

Everyday Like 9/11: Terrorism Timeline in Nigeria

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Abstract

Information brokerage require librarians to document national catastrophes. Since December 2009, a home grown terror has gripped Nigeria and continues unabated, thus making everyday in Nigeria like September 11, 2001 in the USA. Definitions of terrorism across the globe and the professions were laid bare in this work, trailing behind this is an overview of terrorism which debuted in 1948 by Palestinians who in a bid to resist Israeli's occupation depopulated the Jewish ranks by blowing themselves up while among the Jews. Consequently, state actors used terror, as in 1793, when Robespierre Maxillien, the French dictator stifled dissenting voices to his dictatorial revolution, non-state actors like the Niger Delta militants in Nigeria, cold war between USSR and US, pariahization of apartheid South Africa by all, USA invasion of Libya, Afghanistan and Iraq. Manifestations or acts that make up terrorism were sketched out though minimally. The situation report were tabulated as timeline of Boko haram bombings. This is less than one-third of reported cases due to space constraints. From government establishments to police/military units, media houses, motor parks, middle/high schools, relaxation joints, health workers, VIP convoys, diplomatic premises (UN), jails, majorly churches etc. have been targeted and mission was accomplished without resistance often. Modus operandi revealed the criminal or racial profiling of terrorists, source of funding, observatory studies of schemed areas prior to attack. Rocket launchers, drive by shooting, burying time bombs, casting grenades and clandestine entry of willing to die bombers into crowded areas as it obtains in Iraq have been the mode of executing citizen in droves. Military options have been deployed but has achieved little. It is an aberration to engage military in civil or internal war as they are to fight external aggression. As Boston bombings of 2013 was resolved via law enforcement options, the work prescribes installation of CCTV cameras, geographic information (spatial mapping) of schemed areas, forensic databank of Nigerians and attendant confidentiality, establishment of a bomb library to follow the storyline with exhibits, foreign intervention by reporting to UN Security Council as was the case in Sudan, Libya, Somalia, Liberia etc. Intelligence gathering and personal watchfulness can bring containment too.

Keywords: Terrorism, Insurgency, Boko haram, law enforcement options

INTRODUCTION

Camaraderie that marked the relationship of Christians and Muslims has given way in the past six years in Nigeria. It opened the reality that terror-utilizing organizations can have a field day forever as the technique to contain them till date, has not been found. USA has been the high priority target of terrorists, so terrorism that looked alien to Nigerians has come home to berth on our shores! If the group in charge of terrorism in Nigeria is "boko haram"- who believe everything western is evil. Bombing devices, rocket launchers and small arms which are their stock in trade ironically are western!

Terrorism an internecine war, that is a deterrence to investors' confidence a The name and engender low economic development, is defined by Saul (2006)¹ as a brand of physiognomy or indiscriminate attack on vulnerable groups or civilians used by state force in armed conflict or used for self-determination and can be justified if used, for instance, against racism. Fobur (2005)² avers that terrorism is religiously, politically or economically motivated violence directed against non-combatants by sub-national groups or agents meant to influence audience. *OAU Convention on Prevention and Combating of Terrorism* states that "terrorism is a violation of the criminal laws of a state party, which endangers life, physical integrity or freedom, or causes serious injury or death to any person, number or group, or causes damage to public or private property, national resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is intended to either intimidate... or disrupt any public service..., create insurrection or promote threat or

¹ Saul, B. (2006) Defining terrorism in international law. Oxford, O.U.P.69

² Fobur, Y. (2005) Islam, terrorism, global peace & security: Challenges for the UN in 21st century NIALS Staff seminar series (Unpublished).

conspiracy predominantly against civilians or non-combatants.¹ The controversial nature of terrorism has not allowed a universally acceptable definition of it to be worked out, the entire setting for its definition is so politicized that its true import is hazy. This made the UN Security Council Resolutions to call on signatories to the related treaties to stop terrorism without regards to its definition.²

