

Rogue States

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The concept of 'rogue state' plays a pre-eminent role today in policy planning and analysis. The Iraq crisis of 1998 was a recent example. Washington and London declared Iraq a 'rogue state', a threat to its neighbours and to the entire world, an 'outlaw nation' led by a reincarnation of Hitler who must be contained by the guardians of world order, the United States and its British 'junior partner', to adopt the term ruefully employed by the British foreign office half a century ago. The concept merits a close look. But first, let's consider its application in the current crisis.

The most interesting feature of the debate over the Iraq crisis is that it never took place. True, many words flowed, and there was dispute about how to proceed. But discussion kept within rigid bounds that excluded the obvious answer: the United States and United Kingdom should act in accord with their laws and treaty obligations.

The relevant legal framework is formulated in the Charter of the United Nations, a 'solemn treaty' recognized as the foundation of international law and world order, and under the US Constitution, 'the supreme law of the land'.

The Charter states that 'The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42', which detail the preferred 'measures not involving the use of armed force' and permit the Security Council to take further action if it finds such measures inadequate. The only exception is Article 51, which permits the 'right of individual or collective self-defence' against 'armed attack . . . until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security'. Apart from these exceptions, member states 'shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force'.

There are legitimate ways to react to the many threats to world peace. If Iraq's neighbours feel threatened, they can approach the Security Council to authorize appropriate measures to respond to the threat. If the US and Britain feel threatened, they can do the same. But no state has the authority to make its own determinations on these matters and to act as it chooses; the US and UK would have no such authority even if their own hands were clean, hardly the case.

Outlaw states do not accept these conditions: Saddam's Iraq, for example, or the United States. Its position was forthrightly articulated by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, then UN Ambassador, when she informed the Security Council during an earlier US confrontation with Iraq that the US will act 'multilaterally when we can and unilaterally as we must', because 'we recognize this area as vital to US national interests' and therefore accept no external constraints. Albright reiterated that stand when UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan undertook his February 1998 diplomatic mission: 'We wish him well', she stated, 'and when he comes back we will see what he has brought and how it fits with our national interest', which will determine how we respond. When Annan announced that an agreement had been reached, Albright repeated the doctrine: 'It is possible that he will come with something we don't like, in which case we will pursue our national interest'. President Clinton announced that if Iraq fails the test of conformity (as determined by Washington), 'everyone would understand that then the United States and hopefully all of our allies would have the unilateral right to respond at a time, place and manner of our own choosing', in the manner of other violent and lawless states.

The Security Council unanimously endorsed Annan's agreement, rejecting US/UK demands that it authorize their use of force in the event of non-compliance. The resolution warned of 'severest consequences', but with no further specification. In the crucial final paragraph, the Council 'decides, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter, to remain actively seized of the matter, in order to ensure implementation of this resolution and to ensure peace and security in the area'. The Council, no one else; in accordance with the Charter.

The facts were clear and unambiguous. Headlines read: 'An Automatic Strike Isn't Endorsed' (*Wall St. Journal*); 'UN Rebuffs US on threat to Iraq if it Breaks Pact' (*New York Times*); etc. Britain's UN Ambassador 'privately assured his colleagues on the Council that the resolution does not grant the United States and Britain an "automatic trigger" to launch strikes against Iraq if it impedes' UN searches. 'It has to be the Security Council who determines when to use armed force', the Ambassador of Costa Rica declared, expressing the position of the Security Council.

Washington's reaction was different. US Ambassador Bill Richardson asserted that the agreement 'did not preclude the unilateral use of force' and that the US retains its legal right to attack Baghdad at will. State Department spokesperson James Rubin dismissed the wording of the resolution as 'not as relevant as the kind of private discussions that we've had': 'I am not saying that we don't care

about that resolution', but 'we've made clear that we don't see the need to return to the Security Council if there is a violation of the agreement'. The President stated that the resolution 'provides authority to act' if the US is dissatisfied with Iraqi compliance; his press secretary made clear that that means military action. 'US Insists It Retains Right to Punish Iraq', the *New York Times* headline read, accurately. The US has the unilateral right to use force at will: period.

Some felt that even this stand strayed too close to our solemn obligations under international and domestic law. Senate majority leader Trent Lott denounced the Administration for having 'subcontracted' its foreign policy 'to others' – to the UN Security Council. Senator John McCain warned that 'the United States may be subordinating its power to the United Nations', an obligation only for law-abiding states. Senator John Kerry added that it would be 'legitimate' for the US to invade Iraq outright if Saddam 'remains obdurate and in violation of the United Nations resolutions, and in a position of threat to the world community', whether the Security Council so determines or not. Such unilateral US action would be 'within the framework of international law', as Kerry conceives it. A liberal dove who reached national prominence as an opponent of the Vietnam War, Kerry explained that his current stand was consistent with his earlier views. Vietnam taught him that the force should be used only if the objective is 'achievable and it meets the needs of your country'. Saddam's invasion of Kuwait was therefore wrong for only one reason: it was not 'achievable', as matters turned out.

