

# Research Report

**Forum:** Historical Security Council

**Issue:** Handling terrorism after 9/11 - Instance 1: 12th of October 2001

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## 1. Introduction

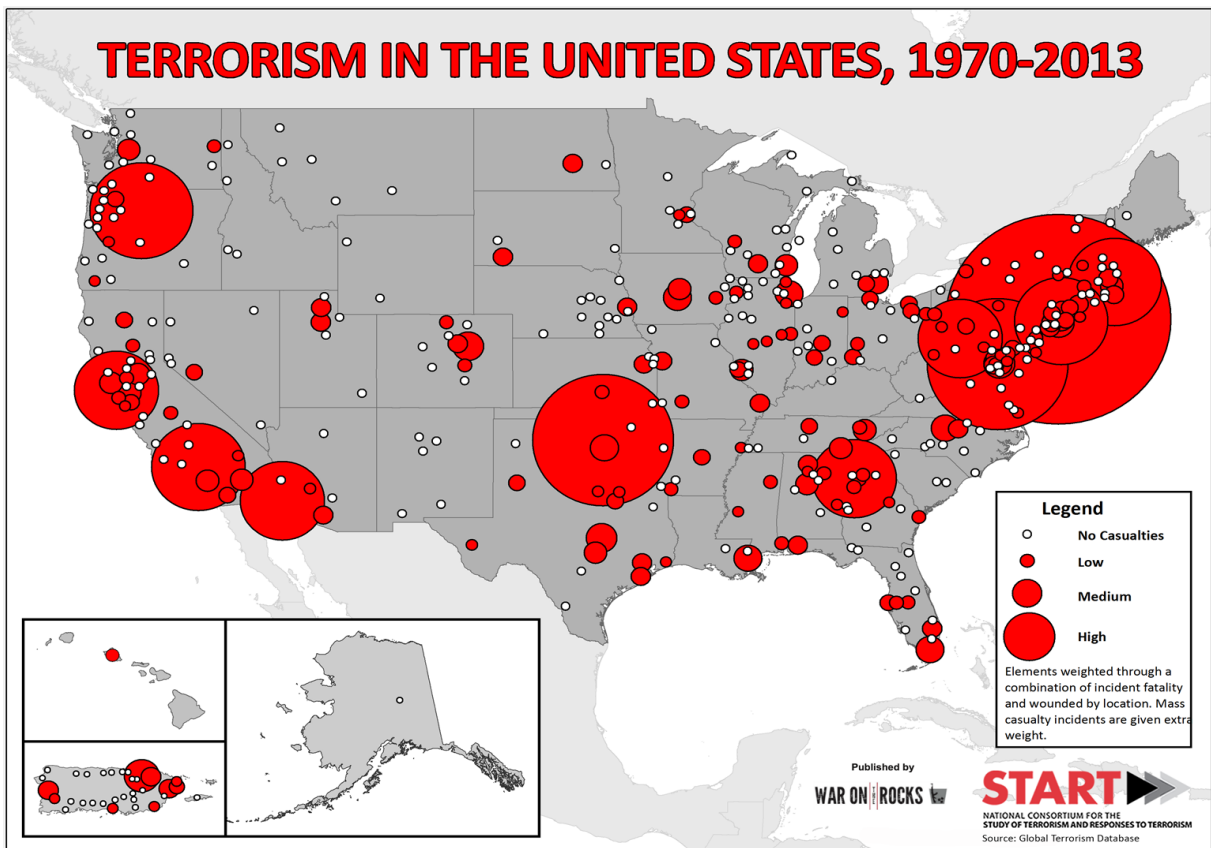
In the United States of America on the 11th of September 2001 the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda caused the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and the death of 3000 people, including more than 400 police officers and fire fighters. Four airplanes were hijacked by 19 militants of the terror organization al-Qaeda. Two of these planes were flown into the towers of the World Trade Center, another one hit the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and the fourth one crashed in a field in Pennsylvania.

This attack on the United States of America is often depicted as and referred to as 9/11. The heavy losses caused that the USA began with combat terrorism and eliminate it successfully. Further it had a huge impact on the policy of USA's president George W. Bush. On the 11th of September, after the attacks were over, George W. Bush claimed in his speech that "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve." Moreover he referred to the eventual U.S. military response by saying "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them." As a step forward to eliminate terrorism the USA began on the 7th of October with the Operation "Enduring Freedom", the American-led international effort to stop the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and further destroy Osama bin Laden's terrorist network based there.