The UN Convention on Financing of terrorism has another similitude of a definition and says “any person who willfully provides or collects funds with intention that they should be used in order to carry out an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a government or any person not taking part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act by its nature or context is to intimidate a population, to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.”³ A concessional definition of terrorism places it aside crimes marked by widespread violence against a civilian population aggravated by the covert nature of the perpetrators the delineating factor between other crimes and terrorism is that the previous is fuelled by jealousy, hatred, greed, animosity, while terrorism stands on no footing other than religion/political and often times by persons with negative identity, low self-esteem and excitement-seeking, stimulus hungry psycho profiles seeking for revenge, renown and reaction. Law criminalizes the harmful behavior of attacking civilians regardless of motives so the practice is frowned at even in an armed conflict. Schmid (1992) agrees that acts of terrorism such as premeditated attack on civilians, hostage taking, freeing / killing of prisoners (jailbreak) are peacetime equivalent of war crime.⁴ Gurr(1989)⁵ avers that terror is unexpected violence to intimidate, suppress or coerce people in pursuit of political, social, religious or economic motives. He stresses that it manifests as violation of diplomatic premises/ immunity, threat or hoax, extortion to raise funds, murder, biochemical attack, kidnapping or hostage taking, hijack of aircraft, sabotage/vandalism, arson, small arms proliferation, crossfire with security agents, exotic air/water pollution, rail derailment. Also acts of sexual assault of vulnerable ones, theft/bank robbery, jailbreak, nuclear proliferation etc. The last definition aptly capture our home grown version.

Occurrences of terrorism globally has always been mostly at the instance of adherents of Islam which was and is spread by savage wars and presently, its hostility against perceived *infidels*. The age long nagging issue of Arab/Palestinian and Israeli conflict in the Middle East metamorphosed into evolution of violent militant groups in the region. Globalization brought terrorism to Nigeria through the large expanse of the Sahara Desert from the Arabs. This was repeated in Lebanon in 1975 against Christians by PLO.⁶

Fobur concludes that in the US, Germany, Britain, Islam is in concord with violence of the highest order or sponsored terrorism. Ditto in LDCs⁷ as Nigeria, Mali, Sudan, Kenya, Somali, Eritrea, it is equated with violence and terrorism. Though originally targeted at US, Britain and other allies of the West. To him, greatest assault on

¹ OAU Convention Quoted by Fagbongbe, M. (2011) Law ,liberty &security: Combating terrorism in Nigeria. In Azinge,E. & Adekunle, A.(eds.) Administration of Justice & good governance in Nig.375-376

² www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism_definition.html. Counter-Terrorism Committee (within UN Security Council) Sec. Council Resolutions 1373 UN Doc. S/Res./1373 Of Sept. 28, 2001

International Convention for Suppression for financing terrorism. Art.2, UN Doc A/Res/54/109 of Feb.25.2000.

³ McCormark, Wayne (2007) Understanding terrorism Newark, Lexis Nexis. 11-29.

⁴ OP. Cit @ 3. 17-19

⁵ Gurr, Ted (1989) Violence in America protest, rebellion, reform Vol. 2. Newbury park, CA: sage Quoted in Jegede, A. & Joshua, S. Domestic terrorism, official response & politics of back gold in Niger Delta. *Ife psychologia* Vol. 21 (1) 2013. 114-127.

⁶ PLO-Palestinian Org. Lebanon is an Islamic stronghold, it is no longer a nation state. See Erskine, emman Mission with UNIFL. London, Huest & Co. Ltd 165-178.

⁷ LDC-Least developed country is the name given to a country which according to UN exhibits the lowest indicators, of socio-economic development with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) ratings of all countries in the world. Concept of LDCs originated in the late 1960s and the 1st group of LDCs was listed by UN in its Resolution2768 (XXVI) of 18 Nov. 1971. A country in the category has to meet 3criteria (1) Poverty (three-years average GNI per capital of less than USD905, exceeding USDI, 086, will leave the list. (2) Human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy. (3) Economic vulnerability (based on instability of agric. Production instability of export of goods and services, economic importance of non-percentage of population displaced by natural disaster. See also: Definition of LDCs . @www.idcgroups.org/content.php?id=164 of24/03/2013.

the Comity of Nations is the will to expand frontiers of Islam which is the highest threat to global tranquility.¹

TERRORISM: AN OVERVIEW

Israel became a state in 1948 through sheer strength and exploits of war. Agitation started in the Middle East via suicide bombings to stop Israeli occupation of Palestine.² Iranian Revolution Army spearheaded this.