At the liberal-dovish end of the spectrum, Annan's agreement was welcomed, but within the narrow framework that barred the central issues. In a typical reaction, the *Boston Globe* stated that had Saddam not backed down, 'the United States would not only have been justified in attacking Iraq – it would have been irresponsible not to', with no further questions asked. The editors also called for 'a universal consensus of opprobrium' against 'weapons of mass destruction' as 'the best chance the world has of keeping perverted science from inflicting hitherto unimagined harm'. A sensible proposal; one can think of easy ways to start, without the threat of force, but these are not what are intended.

Political analyst William Pfaff deplored Washington's unwillingness to consult 'theological or philosophical opinion', the views of Thomas Aquinas and Renaissance theologian Francisco Suarez – as 'a part of the analytical community' in the US and UK had done 'during the 1950s and 1960s', seeking guidance from 'philosophy and theology'! But not the foundations of contemporary international and domestic law, which are explicit, though irrelevant to the intellectual culture. Another liberal analyst urged the US to face the fact that if its incomparable power 'is really being exercised for mankind's sake, mankind demands some say in its use', which would not be permitted by 'the Constitution, the Congress nor television's Sunday pundits'; 'And the other nations of the world have not assigned Washington the right to decide when, where and how their interests should be served' (Ronald Steel).

The Constitution does happen to provide such mechanisms, namely, by

declaring valid treaties ‘the supreme law of the land’, particularly the most fundamental of them, the UN Charter. It further authorizes Congress to ‘define and punish . . . offences against the law of nations’, undergirded by the Charter in the contemporary era. It is, furthermore, a bit of an understatement to say that other nations ‘have not assigned Washington the right’; they have forcefully denied it that right, following the (at least rhetorical) lead of Washington, which largely crafted the Charter.

Reference to Iraq’s violation of UN resolutions was regularly taken to imply that the two warrior states have the right to use force unilaterally, taking the role of ‘world policemen’ – an insult to the police, who in principle are supposed to enforce the law, not tear it to shreds. There was criticism of Washington’s ‘arrogance of power’, and the like, not quite the proper terms for a self-designated violent outlaw state.

One might contrive a tortured legal argument to support US/UK claims, though no one really tried. Step one would be that Iraq has violated UN Resolution 687 of 3 April 1991, which declares a cease-fire ‘upon official notification by Iraq’ that it accepts the provisions that are spelled out (destruction of weapons, inspection, etc.). This is probably the longest and most detailed Security Council Resolution on record, but it mentions no enforcement mechanism. Step two of the argument, then, would be that Iraq’s non-compliance ‘reinvokes’ Resolution 678 (29 Nov. 1990). That Resolution authorizes member states ‘to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Resolution 660’ (2 August 1990), which calls on Iraq to withdraw at once from Kuwait and for Iraq and Kuwait ‘to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences’, recommending the framework of the Arab League. Resolution 678 also invokes ‘all subsequent relevant resolutions’ (listing them: 662, 664); these are ‘relevant’ in that they refer to the occupation of Kuwait and Iraqi actions relating to it. Reinvoking 678 thus leaves matters as they were: with no authorization to use force to implement the later Resolution 687, which brings up completely different issues, authorizing nothing beyond sanctions.

There is no need to debate the matter. The US and UK could readily have settled all doubts by calling on the Security Council to authorize their ‘threat and use of force’, as required by the Charter. Britain did take some steps in that direction, but abandoned them when it became obvious, at once, that the Security Council would not go along. But these considerations have little relevance in a world dominated by rogue states that reject the rule of law.

Suppose that the Security Council were to authorize the use of force to punish Iraq for violating the cease-fire UN Resolution 687. That authorization would apply to all states: for example, to Iran, which would therefore be entitled to invade southern Iraq to sponsor a rebellion. Iran is a neighbour and the victim of US-backed Iraqi aggression and chemical warfare, and could claim, not implausibly, that its invasion would have some local support; the US and UK can make no such claim. Such Iranian actions, if imaginable, would never be tolerated, but would be far less outrageous than the plans of the self-appointed

enforcers. It is hard to imagine such elementary observations entering public discussion in the US and UK.

