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*The September 11 Terrorist Attacks and the Invasion of Iraq in Contemporary International Law: Opinions on the Emerging New World Order System (Nijhoff Law Specials) [Edward McWhinney] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Osama bin Laden traveled to Afghanistan and helped organize Arab mujahideen to resist the Soviets. Muslim legal scholars "have throughout Islamic history unanimously agreed that the jihad is an individual duty if the enemy destroys the Muslim countries", according to bin Laden. Osama bin Laden, Death of Osama bin Laden, and Videos of Osama bin Laden Osama bin Laden at about 40 years of age, Bin Laden orchestrated the attacks and initially denied involvement but later recanted his false statements. In the video, bin Laden is seen talking to Khaled al-Harbi and admits foreknowledge of the attacks. In the video, he said: It has become clear that the West in general and America in particular have an unspeakable hatred for Islam. It is the hatred of crusaders. Terrorism against America deserves to be praised because it was a response to injustice, aimed at forcing America to stop its support for Israel, which kills our people. We say that the end of the United States is imminent, whether Bin Laden or his followers are alive or dead, for the awakening of the Muslim umma nation has occurred but he stopped short of admitting responsibility for the attacks. Shortly before the U. He admitted his direct link to the attacks and said they were carried out because: As you undermine our security, we undermine yours. He was then held at multiple CIA secret prisons and Guantanamo Bay where he was interrogated and tortured with methods including waterboarding. At the same time, another 17 al-Qaeda members were sentenced to penalties of between six and eleven years. He was sentenced to life without parole in the United States. He was released in October, and deported to Morocco. In, al-Qaeda wrote, "for over seven years the United States has been occupying the lands of Islam in the holiest of places, the Arabian Peninsula, plundering its riches, dictating to its rulers, humiliating its people, terrorizing its neighbors, and turning its bases in the Peninsula into a spearhead through which to fight the neighboring Muslim peoples. Planning of the September 11 attacks Map showing the attacks on the World Trade Center the planes are not drawn to scale The idea for the attacks came from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who first presented it to Osama bin Laden in A series of meetings occurred in early, involving Mohammed, bin Laden, and his deputy Mohammed Atef. Bank Tower in Los Angeles because "there was not enough time to prepare for such an operation". Hazmi and Mihdhar arrived in the United States in mid-January While the agency feared that "Something nefarious might be afoot", it took no further action. While Alec Station alerted intelligence agencies worldwide about this fact, it did not share this information with the FBI. They had specific information about individual terrorists. None of that information got to me or the White House. The CIA never responded. The Intelink database informed her not to share intelligence material on the meeting to criminal investigators. Their request to search his laptop was denied by FBI headquarters due to the lack of probable cause. American Airlines Flight United Airlines Flight The hijackers flew the plane into the western facade of the Pentagon in Arlington County, Virginia, at 9: As passengers attempted to subdue the hijackers, the aircraft crashed into a field in Stonycreek Township near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, at Media coverage was extensive during the attacks and aftermath, beginning moments after the first crash into the World Trade Center. Among the unconfirmed and often contradictory news reports aired throughout the day, one of the most prevalent said a car bomb had been detonated at the U. Of these, 70 were civilians and 55 were military personnel, many of whom worked for the United States Army or the United States Navy. The Army lost 47 civilian employees, six civilian contractors, and 22 soldiers, while the Navy lost six civilian employees, three civilian contractors, and 33 sailors. The destruction of all three staircases in the tower when Flight 11 hit made it impossible for anyone above the impact zone to escape. New York City operators who received calls from people inside the tower were not well informed of the situation as it rapidly unfolded and as a result, told callers not to descend the tower on their own.

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Chapter 2 : United States invasion of Afghanistan - Wikipedia

The US administration's pursuit of the Al-Qaeda organisation and Taliban régime in Afghanistan, responsible for the September 11, international terrorist attacks, was supported by an international "coalition of the willing" and backed by the full legal authority of UN Security Council Resolutions.