It is no wonder to theologians that this spate of horror persists wherever Muslims are found, as the prophecy concerning Ishmael, the progenitors of the Arabs among whom Israel dwell must be fulfilled. Genesis 16: 11-12 say :

“... Call his name Ishmael ...he shall be a wild man, his hand will be against everyman and everyman’s hand against him ...”

The scripture is very diplomatic or subtle in its diction and the interpretation is that he will lead a bloody movement which everyone will hate and the critical analysis of all warring regions of the world confirm this. Iraq, Mali, Pakistan, Sudan (the Janjaweed) Chechnya, Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya are attempts by Islamic rebels to impose sharia law on existing government systems.

Terrorism reechoed in West Germany in the 1970s by the activities of Red Army Faction (RAF), 2nd June Movement, Baader-Meinhof Group, Revolutionary cells used brutal tactics which were beyond conventional war.³ Italy mobilized the Red Brigades against the bourgeois from 1969-1978. France’s attempt to overthrow the societal politics by force of arms in the 1970s led to confrontation that escalated violence, but could not be delineated as terrorism, the *Grand Terreur* of 1794 was seen as its precursor, hence the name was adopted. *Grandes ecoles* was another revolutionary, value-preaching symbol with a touch of terrorism. Algerian National Liberation Front (FLNA) of 1954 guerilla campaign employed terrorism and Mitterand saw it as an attack on French integrity. Netherlands’ peace and stability was threatened by the South Moluccan and Red Youth Movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Japanese Red Army trained the insurgents like the Malians trained Nigerian insurgents. The Provincial Irish Republican Army (PIRA) rocked N. Ireland with political terrorism in 1973-76. They were on political, religious and cultural revolution against the British. Uruguay’s *Tupamaros* visited horror on civilian population in the early 1950s too.

State actors /government uses terrorism to quell syndicates or dissidents, like Robespierre Maxillien, the French dictator in 1793, though this violates Geneva Convention of 1949 Caps 1-4 (LOAC), in fact privacy invasion such as wire tapping, invasive search at airports and interrogation are subtle forms of terrorism. No nation can answer to a good conscience at this when there is a balance between liberty and security. Non-state actors and pressure groups have used this too to fight dictatorship/oppressive regimes, correct social ills or abolish racism as in, pre-1994 pariahization of South Africa; NADECO⁴ acts during the June 12, 1993 melee is an example, xenophobic attacks of 2008 in South Africa, Aba women riot of 1929. Sunni against Shiites in present Iraq.

International legal instruments will not be able to avail nations of protection against terrorists, neither will military options, one must go out of the criminal justice system to terminate this security threat, ragtag army should not be accorded the decency that law provides. McCormark (2007)¹⁴ assumes that law enforcement options would

¹ Op. cit @ no. 2P.10

² Udombana, N.J. (2006) Battling rights: International law & Africa’s war on terrorism. In Yusuf A. (ed) Amsterdam, African Yearbook on International Law. 106

³ Lodge, J. (1981) Terrorism: A challenge to the state. New York, St. Martins Press.201-210

⁴ National Democratic Coalition (Nigerian Social Activists)

work¹. He differentiated between security and law enforcement, to have security is adequate prevention of incidents from occurring while law enforcement delves into ongoing *and incidented* cases. Methinks Homeland Security should move from law enforcement to securing the land which is preventing ugly events from occurring, a more preferable option than bringing errant ones to book, he concludes. Olanipekun (2013) in his analysis of the arrest of Boston marathon bombers reveals that law enforcement option via technology worked speedily to unravel the crime. The unlawful armament or armed encampment engendering terrorism and its dissidents who want to use public forums to express their beliefs, calls majorly for law enforcement and security. Multidisciplinary containment to stop perpetrators, customized by law enforcement officers may be tinkered with². Fair is foul and foul is fair; the end justifies the means in war but how much of humanitarian law can the defense observe? War crimes have no statute of limitation the cases may be recalled later though. This can comprise of deployment of drone and spy planes of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and authorization of military options as in Afghanistan and Iraq by USA in a civil unrest as this, personal watchfulness, DNA records of all Nigerian citizens to ensure who are the true Nigerians- criminal profiling, stricter intelligence gathering, stringent immigration rules, policing the law enforcement against duplicity, draconian laws, incarceration, operation of detention camps, imprisonment without trial though cripple civil liberties, but whatever color the containment will adopt must be welcome by peace loving nations of the world. Regrettably, security agents practice security by negotiation with criminals and this is cowardice, while not divulging the secret of Nigerian defense team, a man cannot give what he does not have, strategy of quelling guerilla warfare, tact and logistics of fighting terrorism is missing.