Contempt for the rule of law is deeply rooted in US practice and intellectual culture. Recall, for example, the reaction to the judgment of the World Court in 1986 condemning the US for 'unlawful use of force' against Nicaragua, demanding that it desist and pay extensive reparations, and declaring all US aid to the Contras, whatever its character, to be 'military aid', not 'humanitarian aid'. The Court was denounced on all sides for having discredited itself. The terms of the judgment were not considered fit to print, and were ignored. The Democrat-controlled Congress immediately authorized new funds to step up the unlawful use of force. Washington vetoed a Security Council resolution calling on all states to respect international law – not mentioning anyone, though the intent was clear. When the General Assembly passed a similar resolution, the US voted against it, effectively vetoing it, joined only by Israel and El Salvador; the following year, only the automatic Israeli vote could be garnered. Little of this received mention in the media or journals of opinion, let alone what it signifies.

Secretary of State George Shultz meanwhile explained (April 14, 1986) that 'Negotiations are a euphemism for capitulation if the shadow of power is not cast across the bargaining table'. He condemned those who advocate 'utopian, legalistic means like outside mediation, the United Nations, and the World Court, while ignoring the power element of the equation' – sentiments not without precedent in modern history.

The open contempt for Article 51 is particularly revealing. It was demonstrated with remarkable clarity immediately after the 1954 Geneva accords on a peaceful settlement for Indochina, regarded as a 'disaster' by Washington, which moved at once to undermine them. The National Security Council secretly decreed that even in the case of 'local Communist subversion or rebellion not constituting armed attack', the US would consider the use of military force, including an attack on China if it is 'determined to be the source' of the 'subversion' (NSC 5429/2). The wording, repeated verbatim annually in planning documents, was chosen so as to make explicit the US right to violate Article 51. The same document called for remilitarizing Japan, converting Thailand into 'the focal point of US covert and psychological operations in Southeast Asia', undertaking 'covert operations on a large and effective scale' throughout Indochina, and in general, acting forcefully to undermine the Accords and the UN Charter. This critically important document was grossly falsified by the Pentagon Papers historians, and has largely disappeared from history.

The US proceeded to define 'aggression' to include 'political warfare, or subversion' (by someone else, that is) – what Adlai Stevenson called 'internal aggression' while defending JFK's escalation to a full-scale attack against South Vietnam. When the US bombed Libyan cities in 1986, the official justification was 'self defence against future attack'. *New York Times* legal specialist Anthony Lewis praised the Administration for relying 'on a legal argument that violence [in this case] is justified as an act of self-defence', under this creative

interpretation of Article 51 of the Charter, which would have embarrassed a literate high school student. The US invasion of Panama was defended in the Security Council by Ambassador Thomas Pickering by appeal to Article 51, which, he declared, 'provides for the use of armed force to defend a country, to defend our interests and our people', and entitles the US to invade Panama to prevent its 'territory from being used as a base for smuggling drugs into the United States'. Educated opinion nodded sagely in assent.

In June 1993, Clinton ordered a missile attack on Iraq, killing civilians and greatly cheering the President, congressional doves, and the press, who found the attack 'appropriate, reasonable and necessary'. Commentators were particularly impressed by Ambassador Albright's appeal to Article 51. The bombing, she explained, was in 'self-defence against armed attack' – namely, an alleged attempt to assassinate former President Bush two months earlier, an appeal that would have scarcely risen to the level of absurdity even if the US had been able to demonstrate Iraqi involvement; 'Administration officials, speaking anonymously', informed the press 'that the judgment of Iraq's guilt was based on circumstantial evidence and analysis rather than ironclad intelligence', the *New York Times* reported, dismissing the matter. The press assured elite opinion that the circumstances 'plainly fit' Article 51 (*Washington Post*). 'Any President has a duty to use military force to protect the nation's interests' (*New York Times*, while expressing some scepticism about the case in hand). 'Diplomatically, this was the proper rationale to invoke', and 'Clinton's reference to the UN charter conveyed an American desire to respect international law' (*Boston Globe*). Article 51 'permits states to respond militarily if they are threatened by a hostile power' (*Christian Science Monitor*). Article 51 entitles a state to use force 'in self-defence against threats to one's nationals', British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd instructed Parliament, supporting Clinton's 'justified and proportionate exercise of the right of self-defence'. There would be a 'dangerous state of paralysis' in the world, Hurd continued, if the US were required to gain Security Council approval before launching missiles against an enemy that might – or might not – have ordered a failed attempt to kill an ex-President two months earlier.