Middle Eastern terrorism emerged in Western consciousness during the s, primarily through the rise of secular leftist and nationalist groups among Palestinian exiles, which targeted Israelis and their supporters both within and outside of Israel. Palestinian nationalists were inspired in part by the success of the Algerian revolution, which used terror as a tactic to free that North African nation from French colonialism in , and by the case of Israel, which won independence from Britain in in part through the efforts of terrorist groups led by future prime ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Without a recognized government or territory, terrorism appeared to many Palestinians to be a more realistic option than conventional or guerrilla warfare. The rise of Palestinian terrorism was concomitant with the rise of Palestinian nationalism, where successive betrayals and defeats by Arab governments had led Palestinians to take leadership in their own national struggle. The use of such high-profile tactics as airline hijackings and embassy takeovers helped call attention to the plight of the Palestinian people, most of whom were living under Israeli military occupation or in forced exile in refugee camps in neighboring Arab states. Though such tactics led the West to belatedly recognize the Palestinians as a distinct people with national aspirations, it also gave Israel and the United States the excuse to thwart these goals on the grounds that the nationalist movement was led by terrorists. The fratricidal Lebanese civil war — brought to the fore a number of ethnic-based militias that utilized terror, including the right-wing Phalangists, based in the Maronite Christian community, and — following the Israeli invasion and subsequent U. Turkey has been subjected to widespread terrorism by extreme leftist and extreme rightist groups, particularly during the late s and early s. Kurdish nationalists, under the leadership of the Kurdish Workers Party PKK , engaged in a series of terrorist attacks in Turkey through the s in an effort to secure greater autonomy. In recent decades, the failure of secular nationalist and leftist movements in the Middle East has given rise to Islamic groupings, some of which have engaged in terrorism. Many were Arab veterans of U. This period saw the beginning of a tactic which had previously been utilized primarily by Hindu Sri Lankan Tamils where assailants, carrying explosives in a vehicle or strapped to themselves, would blow themselves up along with their targets, a phenomenon that became known as suicide bombings. Several autocratic Arab regimes, long accused of corruption and abandonment of Islamic values, have become targets of Islamic radicals. Egypt was a hotbed of such movements throughout the s and into the s, with terrorists targeting government officials including President Anwar Sadat , wealthy Egyptian elites, and foreign tourists. Conservative monarchies in Saudi Arabia , Kuwait , and Bahrain , along with their Western supporters, became targets of radical Islamists during this period as well. Algeria became the site of the most deadly acts of terrorism in the region beginning in the early s, when the radical Armed Islamic Group GIA arose following a military coup that short-circuited scheduled national elections. Though most of the Iraqi resistance to the U. The late s saw the emergence of the Islamist Al Qaeda network, led primarily by Saudi exiles such as Osama bin Laden , who have targeted a number of Arab and Western targets, particularly the United States. Chief among their grievances have been U. State-Sponsored Terrorism Most governments and peoples of the Middle East categorically oppose terrorism. The taking of innocent human life is proscribed under Islam just as it is under Christianity and Judaism. In , the U. Some intelligence and military officers and other officials in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are believed to have quietly supported Islamist terrorists, although top government leaders largely support antiterrorism efforts. Far more consequential, however, both politically and in terms of civilian lives, have been acts of state terror stemming directly from armed forces of governments themselves. For example, the Kurdish minorities in Iraq particularly during the s and in Turkey particularly during the s were subjected to widespread massacres, destruction of villages, and forced relocation, with civilian death tolls

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in the tens of thousands. In the former case, the United Nations Security Council set up a safe haven for Kurds in the northern part of Iraq following a devastating Iraqi offensive, the first time the UN had restricted the right of the armed forces of a sovereign country to operate within its internationally recognized borders on human rights grounds. During the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, hundreds of ethnic Greek civilians were killed, and ethnic cleansing uprooted the majority of the population in the northern one-third of the island; killings and forced relocations on a lesser scale occurred in other parts of Cyprus during this period against ethnic Turks. Successive Arab-dominated Sudanese governments contributed to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Christian and animist blacks in the southern part of the country through massacre and forced starvation, more recently targeting black Muslims in the Dafur region in the west. Algerian forces killed thousands of civilians in counter-insurgency operations in the early to mids. In Iran, too, under both the U. Decades of Israeli bombing and shelling of civilian areas in Lebanon are believed to have resulted in the deaths of more than twenty thousand people. The number of Palestinian civilians killed in Israeli assaults in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip far surpasses the number of Israeli deaths from Palestinian terrorists. Israeli maltreatment of Palestinians under occupation, which has included widespread violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention, has been the subject of a series of UN Security Council resolutions demanding that such practices be halted, although the United States has blocked their enforcement and vetoed dozens of similar resolutions. Reports from reputable human rights organizations have also accused Moroccan occupation forces in Western Sahara of widespread abuses, particularly during the initial conquest of the former Spanish colony in 1975.