PRÉCIS OF EVIDENCE:

The Nigerian police responsible for internal security cannot entirely be blamed for the current dilemma as it sent series of signals on the need to caution fiery Islamic preachers as Egypt did, but there was laxity by name of freedom of expression. Incriminating and incisive sermons are aired by Islamic bigots in a bid to make proselytes and the resultant effects are the events under listed. Though inexhaustive, they were garnered basically from scrap books or press clippings and web archives since 2011 till date. No official website of the group is known as they denounce anything western including the internet. Intimidation will not allow independent researchers or journalists furnish details or grant interviews as they were naturally warned to stop this, after the bombing of Kaduna *This Day* office in 2012 and *AIT* (television station) inferno of 2013, but for this modest attempt, the whole event may go into oblivion without any documentation except for the monthly crime returns of the police.

Timeline of Boko Haram Attacks

Date Rep.	Scene of crime	No. of Death	No. of injured
30/12/2010	Maiduguri	6	Unknown
25/12/2010	Jos	32	Unknown
31/12/2010	Mogadishu Military Barracks Abuja	11	13
26/6/2010	Borno	25	12
09/10/2011	Maiduguri	Unknown	Unknown
08/04//2011	INEC Office Suleja	16	Unknown
23/07//2011	Maiduguri	3	Several
03/07/2011	Maiduguri	5	10
26/08/2011	UN House, Abuja	26	116
13/09/2011	Maiduguri	4	Unknown
16/06/2011	Nigeria Police	8	44

¹ McCormark, Wayne (2007) Understanding the war on terrorism, 67-83

¹⁵ Olanipekun,W. The law as an endangered specie. 2013 NIALS Lecture series.31

	Headquarters Abuja		
26/06/2011	Maiduguri, Borno State	25	12
04/12/2011	Azare, Katagum	3	Unknown
06/10/10	Damaturu, Yobe	732 freed	Jailbreak
17/3/11	Jalingo	-	Jailbreak
26/8/11	Abuja	26	UN Hqtrs
04/11/11	Kano	150	Xtian quarters
25/12/11	Madala, FCT	32	Catholics
20/1/12	Kano	185	Market
25/04/13	Borno	6	-
07/12/2011	Yoruba area, Kaduna	7	Unknown
13/12/2011	Maiduguri	10	30
22/12/2011	Maiduguri & Damaturu	4	Unknown
25/12/2011	Church in Jos, Plateau, Suleja, Yobe	43	Several
28/12/2011 Retaliation	Hausa Quarters Sapele, Delta	Unknown	7
30/12/2011	Hotel at Gombe	Unknown	15
05/06/2012	Gombe & Adamawa	28	Unknown
07/01/2012	Adamawa	17	12
20/01/2012	Kano	162	Several
22/01/2012	Bauchi	11	Unknown
03/02/2012	Kogi Police Station	4	Several
11/03/2012	Church in Jos	10	Many
24/03/2012	Kano	2	Unknown
08/04/2012	Church in Jos	20	Many
08/04/2012	Kaduna	40	Many
29/04/2012	Bayero University, Kano	16	Unknown
26/04/2012	Abuja/Kaduna	6	Many
30/04/2012	Taraba	11	Unknown
25/05/12	Police HQ, Maiduguri	7	Unknown
03/06/12	Bauchi	12	Many
08/06/12	Maiduguri	Unknown	Unknown
10/06/12	Jos	8	Unknown
17/06/12	Kaduna&Zaria	40	Unknown
22/06/12	Abuja	Unknown	Unknown
13/07/12	Maiduguri	5	Unknown
30/07/12	Kaduna & Zaria	5	Unknown
14/08/12	Kaduna	4	Unknown
26/08/12	Maiduguri	Unknown	Unknown
24/09/12	Bauchi	2	46
05/10/12	Maiduguri	1	11
06/10/12	Taraba	Unknown	8
08/10/12	Maiduguri	35	Unknown
28/10/12	Kano	4	14
21/01/13	Borno	18	Unknown
22/01/13	Kano	5	Unknown
23/01/13	Maiduguri	8	Unknown
20/02/13	Bama	47	-
02/05/13	Military retaliates@Baga	185	5
06/05/13	Bama	85	-
05/10/13	Dambou	20	-
12/08/13	Borno	44	-
02/12/13	Borno	24	-
10/03/13	Umarari/zajeri	2	-
24/10/13	Borno	18	-