The record lends considerable support to the concern widely voiced about 'rogue states' that are dedicated to the rule of force, acting in the 'national interest' as defined by domestic power; most ominously, rogue states that anoint themselves global judge and executioner.

Rogue States: the Narrow Construction

It is also interesting to review the issues that did enter the non-debate on the Iraq crisis. But first a word about the concept 'rogue state'.

The basic conception is that although the Cold War is over, the US still has the responsibility to protect the world – but from what? Plainly it cannot be from the threat of 'radical nationalism' – that is, unwillingness to submit to the will of the powerful. Such ideas are only fit for internal planning documents, not the general

public. From the early 1980s, it was clear that the conventional technique for mass mobilization was losing its effectiveness: the appeal to JFK's 'monolithic and ruthless conspiracy', Reagan's 'evil empire'. New enemies were needed.

At home, fear of crime – particularly drugs – was stimulated by 'a variety of factors that have little or nothing to do with crime itself', the National Criminal Justice Commission concluded, including media practices and 'the role of government and private industry in stoking citizen fear', 'exploiting latent racial tension for political purposes', with racial bias in enforcement and sentencing that is devastating black communities, creating a 'racial abyss' and putting 'the nation at risk of a social catastrophe'. The results have been described by criminologists as 'the American Gulag', 'the new American Apartheid', with African Americans now a majority of prisoners for the first time in US history, imprisoned at well over seven times the rate of whites, completely out of the range of arrest rates, which themselves target blacks far out of proportion to drug use or trafficking.

Abroad, the threats were to be 'international terrorism', 'Hispanic narco-traffickers', and most serious of all, 'rogue states'. A secret 1995 study of the Strategic Command, which is responsible for the strategic nuclear arsenal, outlines the basic thinking. Released through the Freedom of Information act, the study, *Essentials of Post-Cold War Deterrence*, 'shows how the United States shifted its deterrent strategy from the defunct Soviet Union to so-called rogue states such as Iraq, Libya, Cuba and North Korea', Associated Press reports. The study advocates that the US exploit its nuclear arsenal to portray itself as 'irrational and vindictive if its vital interests are attacked'. That 'should be a part of the national persona we project to all adversaries', particularly the 'rogue states'. 'It hurts to portray ourselves as too fully rational and cool-headed', let alone committed to such silliness as international law and treaty obligations. 'The fact that some elements' of the US government 'may appear to be potentially "out of control" can be beneficial to creating and reinforcing fears and doubts within the minds of an adversary's decision makers'. The report resurrects Nixon's 'madman theory': our enemies should recognize that we are crazed and unpredictable, with extraordinary destructive force at our command, so they will bend to our will in fear. The concept was apparently devised in Israel in the 1950s by the governing Labour Party, whose leaders 'preached in favour of acts of madness', Prime Minister Moshe Sharett records in his diary, warning that 'we will go crazy' ('nishtagea') if crossed, a 'secret weapon' aimed in part against the US, not considered sufficiently reliable at the time. In the hands of the world's sole superpower, which regards itself as an outlaw state and is subject to few constraints from elites within, that stance poses no small problem for the world.

Libya was a favourite choice as 'rogue state' from the earliest days of the Reagan administration. Vulnerable and defenceless, it is a perfect punching bag when needed: for example, in 1986, when the first bombing in history orchestrated for prime time TV was used by the Great Communicator's speech writers to muster support for Washington's terrorist forces attacking Nicaragua,

on grounds that the 'archterrorist' Qaddafi 'has sent \$400 million and an arsenal of weapons and advisors into Nicaragua to bring his war home to the United States', which was then exercising its right of self-defence against the armed attack of the Nicaraguan rogue state.

Immediately after the Berlin Wall fell, ending any resort to the Soviet threat, the Bush administration submitted its annual call to Congress for a huge Pentagon budget. It explained that 'In a new era, we foresee that our military power will remain an essential underpinning of the global balance, but . . . the more likely demands for the use of our military forces may not involve the Soviet Union and may be in the Third World, where new capabilities and approaches may be required', as 'when President Reagan directed American naval and air forces to return to [Libya] in 1986' to bombard civilian urban targets, guided by the goal of 'contributing to an international environment of peace, freedom and progress within which our democracy – and other free nations – can flourish'. The primary threat we face is the 'growing technological sophistication' of the Third World. We must therefore strengthen 'the defence industrial base' – aka high tech industry-creating incentives 'to invest in new facilities and equipment as well as in research and development'. And we must maintain intervention forces, particularly those targeting the Middle East, where the 'threats to our interests' that have required direct military engagement 'could not be laid at the Kremlin's door' – contrary to endless fabrication, now put to rest. As had occasionally been recognized in earlier years, sometimes in secret, the 'threat' is now conceded officially to be indigenous to the region, the 'radical nationalism' that has always been a primary concern, not only in the Middle East.