The Function of Terrorist Groups In general, terrorism by non-state actors arises from those who are too weak to engage in more conventional forms of armed struggle or are motivated by the sheer frustration of their situation. Some individuals who enlist with radical Islamist groups may also be promoted in part by the perceived glory of martyrdom. Supporters of such terrorism justify such actions as a means of inflicting damage on political entities and societies as a whole that are seen as carrying out mass violence through government forces too strong to confront directly. The terrorism of previous decades in the Middle East, like terrorism practiced by leftist and nationalist movements elsewhere, was based upon the idea of "propaganda of the deed"â€”inspiring popular struggle and demoralizing their opponents. In this regard, it was almost uniformly unsuccessful, particularly as enhanced security measures made successful terrorist operations more difficult. Suicide bombing not only was easier to carry out, since the terrorists were willing to kill themselves in the process, but Islamist groups were ableâ€”despite Islamic prohibitions against suicide and killing innocent peopleâ€”to take advantage of the exalted role of martyrdom among Muslims to gain recruits and popular support. Such terrorist operations, with their potential for inflicting enormous casualties, appear to also be designed to provoke a disproportionate reaction from governments with superior armed forces, resulting in large-scale civilian casualties and thereby increasing support for their extreme anti-Western ideology. A number of strategic analysts have argued that the U. Some groups, such as Al Qaeda, function primarily to promote their causes through terrorism. Others, like Hamas, carry out civilian functionsâ€”such as running health clinics and schools and providing social servicesâ€”as well as supporting an armed wing involved in terrorism. Some have evolved into political parties: Most contemporary Middle Eastern terrorist groups have emerged out of situations where there has been widespread social dislocation through war or uneven economic development. Virtually all have emerged in situations where legal nonviolent means of political change have been suppressed. The disproportionate level of terrorism in the Middle East appears to be less a result of anything inherent within Arab culture or within Islam than a consequence of the systematic denial by governments to allow for the manifestation of basic rights, including the right of self-determination. Given that the primary supporters and arms providers of most of these repressive Middle Eastern governments are Western powers such as the United States, the threat from terrorism is unlikely to be suppressed through military means alone. See also Jihad ; Terror ; War. *Terror in the Name of Islam*. Oxford University Press, *The Abduction of Lebanon. Armed Struggle and the Search for State: The Palestinian National Movement*, â€” *America and the Middle East. Middle East Policy and the Roots of Terrorism*. Common Courage Press,

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Chapter 3 : 5, days later: Reflections on 9/11 - Middle East - Jerusalem Post

Get this from a library! The September 11 terrorist attacks and the invasion of Iraq in contemporary international law: opinions on the emerging new world order system.