15/01/14	M/guri	30	-
21/01/14	Borno	18	-
06/09/13	Borno	20	-
18/09/13	Borno	17soldiers	-
04/11/13	Borno	30	-
16/02/14	Borno/Adamawa	150	-
19/09/13	Borno	18	-
29/09/13	Dawase,Borno	21	-
28/09/13	Jukun,Yobe	42students	hostel
05/08/13	Barracks,Borno	35	-
28/09/13	Kaduna	18	-
24/09/13	Zamfara	160	Cows for fund
30/07/13	Kano	50	Motorpark
04/11/13	Maiduguri	31	-
06/07/13	Mamudo,Yobe	41	Hostel
31/07/13	Taraba	5	-
21/10/13	Loguma	19	-
25/11/13	Borno	12	-
29/01/14	Kawuri,Adamawa	115	-
03/02/14	Kaduna	3	-
27/08/13	Borno	9	-
19/02/14	Borno	106	-
24/02/14	Borno	4	-
08/04/13	M/guri	Ipoliceman	-
06/04/13	M/guri	1wardhead	-
18/04/13	M/guri	1	-
25/02/14	M/guri	7watchnights	-
21/10/14	M/guri	19	Fakecheckpoints
05/02/14	Adamawa/Borno	82	-
13/02/14	Borno	53	-
20/02/14	Bama	105	-
14/02/14	Adamawa	9soldiers	-
08/09/13	Borno	17	-
03/12/13	Gomari,Borno	2airmen	-
26/02/14	Yobe	59	Hostel
03/03/14	Borno	52	-
04/03/14	Mafa,Borno	35	-
05/03/14	Jakana,Borno	40	-
24/12/03	Kanama/Geidan	Unknown	-
27/07/09	Potiskum,Borno	Unknown	-
14/03/14	Katsina	69	-
24/03/14	Borno	29	market

Sources: NIALS Terrorism File. The Punch of day after lists event

MODUS OPERANDI

Sectarian violence characterized by collateral damages to civilians and other unwarranted attack on law enforcers started in Nigeria when Moh'd Yusuf was extra judicially murdered by the police in 2006. A replica of police killing of Abu Musab al – Zarqawi of Iraq in 2003¹. He was also a fiery Islamic preacher, Iraqis lost 600,000 men to this.17. This Sahelian problem complicates the various national problems such as lack of transparency, backwardness, corruption and ineptitude which deters foreign direct investments. Recruitment of militant personnel is from the crop of drop outs as the skill of pulling a trigger or composing explosives can be imparted within a day. An advanced party is sent on observatory study of targets. Mode of killing has been, drive by shooting from motorized bicycles, tricycles or motor vehicles or burying or casting of grenades from such mechanically propelled motors at the scene of crime.²

¹ Encarta on Al-Falluja Attacks visited on 25/03/13

² Epidemiological studies by John Hopkins University Department in 2012. www.ethnologue.com/shoe_country

From interregional crisis as this, comes small arms proliferation, refugee crisis, money laundering, illegal immigration syndicates and other security risk of experimenting with chemicals. So far firearms and explosives (IED) have been utilized, long range missiles (rocket launchers) too have been recorded so far. The like of what killed Steve Chris of US Embassy in Libya on September 11th 2012 has authoritatively speaking, arrived in Nigeria. Globally, explosives can be prepared from common household items like charcoal, sawdust, chlorine, fertilizer etc. How composed will be kept back for security reasons. This fuelled US placing of importation under strict laws in Iraq since 2004 as chlorine was intensively used for explosives by the natives. This inadvertently affected water treatment and 30,000 cases of cholera and diarrhea¹ were treated by WHO during the invasion.

468 explosive formulation and brands are on record globally they are also known in Nigeria. Funding has been discovered to be from a levy from all Muslims to finance arms trade and the users subsistence. Shop owners, business Mongols, community members, emirs are subjected to a levy which upon refusal to pay opens the family/business objects/premises to an attack. Bank robberies were openly confessed to by suspects. Criminal profiling reveals they are recruited from Arabic speaking Muslims between the age of 18-35 years, the link to the oil rich Magrebs came up in the confession of Berende a member of the International Terrorist Network of Iran origin². The circle of training also featured in the confession.

