriate security, Measures are being taken including putting the US military on high alert world wide.

One of the major implication and leisons from the attack is that not the boundaries of state will be immune to the treat perception has faced by international community from terrorism.

Second major leasions can draw from the choice's of target as Pentagon was chosen as a target to show the world that the Jihadies can strike at the heart of the US military command and control.

It is significant that with the senate unanimously, approving the use of force. the US on Friday (12 September) appeared all set

for a possible military strikes to get Osama Bin Laden and his secret terrorist camps.

Infact "a significant trend in common to both internal and international terrorism is the emergence and the consolidation of terrorist groups wholly or in part motivated by religious fanaticism[2].

The United Nations Security Council has adopted three important resolutions after the event. Resolutions 1368, 1373 and 1377, which secured the right of self determination and defence from terrorism to be a threat to the international peace and security.

The security council also established a counter terrorism, committee (CTC) to oversee – implication of UN/SC resolution 1373. Members state sent report to the CTC on the step they are taking through domestic legislation and policies to fight terrorism in seven critical areas legislation, financial, asset controls, custom immigration law enforcement, extradition and arms traffic control. It is well understood that the resolution pass by the UN security council interms of September 11 deterrence within a month. It is also understood that the international terrorism has got a new challenge interms of its definition and its application. Most of the countries, showed it concern over this incidence. The countries of African continent were no exception to it. The African response

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[2] Ibid, p.109.

remained unique in the sense that it not only respond to the incidence of the USA but also addressed the need of global cooperation to curb the means and manifestation of the international terrorism. Two leading regional power such as South Africa and Nigeria has clearly made the government stand on the issue. South African government firmly stated that "the United States of America is testimony to collective determination to bring an immediate end to terrorism.

The 1993 world centre bombing and a later shootout in front of the central intelligence agency headquarters in Langlay, Virginia were a warning that terrorism was working its way across the Atlantic[3].

The Govt. of Nigeria has strongly supported US anti-terrorism effort around the world as well as the military action in • fganistan. The response from North • frica region which has witnessed the activity of terrorism and its organizational set up has come up with against the means which has created by the terrorist group. The rest of the countries of Sub-Saharan region has respond to the incident. These countries has its own importance to express its experience though global concern. The Central • frican region, Eastern Region of Sub-Saharan • frica, North East Region of Sub-Saharan • frica, Western region of sub-saharan region of sub-sahran • frica gave nearly universal condemnation of the September 11. More co-operation in the age of the globalisation

[3] Reddy. L. R., The worst of Global Terrorism, A. P. H. Publishing Corp., New Delhi, year 2002, p.23.

are notice by the world community on the wake of September 11. • frica as hole increased, co-operation may help counter the persistent threat and use of terrorism as an instrument of violence and coercion against innocent civilians. The organization of • frican Unity convention on the prevention and Combating of terrorism in July 1999 condemns all forms of terrorism has witnessed. • nd the seriousness of the heads of the government of • frican countries has been seen after the September 9/11. From the platform of the D• K• R Declaration against the heinous act committee by the terrorist group in the soil of the Untied States of • merica.

In addition to bilateral cooperation after September 11 event with the African countries in the sensitive areas such as international terrorism, economic and environmental issue may pose a serious threat to the entire world community and Africa were no exception from these issue with the government of the United States of America.

Suggestive Measures

An overview of our present methods and measures to control terrorism to international terrorism poses the unequal behaviour in the dealing with the issue in case of developed world with developing world. Any strategy and programme to control an activity has to be conceived in the light of the causes that lead to the situation. Unfortunately, there is total lack of serious work

directed at identifying to the cause leading to terrorism at the sight of past event, which lead to wide variety of factors – political economic, social, psychological, foreign hand and even state involvement underline the process generating terrorism. If we consider the worse situation prevalent around the globe due to terroristic activities, it is apparent that the consequence of terrorism should be well understood for the all nation in the world. The time comes when this accumulated frustration and anger explodes in the form of a violence to show resentment against these oppressions and repression. According to me the major task before US is to alleviate the widespread poverty and also to eliminate the other contributory factors of terrorism is equally important.

The problem of terrorism cannot be tackled so long as there is a concentration of wealth in a unequal manners at the cost of millions of poverty stricken masses around the globe. The phenomenon of terrorism is as old as the civilization. It has grown with the growth of the history of mankind. The root causes of development of the concept of terrorism is manifold as oppression and repression of the masses.

But in the case of September 11 attacks in the United State of America has developed a new kind of achievement by the international terrorist groups which lead to chaos around the world. It determination has credible deterrence. More cooperation be needed to end the concept itself with global partnership.

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CNN eventually went to great lengths to document that the film had, in the fact, been taken on 11 September by a Reuters film crew and posted this information on its web site (http://www.cnn.com/2001/US/09/20/cnn.statement/;accessed November 2001)