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Daoud Khan had served as prime minister since and promoted economic modernization, emancipation of women, and Pashtun nationalism. This was threatening to neighboring Pakistan, faced with its own restive Pashtun population. PDPA pushed for a socialist transformation by abolishing arranged marriages, promoting mass literacy and reforming land ownership. In contrast to the secular and socialist government, which controlled the cities, religiously motivated mujahideen held sway in much of the countryside. After the withdrawal of the Soviet military from Afghanistan in May , the PDPA regime under Najibullah held on until , when the collapse of the Soviet Union deprived the regime of aid, and the defection of Uzbek general Abdul Rashid Dostum cleared the approach to Kabul. With the political stage cleared of Afghan socialists, the remaining Islamic warlords vied for power. By then, Bin Laden had left the country. Warlord rule [edit] Main article: Civil war in Afghanistan [edit] In , Rabbani officially became president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan , but had to battle other warlords for control of Kabul. Other warlords, including Ismail Khan in the west and Dostum in the north maintained their fiefdoms. In , Mullah Omar, a Pashtun , a mujahideen who taught at a Pakistani madrassa , returned to Kandahar and founded the Taliban. His followers were religious students, known as the Talib and they sought to end warlordism through strict adherence to Islamic law. By November , the Taliban had captured all of Kandahar Province. Northern Alliance[edit] Main article: Abdul Haq also gathered a limited number of defecting Pashtun Taliban. The Taliban captured Mazar-i-Sharif in and drove Dostum into exile. The conflict was brutal. According to the United Nations UN , the Taliban, while trying to consolidate control over northern and western Afghanistan, committed systematic massacres against civilians. UN officials stated that there had been "15 massacres" between and The Taliban especially targeted the Shiite Hazaras. Fighting alongside Taliban forces were some 28,000, Pakistanis and 2,000, Al Qaeda militants. State Department confirmed that "20-40 percent of [regular] Taliban soldiers are Pakistani. According to the U. State Department report and reports by Human Rights Watch, other Pakistani nationals fighting in Afghanistan were regular soldiers, especially from the Frontier Corps , but also from the army providing direct combat support. There were rumours in the weeks before the September 11 attacks that Juma Namangani , had been appointed as one of the top commanders in the brigade. A smaller number were inducted into al-Qaeda. Embassy bombings were linked to bin Laden, President Bill Clinton ordered missile strikes on militant training camps in Afghanistan. In , the United Nations Security Council imposed sanctions on the Taliban, calling for bin Laden to be surrendered. These teams planned several operations, but did not receive the order to proceed from President Clinton. Their efforts built relationships with Afghan leaders that proved essential in the invasion. In , for example, the U. Massoud responded that, as long as he controlled an area the size of his hat, he would continue to defend it from the Taliban. They insisted it was the time for a cease-fire and an arms embargo. At the time, Pakistan began a " Berlin-like airlift to resupply and re-equip the Taliban", financed with Saudi money. Subsequently, Osama bin Laden was indicted for his involvement in the embassy bombings. In both the U. By the change of policy sought by CIA officers who knew Massoud was underway. It would be the first in a decade to seek to influence the course of the Afghan war in favor of Massoud. Clarke , chair of the Counter-Terrorism Security Group under the Clinton administration, and later an official in the Bush administration, allegedly presented a plan to incoming Bush National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice in January A change in US policy was effected in August

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Chapter 4 : invasion of Iraq - Wikipedia

edward mcwhinney, the september 11 terrorist attacks and the invasion of iraq in contemporary law: opinions on the emerging new world order system (leiden: martinus nijhoff publishers,).

In , after 19 militants associated with al-Qaeda staged the September 11 attacks, the United States led a coalition that overthrew the Taliban in Afghanistan. In the early morning of August 29, , Atta called Binalshibh and said he had a riddle that he was trying to solve: Putting it together, it meant that the attacks would occur on , or 11 September in most countries the day precedes the month in numeric dates, but in the United States the month precedes the day; hence, it was in the United States. On September 5 Binalshibh left Germany for Pakistan. Once there he sent a messenger to Afghanistan to inform bin Laden about both the day of the attack and its scope. The attacks On September 11, , groups of attackers boarded four domestic aircraft at three East Coast airports, and soon after takeoff they disabled the crews, some of whom may have been stabbed with box cutters the hijackers were secreting. The hijackers then took control of the aircraft, all large and bound for the West Coast with full loads of fuel. Most observers construed this initially to be an accident involving a small commuter plane. The second plane, United Airlines flight , also from Boston, struck the south tower 17 minutes later. At this point there was no doubt that the United States was under attack. Each structure was badly damaged by the impact and erupted into flames. Office workers who were trapped above the points of impact in some cases leapt to their deaths rather than face the infernos now raging inside the towers. Minutes later the Federal Aviation Authority ordered a nationwide ground stop, and within the next hour at Mohammed Atta Photograph from a security camera at the Portland, Maine, airport showing lead hijacker Mohammed Atta passing through a security checkpoint at 5: Department of Defense September 11 attacks: United Airlines flight 93, Pennsylvania Wreckage of United Airlines flight 93, which was crashed during the terrorist attacks of September 11, , near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Clouds of smoke and debris quickly filled the streets of Lower Manhattan. Office workers and residents ran in panic as they tried to outpace the billowing debris clouds. A number of other buildings adjacent to the twin towers suffered serious damage, and several subsequently fell. Fires at the World Trade Center site smoldered for more than three months. Courtesy of the Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress People fleeing as the south tower of the World Trade Center collapses as a result of the September 11 attacks, Stock footage courtesy The WPA Film Library Rescue operations began almost immediately as the country and the world sought to come to grips with the enormity of the losses. Nearly 3, people had perished: Included in the total in New York City were more than police officers and firefighters, who had lost their lives after rushing to the scene and into the towers. Navy On the morning of September 11, President Bush had been visiting a second-grade classroom in Sarasota , Florida , when he was informed that a plane had flown into the World Trade Center. America is under attack. Bush conferring with his chief of staff aboard Air Force One, September 11, Bush conferring with Vice Pres. Bush addressing the country from the Oval Office on September 11, Dick Cheney talking on the phone with Pres. Standing on top of a wrecked fire truck , Bush grabbed a bullhorn to address the rescue workers working feverishly to find any survivors. When one of the workers said that he could not hear what the president was saying, Bush made one of the most memorable remarks of his presidency: Bush addressing a crowd as he stands on rubble at the World Trade Center site in New York City three days after the September 11 attacks of Secretary of State Colin Powell describing the need for responding with equanimity to the September 11 attacks, The rest of the world hears you. And the people who knocked these buildings down will hear from all of us soon. Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the attacks firsthand many onlookers photographed events or recorded them with video cameras , and millions watched the tragedy unfold live on television. Notices and pictures of missing persons posted on a mailbox in New York City following the September 11, , terrorist attacks. Markets afterward suffered record losses. The attacks also stranded tens of thousands of people throughout the United States, as U. The September 11 attacks were an enormous tactical