At the time, the 'threats to our interests' could not be laid at Iraq's door either. Saddam was then a favoured friend and trading partner. His status changed only a few months later, when he misinterpreted US willingness to allow him to modify the border with Kuwait by force as authorization to take the country over – or from the perspective of the Bush administration, to duplicate what the US had just done in Panama. At a high-level meeting immediately after Saddam's invasion of Kuwait, President Bush articulated the basic problem: 'My worry about the Saudis is that they're . . . going to bug out at the last minute and accept a puppet regime in Kuwait'. Chair of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell posed the problem sharply: 'The next few days Iraq will withdraw', putting 'his puppet in' and 'everyone in the Arab world will be happy'.

Historical parallels are never exact, of course. When Washington partially withdrew from Panama after putting its puppet in, there was great anger throughout the hemisphere, including Panama. Indeed throughout much of the world, compelling Washington to veto two Security Council resolutions and to vote against a General Assembly resolution condemning Washington's 'flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states' and calling for the withdrawal of the 'US armed invasion forces from Panama'. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was treated differently, in ways remote from the standard version, but readily discovered in print.

The inexpressible facts shed interesting light on the commentary of political analysts: Ronald Steel, for example, who muses today on the 'conundrum' faced by the US, which, 'as the world's most powerful nation, faces greater constraints on its freedom to use force than does any other country'. Hence Saddam's success in Kuwait as compared with Washington's inability to exert its will in Panama.

It is worth recalling that debate was effectively foreclosed in 1990-1991 as well. There was much discussion of whether sanctions would work, but none of whether they already had worked, perhaps shortly after Resolution 660 was passed. Fear that sanctions might have worked animated Washington's refusal to test Iraqi withdrawal offers from August 1990 to early January. With the rarest of exceptions, the information system kept tight discipline on the matter. Polls a few days before the January 1991 bombing showed 2-1 support for a peaceful settlement based on Iraqi withdrawal along with an international conference on the Israel-Arab conflict. Few among those who expressed this position could have heard any public advocacy of it; the media had loyally followed the President's lead, dismissing 'linkage' as unthinkable – in this unique case. It is unlikely that any respondents knew that their views were shared by the Iraqi democratic opposition, barred from mainstream media. Or that an Iraqi proposal in the terms they advocated had been released a week earlier by US officials who found it reasonable, and flatly rejected by Washington. Or that an Iraqi withdrawal offer had been considered by the National Security Council as early as mid-August, but dismissed, and effectively suppressed, apparently because it was feared that unmentioned Iraqi initiatives might 'defuse the crisis', as the *New York Times* diplomatic correspondent obliquely reported Administration concerns.

Since then, Iraq has displaced Iran and Libya as the leading 'rogue state'. Others have never entered the ranks. Perhaps the most relevant case is Indonesia, which shifted from enemy to friend when General Suharto took power in 1965, presiding over an enormous slaughter that elicited great satisfaction in the West. Since then Suharto has been 'our kind of guy', as the Clinton administration described him, while carrying out murderous aggression and endless atrocities against his own people; killing 10,000 Indonesians just in the 1980s, according to the personal testimony of 'our guy', who wrote that 'the corpses were left lying around as a form of shock therapy'. In December 1975 the UN Security Council unanimously ordered Indonesia to withdraw its invading forces from East Timor 'without delay' and called upon 'all States to respect the territorial integrity of East Timor as well as the inalienable right of its people to self-determination'. The US responded by (secretly) increasing shipments of arms to the aggressors; Carter accelerated the arms flow once again as the attack reached near-genocidal levels in 1978. In his memoirs, UN Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan takes pride in his success in rendering the UN 'utterly ineffective in whatever measures it undertook', following the instructions of the State Department, which 'wished things to turn out as they did and worked to bring

this about'. The US also happily accepts the robbery of East Timor's oil (with participation of a US company), in violation of any reasonable interpretation of international agreements.

The analogy to Iraq/Kuwait is close, though there are differences: to mention only the most obvious, US-sponsored atrocities in East Timor were vastly beyond anything attributed to Saddam Hussein in Kuwait.