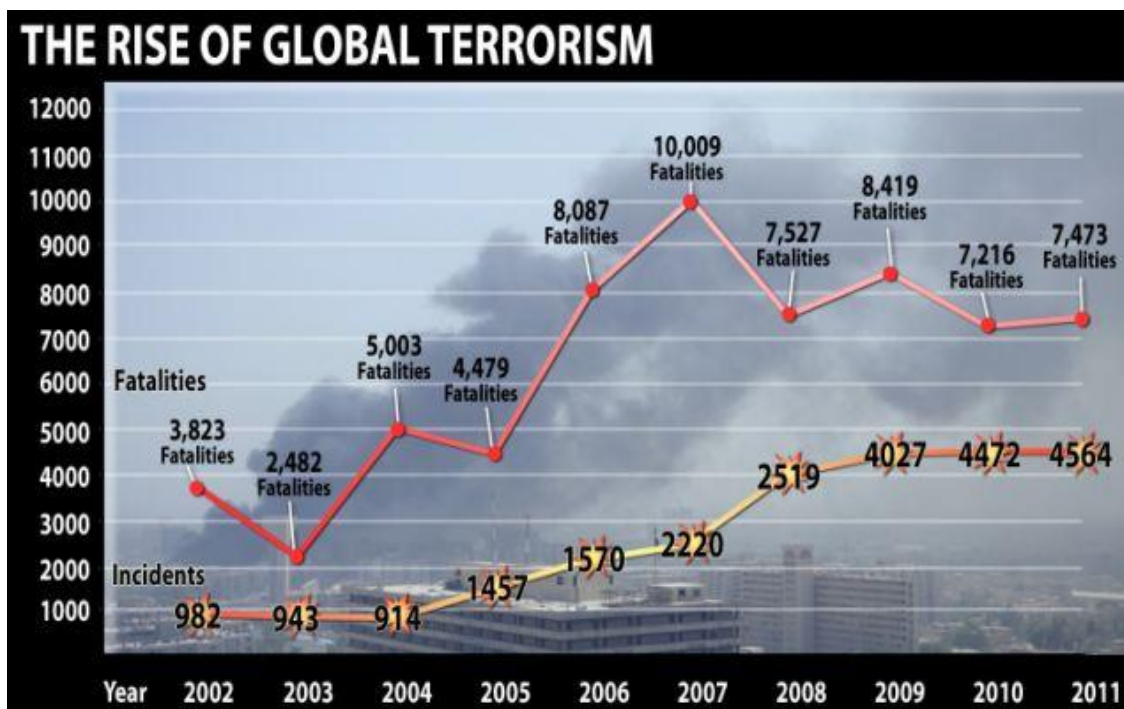
## 2. Description of the problem

After the 9/11 attacks USA and many other nations were trying to protect their country by combating terrorism. A major issue is the attack by using biological warfare which destroys everything in the surrounding area. The anthrax attacks in 2001 also called amerithrax began in the 18th September 2001. They caused many losses, killing five people and infecting 17 others. According to the FBI, the ensuing investigation became "one of the largest and most complex in the history of law enforcement". Biological warfare causes a lot of damage as the people get infected and die.

## 3. Maps



Sources: <http://warontherocks.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/START-Infographic-8-1-Terrorism-in-the-US-1970-2013.png>



Sources: [http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/12/04/article-2242803-16591734000005DC-71\\_634x369.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/12/04/article-2242803-16591734000005DC-71_634x369.jpg)

#### 4. Significant relationships/Organization

Counter-terrorism (also called anti-terrorism) incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, police and business organizations use to combat or prevent terrorism. If terrorism is part of a broader insurgency, counter-terrorism may employ counter-insurgency measures. The United States Armed Forces use the term foreign internal defense for programs that support other nations in attempts to suppress insurgency, lawlessness, or subversion or to reduce the conditions under which these threats to security may develop

Legal context

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has had anti-terrorism legislation in place for more than thirty years. The Prevention of Violence Act 1939 was brought in response to an Irish Republican Army (IRA) campaign of violence under the S-Plan. This act had been allowed to expire in 1953 and was repealed in 1973 to be replaced by the Prevention of Terrorism Acts a response to the Troubles in Northern Ireland. From 1974 to 1989 the temporary provisions of the act were renewed annually. In 2000 the Acts were replaced with the more permanent Terrorism Act 2000, which contained many of their powers, and then the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005.