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success for al-Qaeda. The strikes were well coordinated and hit multiple targets in the heart of the enemy, and the attacks were magnified by being broadcast around the world to an audience of untold millions. Not since television viewers had watched the abduction and murder of Israeli athletes during the Munich Olympics in had a massive global audience witnessed a terrorist attack unfold in real time. If al-Qaeda had been a largely unknown organization before September 11, in the days after it became a household name. Evidence gathered by the United States soon convinced most governments that the Islamic militant group al-Qaeda was responsible for the attacks. The group had been implicated in previous terrorist strikes against Americans, and bin Laden had made numerous anti-American statements. Within months thousands of militants were killed or captured, and Taliban and al-Qaeda leaders were driven into hiding. In addition, the U. Meanwhile, security measures within the United States were tightened considerably at such places as airports , government buildings, and sports venues. Additionally, a cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security was established. Despite their success in causing widespread destruction and death, the September 11 attacks were a strategic failure for al-Qaeda. Such strikes will force the person to carry out random acts and provoke him to make serious and sometimes fatal mistakes. Instead, they prepared only for possible U. And in the wake of the fall of the Taliban, al-Qaeda was unable to recover anything like the status it once had as a terrorist organization with considerable sway over Afghanistan. Bin Laden disastrously misjudged the possible U. Neither of these two scenarios happened. Still, it was just the beginning of what would become the longest war in U. Eventually, some prisoners would be held there, although the prison population was reduced to less than by the time of the 10th anniversary of the September 11 attacks. In his State of the Union speech on January 29, , President Bush laid out a new doctrine of preemptive war, which went well beyond the long-established principle that the United States would go to war to prevent an adversary launching an attack that imminently threatened the country. I will not wait on events while dangers gather. I will not stand by as peril draws closer and closer. Bush identified those dangerous regimes as an "axis of evil" that included Iran , Iraq , and North Korea. Undersecretary of Defense Douglas J. Our main goal was preventing the next attack. On March 19, , on the eve of the invasion of Iraq, President Bush issued the order for war: For the peace of the world and the benefit and freedom of the Iraqi people, I hereby give the order to execute Operation Iraqi Freedom. May God bless the troops. On March 20 the American-led invasion of Iraq began. Within three weeks U. The September 11 commission and its findings In President Bush had appointed a commission to look into the September 11 attacks, and two years later it issued its final report. The failure to watch-list the two al-Qaeda suspects with the Department of State meant that they entered the United States under their real names with ease. The CIA also did not alert the FBI about the identities of the suspected terrorists, which could have helped the bureau locate them once they were inside the United States. According to the commission, this was the failure of not just a few employees at the CIA but a large number of CIA officers and analysts. Some 50 to 60 CIA employees read cables about the two al-Qaeda suspects without taking any action. Some of those officers knew that one of the al-Qaeda suspects had a visa for the United States, and by May some knew that the other suspect had flown to Los Angeles. The soon-to-be hijackers would not have been difficult to find in California if their names had been known to law enforcement. A few weeks later Hazmi and Mihdhar were two of the hijackers on the American Airlines flight that plunged into the Pentagon. Moussaoui, a French citizen of Moroccan descent, was attending flight school in the summer of in Minnesota , where he attracted attention from instructors because he had little knowledge of flying and did not behave like a typical aviation student. The flight school contacted the FBI, and on August 16 Moussaoui was arrested on a visa overstay charge. Although Moussaoui was not the "20th hijacker," as was widely reported later, he had received money from one of the September 11 coordinators, Ramzi Binalshibh, and by his own account was going to take part in a second wave of al-Qaeda attacks following the assaults on New York and Washington. Such a search would have turned up his connection to Binalshibh, according to Republican Sen. Bin Laden evaded capture, however, including in December , when he was tracked by U. Barack Obama , a small team of U. Within the 8-acre 3. The pools feature the largest man-made waterfalls in North America and are edged by bronze panels