Types of explosives: They come as military, civilian, high order or low order. Military explosives can never be used by civilians as availability is highly restricted. From situation reports, dynamite and home-made bombs can come from black powder, smokeless powder, chlorate, chlorine or sugar are available³ in Nigeria. The past assessment of scenes is always IED (Improvised Explosive Device) made up of commonly available inorganic powders – homemade black powder and homemade flash powders such as potassium nitrate, sulfur and coal. Since it is made by non-experts, unconsumed particles abound in the debris- this should be retrieved from the shrapnels and chemical analysis should be conducted. Flash powder can be made from ammonium chlorate, potassium chlorate, with addition of sulfur and sawdust.

Leftovers should be analyzed and residual oils such as EGDN/NG⁴ sought for, from the debris picked up by the detective. What components were found on the debris determines which were sold out, and if a ban is to be placed on sales of chemicals which is to fall victim. Chemical manufacturers are ever wary of giving out samples and names.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Natural instinct dictates that legislations should be promulgated to deter citizens from aiding and abetting terrorism. Due to the fact that it is just making its debut on the Nigerian soil, only one local law: *Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2011* is known – a few other international laws on this have been domesticated. Since 1919, Europe has signed 200 Peace Treaties, yet peace is elusive. Law enforcement options will be navigated in this instance as perpetrators are as clever in breaking new laws as they did the former.

a) **Installation of street cameras / technology:** In a developed world like South Africa, a voodoo priest was washing a devotee in the ocean, who later drowned accidentally. The priest kept mute and went away. The relations reported the missing person and the police watching the street cameras matched the deceased's picture

.asp?name=Iraq. on 25/03/13

¹ Ekeocha, Patterson: Terror on Nigeria: Impact on investment and business. See @www.studiesaljazeera.net/en/reports on 22/03/13

² The Guardian of 22/02/03, P.5. (OIC-Organization of Islamic Countries all have Terrorist Network)

³ Balarabe Musa Northern leaders behind Boko Haram Tell Magazine of 01/04/13 P.9

⁴ EGDN-Ethylene glycol dinitrate, NG-Nitro cellulose

with the victim at the scene of a priest's washing of a devotee via a facial recognition software. The desire for civil rights, privacy and rule of law must bow to security, when there is a contest between the two dialectics, security prevails¹. Risk and Accident Prevention Society (RAPS) has opted to undertake this in Lagos and can by extension, cover the whole nation. Nigeria Immigration Service proposed the use of surveillance camera at the nations land borders.² Likewise, the Department of Petroleum Resources proposed the detection of pipeline vandals through electronic gadget.³ The world has technologically advanced, street cameras, motion pictures and videotapes are productive methods of monitoring people, though expensive. Emergency response will be swifter when such devices can sight unauthorized movements and query such before terror is unleashed or trace them to their stow away places. They may be powered by Solar system and should be invisible.

b) Geographic Information System. In the office of every police officer is a crime graph showing the black spot, which calls for the law enforcement agent's attention on those criminal hideouts. Video surveillance cameras map out such graphs reflecting evidence of previous critical activities aids criminal analysis, hence future targets and hideouts of terrorists can easily be predicted in this schemed areas. Identify hotspots for special operations or intelligence units. Stow away techniques belong to geographical profiling which help to determine areas of terrorists' residence. This mass/broad surveillance of select community assists enforcement officers to manage information, focus investigation, forecast future targets and allocate resources efficiently. Serial violent crimes have been resolved with geography of crime.⁴ this reflects environmental criminology (dangers to the environment). This dovetails into use of spy technology and analysis of speed chase/cameras.