There are many other examples, though some of those commonly invoked should be treated with caution, particularly concerning Israel. The civilian toll of Israel's US-backed invasion of Lebanon in 1982 exceeded Saddam's in Kuwait, and it remains in violation of a 1978 Security Council resolution ordering it to withdraw forthwith from Lebanon, along with numerous others regarding Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, and other matters; and there would be far more if the US did not regularly veto such resolutions. But the common charge that Israel, particularly its current government, is violating UN 242 and the Oslo Accords, and that the US exhibits a 'double standard' by tolerating those violations, is dubious at best, based on serious misunderstanding of these agreements. From the outset, the Madrid-Oslo process was designed and implemented by US-Israeli power to impose a Bantustan-style settlement. The Arab world has chosen to delude itself about the matter, as have many others, but they are clear in the actual documents, and particularly in the US-supported projects of the Rabin-Peres governments, including those for which the Likud government was denounced.

It is clearly untrue to claim that 'Israel is not demonstrably in violation of Security Council decrees' (*New York Times*), but the reasons often given should be examined carefully.

Returning to Iraq, it surely qualifies as a leading criminal state. Defending the US plan to attack Iraq at a televised public meeting on February 18, Secretaries Albright and Cohen repeatedly invoked the ultimate atrocity: Saddam was guilty of 'using weapons of mass destruction against his neighbours as well as his own people', his most awesome crime. 'It is very important for us to make clear that the United States and the civilized world cannot deal with somebody who is willing to use those weapons of mass destruction on his own people, not to speak of his neighbours', Albright emphasized in an angry response to a questioner who asked about US support for Suharto. Shortly after, Senator Lott condemned Kofi Annan for seeking to cultivate a 'human relationship with a mass murderer', and denounced the Administration for trusting a person who would sink so low.

Ringing words. Putting aside their evasion of the question raised, Albright and Cohen only forgot to mention – and commentators have been kind enough not to point out – that the acts that they now find so horrifying did not turn Iraq into a 'rogue state'. And Lott failed to note that his heroes Reagan and Bush forged unusually warm relations with the 'mass murderer'. There were no passionate calls for a military strike after Saddam's gassing of Kurds at Halabja in March 1988; on the contrary, the US and UK extended their strong support for the mass

murderer, then also 'our kind of guy'. When ABC TV correspondent Charles Glass revealed the site of one of Saddam's biological warfare programmes ten months after Halabja, the State Department denied the facts, and the story died; the Department 'now issues briefings on the same site', Glass observes.

The two guardians of global order also expedited Saddam's other atrocities – including his use of cyanide, nerve gas, and other barbarous weapons – with intelligence, technology, and supplies, joining with many others. The Senate Banking Committee reported in 1994 that the US Commerce Department had traced shipments of 'biological materials' identical to those later found and destroyed by UN inspectors, Bill Blum recalls. These shipments continued at least until November 1989. A month later, Bush authorized new loans for his friend Saddam, to achieve the 'goal of increasing US exports and put us in a better position to deal with Iraq regarding its human rights record . . .', the State Department announced with a straight face, facing no criticism in the mainstream (or even report).

Britain's record was exposed, at least in part, in an official inquiry (Scott Inquiry). The British government has just now been compelled to concede that it continued to grant licences to British firms to export materials usable for biological weapons after the Scott report was published, at least until December 1996.

In a February 28, 1998 review of Western sales of materials usable for germ warfare and other weapons of mass destruction, the *Times* mentions one example of US sales in the 1980s, including 'deadly pathogens', with government approval, some from the Army's centre for germ research in Fort Detrick. Just the tip of the iceberg, however.

A common current pretence is Saddam's crimes were unknown, so we are now properly shocked at the discovery and must 'make clear' that we civilized folk 'cannot deal with' the perpetrator of such crimes (Albright). The posture is cynical fraud. UN Reports of 1986 and 1987 condemned Iraq's use of chemical weapons. US Embassy staffers in Turkey interviewed Kurdish survivors of chemical warfare attacks, and the CIA reported them to the State Department. Human Rights groups reported the atrocities at Halabja and elsewhere at once. Secretary of State George Shultz conceded that the US had evidence on the matter. An investigative team sent by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1988 found 'overwhelming evidence of extensive use of chemical weapons against civilians', charging that Western acquiescence in Iraqi use of such weapons against Iran had emboldened Saddam to believe – correctly – that he could use them against his own people with impunity – actually against Kurds, hardly 'the people' of this tribal-based thug. The chair of the Committee, Claiborne Pell, introduced the Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988, denouncing silence 'while people are gassed' as 'complicity', much as when 'the world was silent as Hitler began a campaign that culminated in the near extermination of Europe's Jews', and warning that 'we cannot be silent to genocide again'. The Reagan administration strongly opposed sanctions and insisted that the matter be

silenced, while extending its support for the mass murderer. In the Arab world, 'the Kuwait press was amongst the most enthusiastic of the Arab media in supporting Baghdad's crusade against the Kurds', journalist Adel Darwish reports.