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inscribed with the names of the victims of the September 11 attacks as well as the names of the six people who died as a result of the truck bombing of the World Trade Center in February. The memorial and plaza were designed by architects Michael Arad and Peter Walker, winners of a design competition that featured 5,000 submissions from 63 countries. The international impact of the September 11 attacks is demonstrated along the ramp that descends into the museum by a multimedia exhibit featuring recorded reminiscences by people from 43 countries in 28 languages.

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Chapter 5 : September 11th (article) | Khan Academy

The September 11 Terrorist Attacks and the Invasion of Iraq in Contemporary International Law: Opinions on the Emerging New World Order System by Edward McWhinney starting at \$

The terrorist attack has both direct and indirect impacts on foreign policy, power balances and interstate relations in the region. The magnitude of the attacks served as an impetus for fundamental changes in the nature of US-Middle East foreign policy. More importantly, the terrorist attack brought to the fore the predominance of neo-conservatism, unilateralism, the promotion of preemptive intervention, and the inclusion of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism in US policy. It is important to note that the change of the foreign policy agenda and the upsurge of neo-conservative principles in foreign policy were the main causes of the invasion of Afghanistan, the invasion and occupation of Iraq, the push for regime changes in Syria and Iran, and the pressure on nations to openly show whether they are US allies or enemies in resolving the global challenges of the 21st century Salem. Again, these fundamental changes led to a renewed call for democratization as a way of eliminating possible threats from terrorism and replace repressive states with democratic states with participatory political systems. With regard to the promotion of preemptive intervention, it is important to note that US military involvement in the Middle East is not a recent development. US military forays in the region can be traced to the s when US Navy began escorting oil tankers passing through the Persian Gulf. In the aftermath of the September 11, attacks on US oil, the government embarked on yet another full scale engagement to rid Iraq of weapons of mass destruction and overthrown the dictatorial regime of Saddam Hussein Salem ; Guinhong. This foreign policy stance led to three specific consequences. First, it demoted Iraq from being the most powerful state in the region to be a weak state controlled by occupying forces. Secondly, the fall of Saddam and his regime also created a domestic power vacuum which stimulated the sectarian and civil warfare alongside an attempt to democratize Iraq. Unfortunately, this position of influence has reignited the age-old anti-colonial sentiments of anti-Americanism. Salem also reiterates that the paradigm shift in United States foreign policy in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks marked a historical rise in the strength of Salafist jihadists supported by Osama bin Laden and his Al-Qaeda terrorist network. However, the strength of Islamic fundamentalism was dealt a great blow with the overthrow of the Taliban regime. The occupation of Afghanistan by allied forces has also served to put a cap on the development of jihadism. Thus, even though jihadism as promulgated by Al-Qaeda continues to exist, its operations have significantly moved from Afghanistan to Iraq, Middle East, Asia and Europe. The Iraqi conflict has also indirectly led to the strengthening of Iran as a regional superpower Andrew. With regard to interstate relations, the current foreign policy towards the Middle East has created a new balance. With regard to policy towards Hamas, the Palestinian Authority, Gaza and West Bank; the United States foreign policy was objectively targeted towards ensuring that the flow of international aid and humanitarian goods is not negatively impacted Salem. On the diplomatic side, the US instituted measures aimed at bridging the gaps in the Israeli-Hamas relationship and the stabilization of the security situation in Gaza and West Bank. With respect to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the US policy still retains its preference for a two-state solution Pressman. Pressman also adds that US policy towards the Palestinian Authority is based on their willingness to renounce terrorism and terrorist organizations within their jurisdiction, recognize that Israel has a right to exist, and accept that all past Israeli-Palestinian agreements are valid. It had an impact on the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. It is only after US military involvement in Iraq that Israel too began to pursue relatively aggressive policies towards its neighbors. For instance, in summer , Israel carried out an offensive against Lebanon to eliminate Hezbollah and against Gaza Strip to eliminate Hamas. Additionally, US policy influenced Turkish policy and its interest in winning European membership. With the beginning of the Obama administration, there has been a slight change in the nature of policy towards the Middle East. On the contrary, some authors argue that the nature of US policy is in line with their objective of expanding