The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 was formally introduced into the Parliament November 19, 2001 two months after the September 11, 2001 attacks in America. It received royal assent and went into force on December 13, 2001. On December 16, 2004 the Law Lords ruled that Part 4 was incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights, but under the terms of the Human Rights Act 1998 it remained in force. The Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 was drafted to answer the Law Lords ruling and the Terrorism Act 2006 creates new offences related to terrorism, and amends existing ones. The Act was drafted in the aftermath of the 7 July 2005 London bombings, and like its predecessors some of its terms have proven to be highly controversial.

United States

U.S. legal issues surrounding this issue include rulings on the domestic employment of deadly force by law enforcement organizations. Search and seizure is governed by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The US passed the USA PATRIOT Act after the 9/11 attacks, as well as a range of other legislation and executive orders. The Department of Homeland Security was established to consolidate domestic security agencies to coordinate anti-terrorism, as well as national response to major natural disasters and accidents. The Posse Comitatus Act limits domestic employment of the United States Army, requiring Presidential approval prior to deploying the Army. Pentagon policy also applies this limitation to the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, and United States Air Force. The Department of Defense can be employed domestically on Presidential order, as was done during the Los Angeles riots of 1992, Hurricane Katrina and the Beltway Sniper incidents. External or international use of lethal force would require a Presidential finding.

## **5. Historical background(resolutions, organizations)**

View of the Security Council Since the early 1990s, the Security Council has been consistently dealing with terrorism issues. Its actions took the form of sanctions against States considered to have links to certain acts of terrorism: Libya (1992); Sudan (1996) and the Taliban (1999-expanded to include Al-Qaida in 2000 by resolution 1333). A precursor to the intensification of its counter-terrorism work since 2001 9/11 was the adoption in 1999 of resolution 1269, in which the Council urged countries to work together to prevent and suppress all terrorist acts.

Prior to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States, the Security Council had established a strong counter-terrorism tool: the 1267 Committee -- made up of all Council members -- established in 1999 by resolution 1267 and tasked with monitoring the sanctions against the Taliban (and subsequently Al-Qaida as of 2000). At the Security Council's request, the Secretary General appointed an Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to assist the Committee. The Team comprises experts in counter-terrorism and related legal issues, arms embargoes, travel bans and terrorist financing.

In the aftermath of 9/11, the Security Council established a Counter-Terrorism Committee also comprising all members of the Security Council, under resolution 1373. The resolution obliges Member States to take a number of measures to prevent terrorist activities and to criminalize various forms of terrorist actions, as well as to take measures that assist and promote cooperation among countries including adherence to international counter-terrorism instruments. Member States are also required to report regularly to the Counter Terrorism Committee on the measures they have taken to implement resolution 1373.

## **6. Timeline**

### **2001**

September 11 – The September 11, 2001 attacks in New York City, Washington D.C., and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, United States, killed 2,993 people

September 14 – Operation Noble Eagle begins, the United States and Canadian military launch operations related to homeland security in response to the September 11 attacks

September 18 and October 9 – 2001 anthrax attacks kill 5 and infect 17 others by anthrax spores in New York City, New York, Boca Raton, Florida, and Washington D.C. in the United States.

September 20 – The phrase "War on Terror" was first officially used

October 7 – The War in Afghanistan begins

October 9 – Operation Eagle Assist begins, 13 NATO nations execute operational sorties over the skies of the United States in NATO AWACS aircraft

## **7. Definition of key terms**

Anthrax - an infectious, often fatal disease of cattle, sheep, and other mammals, caused by *Bacillus Anthracis*, transmitted to humans by contaminated wool, raw meat, or other animal products

Terrorism - the use of violent acts to frighten the people in an area as a way of trying to achieve a political goal

## **8. Guiding questions**

What is the position of your country concerning the combat of terrorism?

Which actions does your country implement in order to eliminate terrorism?

Has your country supported any UN resolutions outlining measures to eliminate terrorism?

What could further solutions to stop terrorism, especially al-Qaeda and Osama Bin Laden, be?

## **9. Aspects to Research**

UN Resolutions

Special relationships with other countries (e.g. NATO)

Possible solutions

## **10. Useful links**

un.org

history.com  
<http://www.britannica.com>  
<http://www.unric.org/en/>  
wikipedia.org

### **Sources**

<http://www.history.com/topics/9-11-attacks>  
<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-terrorism>  
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001\\_anthrax\\_attacks](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001_anthrax_attacks)  
<http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/securitycouncil.shtml>  
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_the\\_War\\_on\\_Terror#2001](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_War_on_Terror#2001)