c) DNA sequencing: Forensic is a branch of human sciences which deals with evidence based on physical sciences⁵. Chisum and Turvey (2012)⁶ call forensic, the application of established spectrum of science to answer questions of interest to a legal system. DNA testing and the recently evolved computer generated phylogenies, biometric data capture, fingerprint techniques, cadaver dog training have been used in nations across the globe to resolve riddles other than crime- for example mass catastrophe or paternity disputes. The insurgents are screened by elders and called foreigners, DNA will tell us when there is a database whether they are our people or not. Australia, India, US and New Zealand CODIS⁷ collates all residents genetical code and other details e.g. social security/employment number, this will help know the DNA of the suicide bombers and the crime scene report of "burnt beyond recognition" can be quashed. Archiving of DNA⁸ samples in national databases (CODIS) is tantamount to strict confidentiality of authorized persons. If 20 member states of ECHR.⁹ practice this, Nigeria should not be an exception. USA Central National DNA database was used to identify "who is who" during the Sept. 11, 2001 terror attacks and would have saved Nigeria the tortuous journey into resolving June 3, 2012 air crash victims identification in Lagos. Some meaning has to be put into the chaos called Nigeria and no better occasion than what we have on hand.

African native intelligence and investigation techniques require headcounts and what each citizen does for a living. In the developed world, visitors or tourists to their nation are duly registered, mission and duration and exact residence while on the visit are also documented, each citizen should have his number inscribed on the upper arm as it is in Niger Republic.

d) Bomb Library: As information service providers, 'the need to know' makes it imperative for a librarian to document this insurgency. Documentalists article of trade is information especially on issues of the moment and other paramount timely events. A library has effectively or meaningfully documented this preponderant event on the Nigerian landscape which may eventually turn the nation to a theatre of war. FBI in USA has a semblance of this. All are vulnerable from the terror utilizing group- not only the soft targets that pose little resistance but military installations too. Only scrap books or newsprints have bothered to report religiously, by the very nature of this media, they may soon go into the refuse bins. Librarians should device print and non- print media of storing this historical event and give it global visibility via ICT. No web archive, report etc, exists till date. Evidence gathered from the scene of crime debris should be organized by information workers, these will give clues to experts as to :

- a) Analysis of bomb residue
- b) Recognizable bits of carcasses of victims

¹ Atsenuwa, A. (2010) In proceeding of roundtable on Terrorism in Aviation Industry NIALS Lagos. P.10

² The Guardian 13/03/13 P.14

³ The Guardian 13/03/13 P.43

⁴ Muazu, Zubaru (2010) Scientific and to criminal investigations, NIALS Course on Digital Forensic Advocacy, Lagos, 28-29.

⁵ www.pimall.com/Nais/resources investigative html on 21/03/12

⁶ Chisum and Turvey (2012) Forensics In Fagboro D. & Olowu, K. Forensic Accounting and Administration of Justice in Nigeria (Unpublished)

⁷ Combined DNA Information System. Each local government connects its database to the national CODIS

⁸ DNA: Deoxy Ribonucleic Acid

⁹ European Council on Human Right

c) Other shrapnels.(iron, plastic, human tissues)

Ordinance officer or ABDU (anti bomb disposal unit) of the police should deductively reason out bomb composition, detonation and size/source of explosives the spectrometry can aid these, all yet to detonate bombs must be sought out with devices, with live bombs taken for forensic science laboratory examination.

e)Foreign Intervention: Since the army openly declared that Boko Haram has more sophisticated weapons than them¹, UN Security Council is charged with the preservation of international peace and security and its intervention is universally acceptable due to its neutrality. Terrorism here have left the domain of an internecine/fratricidal war and can be called ethnic cleansing now. It did in Libya, Sudan and Somalia. USA did same when Iraq invaded Kuwait and to end Taliban Regime in Afghanistan and Iraq. Ditto in Korea when North Korea invaded South Korea in 1949.

While not acting contrary to Art.2(7) of its Charter, when conflicts become complex and threatens peace and security and violates the dignity of humanity, UN can be notified as it was done in Congo in1960-64 when it sent the ONUC, Angola received them in 1975-94, Somalia in1992, Sierra Leone in 1991, Cambodia, East Timor, Mali, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Great Lake Region, Yugoslavia 1991-95 with NATO assisting them militarily and lately as it did in Syria. Art,39 has been fulfilled as the list of casualties show much victims. Article 42 and 43 will make UN determine what the containment of this insurgency should be²

For the fact that security challenges and economic development are mutually exclusive,this intervention is much desired.

¹ The Punch of 04/03/14: Boko Haram has superior weapons than military P.2

² Ige, A. Evelving Role of UN in Managing internal Conflict. Proceedings of NSIL Conference of 2014. Held at NIIA Lagos. 4.

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