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capitalism and prerequisite capitalist institutions aimed at remolding the Middle East both economically, culturally, politically, and ideologically. Thus, the shift in American policy is simply a response to varying developments which threaten the imperialist intentions of the United States. Conclusion US policy has largely revolved around economic liberalization, non proliferation of nuclear weapons, and political democratization. From the post Cold War era to the aftermath of the September 11, terrorist attacks, US policy towards the Middle East has maintained militarized policies to achieve broad economic, political, security, cultural, and ideological objectives. There have been widespread changes in the global political system, but it remains critical turning points. Even though the structure of politics as determined by the concept of sovereignty and state independence remains unchanged, the US policy response to the September 11, has adopted a new assertive stance, but the basic drivers of policy changes still remain intact. In a nutshell, there exists a remarkable continuity in the nature of US foreign policy. All the catalyzing events which act as the drivers for change are just manifestations of an evolving global political system. Spring and Summer, The U. Turkish Journal of International Relations, Vol. Fall, September 11, , One Year On: A new Era in World Politics? Turkish Journal of International Relation, Vol. S Policy Toward the Middle East; www. Fall, Dilemmas of Democratization in the Middle East: December, A Fine Balance: Winter, Millennial Middle East:

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Chapter 6 : September 11 attacks - Wikipedia

11 attacks "as a crucial, although not the opening, salvo in a global war" did become (relatively) dominant and remained so through the invasion of Iraq. Stuart Hall, *The Hard Road to Renewal: Thatcherism*.

