

The War Against Terrorism

Part 2



Dr. János Radványi

Radványi Chair in International Security Studies

Mississippi State University

with

Technical Assistance by Tan Tsai, Research Associate

Diplomacy and Military Reality

To defeat the Taliban, the U.S. needs to

- bolster the global coalition.
- build a new local coalition inside Afghanistan.

In response to the Al-Qaeda terrorist network which extended over 40 countries.

State of Affairs of the Anti-Terrorist Coalition

- a. Great Britain, Australia, & Turkey
 - Active Participants.
- b. Germany
 - Intelligence Participation.
- c. France
 - Intelligence, and unifying moderate Muslim groups against Algerian extremists.

State of Affairs of the Anti-Terrorist Coalition (Continued)

- d. European Union
 - Not much help. E.g., Strassburg Story.
- e. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
 - Military cooperation.
- f. Japan
 - Show the Flag.
 - Anti-terrorist Emergency Law.

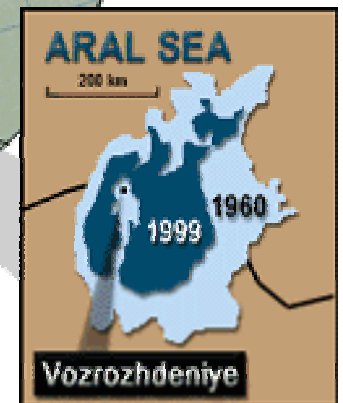
State of Affairs of the Anti-Terrorist Coalition (Continued)

- g. Russia – Intelligence, military aid to Northern Alliance

Clue to Anthrax

The U.S. is sending team to Aral Sea Island

- To remove Anthrax spores.
- To develop new vaccine and antibiotics.



State of Affairs of the Anti-Terrorist Coalition - Muslim World

- h.** Moderate Muslims: *Egypt, Bahrein, & Yemen*
– Full support.
- i.** Hesitating Allies: *Kuwait, & Saudi Arabia*
– *Kuwait* divided over support of U.S.
– *Saudi Arabia* warns U.S.: Israel-Palestinian violence could prompt the kingdom to reconsider its relation with the U.S. Ready to freeze financial aid to Taliban.

State of Affairs of the Anti-Terrorist Coalition

- Muslim World (Continued)

- j. Strange Bed Fellows: *Sudan, Libya, Lebanon, & Syria.*
- k. The key role of Pakistan
 - Ally ?
 - How long?

Afghanistan and Its Neighboring States



Osama bin Laden

- wants Muslims to unite in a grand alliance, under his helm. Holy War against America and Israel.
- is a far more dangerous and cunning opponent than other extremist groups.

The War

- Pentagon officials are signaling that the war in Afghanistan will be hard and long.
- Bombing campaign.
- The Taliban believes it is possible, with strategic luck, not only to survive but also to draw the U.S. into a quagmire. They are putting tanks and ammunition into Mosk.

U.S. Support for the Northern Alliance

- Increase U.S. Support.
 - The new assistance for the rebel group signaled Washington's increasing reliance on the coalition of opposition forces fighting the Taliban and Al-Qaeda troops in northern Afghanistan.

Northern Alliance

13 parties
often at odds with
each other

- General Rashid Dostum – An ethnic Uzbek warlord.
- Abduk Malik – An ethnic Uzbek warlord, Dostum's enemy.
- Burhanuddin Rabbani – President of Afghanistan from 1992 until ousted by the Taliban in 1996.

Pushtun

Washington is seeking a broad-based government to replace the Taliban with the help of Pushtun's tribesmen

- Sayed Ahmad Gailani – Leads a Sufi Muslim sect and has worked to persuade Pushtun tribes to turn against the Taliban.
- Hamid Karzal – Pushtun leader believed to be inside Afghanistan.
- The South – Abdul Haq: Pushtun leader captured and executed by the Taliban.

The Umbrella

- The King: Mohammed Zahir Shah. – Exiled in 1973, living in Rome.
- Special envoy for the ex-king: Amin-Arsala. – Former Foreign Minister, organizing Pushtun resistance, believes Taliban rule could collapse like a “house of cards,” once a clear alternative is in place.

Aftermath of the 9/11 Attacks

- The global economy will suffer.
- The economic impact of the attacks will be felt mainly during the fourth quarter of 2001, when consumer and capital spending will be more subdued than previously expected.
- Although risks have increased, a recession can be avoided.