In January 1991, while the war drums were beating, the International Commission of Jurists observed to the UN Human Rights Commission that 'After having perpetrated the most flagrant abuses on its own population without a word of reproach from the UN, Iraq must have concluded it could do whatever it pleased'; UN in this context means US and UK, primarily. That truth must be buried along with international law and other 'utopian' distractions.

An unkind commentator might remark that recent US/UK toleration for poison gas and chemical warfare is not too surprising. The British used chemical weapons in their 1919 intervention in North Russia against the Bolsheviks, with great success according to the British command. As Secretary of State at the War Office in 1919, Winston Churchill was enthusiastic about the prospects of 'using poisoned gas against uncivilised tribes' – Kurds and Afghans – and authorized the RAF Middle East command to use chemical weapons 'against recalcitrant Arabs as experiment', dismissing objections by the India office as 'unreasonable' and deploring the 'squeamishness about the use of gas': 'we cannot in any circumstances acquiesce in the non-utilisation of any weapons which are available to procure a speedy termination of the disorder which prevails on the frontier', he explained; chemical weapons are merely 'the application of Western science to modern warfare'.

The Kennedy administration pioneered the massive use of chemical weapons against civilians as it launched its attack against South Vietnam in 1961-1962. There has been much rightful concern about the effects on US soldiers, but not the incomparably worse effects on civilians. Here, at least. In an Israeli mass-circulation daily, the respected journalist Amnon Kapeliouk reported on his 1988 visit to Vietnam, where he found that 'Thousands of Vietnamese still die from the effects of American chemical warfare', citing estimates of one-quarter of a million victims in South Vietnam and describing the 'terrifying' scenes in hospitals in the south with children dying of cancer and hideous birth deformities. It was South Vietnam that was targeted for chemical warfare, not the North, where these consequences are not found, he reports. There is also substantial evidence of US use of biological weapons against Cuba, reported as minor news in 1977, and at worst only a small component of continuing US terror.

These precedents aside, the US and UK are now engaged in a deadly form of biological warfare in Iraq. The destruction of infrastructure and banning of imports to repair it has caused disease, malnutrition, and early death on a huge scale, including 567,000 children by 1995, according to UN investigations; UNICEF reports 4,500 children dying a month in 1996. In a bitter condemnation of the sanctions (January 20, 1998), 54 Catholic Bishops quoted the Archbishop of the southern region of Iraq, who reports that 'epidemics rage, taking away

infants and the sick by the thousands' while 'those children who survive disease succumb to malnutrition'. The Bishop's statement, reported in full in Stanley Heller's journal *The Struggle*, received scant mention in the press. The US and Britain have taken the lead in blocking aid programmes – for example, delaying approval for ambulances on the grounds that they could be used to transport troops, barring insecticides to prevent spread of disease and spare parts for sanitation systems. Meanwhile, western diplomats point out, 'The US had directly benefited from [the humanitarian] operation as much, if not more, than the Russians and the French', for example, by purchase of \$600 million worth of Iraqi oil (second only to Russia) and sales by US companies of \$200 million in humanitarian goods to Iraq. They also report that most of the oil bought by Russian companies ends up in the US.

Washington's support for Saddam reached such an extreme that it was even willing to overlook an Iraqi air force attack on the USS *Stark*, killing 37 of the crew, a privilege otherwise enjoyed only by Israel (in the case of the USS *Liberty*). It was Washington's decisive support for Saddam, well after the crimes that now so shock the Administration and Congress, that led to Iranian capitulation to 'Baghdad and Washington', Dilip Hiro concludes in his history of the Iran-Iraq war. The two allies had 'co-ordinate[d] their military operations against Teheran'. The shooting down of an Iranian civilian airliner by the guided-missile cruiser *Vincennes* was the culmination of Washington's 'diplomatic, military and economic campaign' in support of Saddam, he writes.

Saddam was also called upon to perform the usual services of a client state: for example, to train several hundred Libyans sent to Iraq by the US so they could overthrow the Qaddafi government, former Reagan White House aide Howard Teicher revealed.

It was not his massive crimes that elevated Saddam to the rank of 'Beast of Baghdad'. Rather, it was his stepping out of line, much as in the case of the far more minor criminal Noriega, whose major crimes were also committed while he was a US client.