Congress, public, and troops[edit] Calls for withdrawal from Iraq[edit] Main article: The withdrawal of American military forces from Iraq has been a contentious issue within the United States since the beginning of the Iraq War. As the war has progressed from its initial invasion phase to the more than four-year occupation, U. As of May , 55 percent of Americans believe that the Iraq war was a mistake, and 51 percent of registered voters favor troop withdrawal. Congress passed a supplementary spending bill for Iraq that sets a deadline for troop withdrawal, but President Bush vetoed this bill soon afterwards. Congress and public opinion supported the notion that the Iraq War was part of the global war on terror. The Congressional resolution authorising military force against Iraq cited the U. It also allows Iraqi political leaders to avoid reaching a power-sharing agreement. The resolution requires most troops to withdraw from Iraq by April 1, And, as part of the justification for the war, the Bush Administration argued that Saddam Hussein also had ties to al-Qaeda , and that his overthrow would lead to democratisation in the Middle East, decreasing terrorism overall. State Department, the FBI, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, as well as the investigations of foreign intelligence agencies found no evidence of an operational connection between Saddam and al-Qaeda. Counterterrorism expert Rohan Gunaratna frequently refers to the invasion of Iraq as a "fatal mistake. National Intelligence Council concluded in a January report that the war in Iraq had become a breeding ground for a new generation of terrorists; David B. Low , the national intelligence officer for transnational threats, indicated that the report concluded that the war in Iraq provided terrorists with "a training ground, a recruitment ground, the opportunity for enhancing technical skills There is even, under the best scenario, over time, the likelihood that some of the jihadists who are not killed there will, in a sense, go home, wherever home is, and will therefore disperse to various other countries. Hutchings said, "At the moment, Iraq is a magnet for international terrorist activity. In October , Osama bin Laden announced: America is mired in the swamps of the Tigris and Euphrates. Bush is, through Iraq and its oil, easy prey. Here is he now, thank God, in an embarrassing situation and here is America today being ruined before the eyes of the whole world. Alongside this re-evaluation of foreign policy priorities came a stark warning to the rest of the world. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. While September 11 did not change everything-the unipolar structure of the international system remained intact, for example-it nevertheless profoundly altered American grand strategy, reshuffling the alliance system that had served as the foundation of US foreign policy since and making the defeat of terrorism the chief object of American power. The fact that many European countries have long experienced terrorism themselves helped ensure a great deal of transatlantic empathy and cooperation- at least at first. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom have suffered political violence over the past 30 years and were thus predisposed to help the United States its new struggle against al-Qaeda. But the kind of terrorism these European countries have suffered-"old" terrorism-differs substantially from that suddenly faced by the United States. As time passed, these differences started to erode the through going unity that had flourished right after September Governments reacted with more robust and effective-cooperative measures. Still, unlike the enemies the United States faces today, few terrorists in those days sought to debilitate European governments or recruit large numbers of members. And even those that did harbor global religious and ideological objectives such as the Algerian Islamist Group, or GIA still tended to employ "old" terrorist techniques. Al Qaeda has potentially thousands of members and no interest in bargaining with the United States or its allies. Instead, it seeks to cripple them, by inflicting mass casualties if p possible, potentially with weapons of mass destruction WMDI. Because of the limited form that most of European terrorism has taken in the past, European governments remain more inclined than Washington to distinguish the political wings of terrorist groups from their military

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elements. Some of these six have since strengthened their laws still further or improved enforcement. Other countries such as the Netherlands, which did not have such laws or counterterrorism programs, have enacted and implemented them. Spanish magistrates, seasoned by long-standing Basque terrorism and equipped with tough statutes, have been among the most dogged pursuers of al Qaeda suspects. Both Germany and Italy have long been plagued by bureaucratic inefficiencies and significant statutory gaps in their law-enforcement regimes. Prior to September 11, for instance, Germany had no provision outlawing foreign-based terrorist organizations, and Italy had not authorized surveillance of those suspected of belonging to such groups. This fact, along with more recent developments showing that al Qaeda has reconstituted itself and expanded its list of targets has energized EU law enforcement. This is not surprising, given that al Qaeda or its affiliates have attacked German tourists in Tunisia ; French submarine engineers in Pakistan; a French oil tanker in the Gulf of Aden; U. As this list indicates, until it is ready to stage another mass-casualty attack in America, al Qaeda will content itself with soft targets over a wider geographical range. Germany, the United Kingdom, and France all have large Muslim populations. European Muslims, however, are only half-accepted socially and are politically underrepresented. This marginal status makes them susceptible to radicalization-one factor that has helped prevent governments from taking steps that might seem anti-Muslim. Asked how big a problem terrorism is in their country, in sixteen out of forty-seven nations a majority or plurality said it was a very big problem; in fifteen nations a majority or plurality said it was at least a moderately big problem; and in thirteen nations a majority or plurality said it was a small problem or not a problem at all. An average of 41 percent of respondents across all countries polled said that terrorism is a very big problem in their country, while 23 percent said it was a moderately big problem, 19 percent said it is a small problem, and 14 percent said it is not a problem at all. The highest levels of concern are found in the Middle East and South Asia, led by Morocco 81 percent calling it a very big problem , Bangladesh 77 percent , Lebanon 76 percent , Pakistan 76 percent , India 72 percent , and Turkey 72 percent. But concern is also strong in European countries that have experienced terrorist attacks over the years, including Italy 73 percent , Spain 66 percent , France 54 percent , and in other countries around the world with such experiencesâ€”for instance Peru 70 percent and Japan 59 percent. In fourteen countries a majority or plurality said terrorism was only a small problem or not a problem at all. These include most of the African countries polled, some Eastern European countries, as well as several Asian countries including China.