In passing, one might note that the destruction of Iran Air 655 in Iranian airspace by the *Vincennes* may come back to haunt Washington. The circumstances are suspicious, to say the least. In the Navy's official journal, Commander David Carlson wrote that he 'wondered aloud in disbelief' as he observed from his nearby vessel as the *Vincennes* – then within Iranian territorial waters – shot down what was obviously a civilian airliner in a commercial corridor, perhaps out of 'a need to prove the viability of Aegis', its high tech missile system. The commander and key officers 'were rewarded with medals for their conduct', Marine Corps colonel (retired) David Evans observes in the same journal in an acid review of the Navy Department cover-up of the affair. President Bush informed the UN that 'One thing is clear, and that is that the *Vincennes* acted in self-defence . . . in the midst of a naval attack initiated by Iranian vessels . . .', all lies Evans points out, though of no significance, given Bush's position that 'I will never apologize for the United States of America – I

don't care what the facts are'. A retired Army colonel who attended the official hearings concluded that 'our Navy is too dangerous to deploy'.

It is difficult to avoid the thought that the destruction of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie a few months later was Iranian retaliation, as stated explicitly by Iranian intelligence defector Abolhassem Mesbahi, also an aide to President Rafsanjani, 'regarded as a credible and senior Iranian source in Germany and elsewhere', the *Guardian* reports. A 1991 US intelligence document (National Security Agency), declassified in 1997, draws the same conclusion, alleging that Akbar Mohtashemi, a former Iranian interior minister, transferred \$10 million 'to bomb Pan Am 103 in retaliation for the US shoot-down of the Iranian Airbus', referring to his connections with 'the Al Abas and Abu Nidal terrorist groups'. It is striking that despite the evidence and the clear motive, this is virtually the only act of terrorism not blamed on Iran. Rather, the US and UK have charged two Libyan nationals with the crime.

The charges against the Libyans have been widely disputed, including a detailed inquiry by Denis Phipps, former head of security at British Airways who served on the government's National Aviation Committee. The British organization of families of Lockerbie victims believe that there has been 'a major cover-up' (spokesperson Dr Jim Swire), and regard as more credible the account given in Alan Frankovich's documentary, *The Maltese Cross*, which provides evidence of the Iranian connection and a drug operation involving a courier working for the US DEA. The film was shown at the British House of Commons and on British TV, but rejected in the United States. The US families keep strictly to Washington's version.

The qualifications as 'rogue state' are illuminated further by Washington's reaction to the uprisings in Iraq in March 1991, immediately after the cessation of hostilities. The State Department formally reiterated its refusal to have any dealings with the Iraqi democratic opposition, and as from before the Gulf War, they were virtually denied access to the major US media. 'Political meetings with them would not be appropriate for our policy at this time', State Department spokesperson Richard Boucher stated. 'This time' happened to be March 14, 1991, while Saddam was decimating the southern opposition under the eyes of General Schwartzkopf, refusing even to permit rebelling military officers access to captured Iraqi arms. Had it not been for unexpected public reaction, Washington probably would not have extended even tepid support to rebelling Kurds, subjected to the same treatment shortly after.

Iraqi opposition leaders got the message. Leith Kubba, head of the London-based Iraqi Democratic Reform Movement, alleged that the US favours a military dictatorship, insisting that 'changes in the regime must come from within, from people already in power'. London-based banker Ahmed Chalabi, head of the Iraqi National Congress, said that 'the United States, covered by the fig leaf of non-interference in Iraqi affairs, is waiting for Saddam to butcher the insurgents in the hope that he can be overthrown later by a suitable officer', an attitude rooted in the US policy of 'supporting dictatorships to maintain stability'.

Administration reasoning was outlined by *New York Times* chief diplomatic correspondent Thomas Friedman. While opposing a popular rebellion, Washington did hope that a military coup might remove Saddam, ‘and then Washington would have the best of all worlds: an iron-fisted Iraqi junta without Saddam Hussein’, a return to the days when Saddam’s ‘iron fist . . . held Iraq together, much to the satisfaction of the American allies Turkey and Saudi Arabia’, not to speak of Washington. Two years later, in another useful recognition of reality, he observed that ‘it has always been American policy that the iron-fisted Mr. Hussein plays a useful role in holding Iraq together’, maintaining ‘stability’. There is little reason to believe that Washington has modified the preference for dictatorship over democracy deplored by the ignored Iraqi democratic opposition, though it doubtless would prefer a different ‘iron fist’ at this point. If not, Saddam will have to do.

The concept ‘rogue state’ is highly nuanced. Thus Cuba qualifies as a leading ‘rogue state’ because of its alleged involvement in international terrorism, but the US does not fall into the category despite its terrorist attacks against Cuba for close to 40 years, apparently continuing through summer 1997 according to important investigative reporting of the *Miami Herald*, which failed to reach the national press in the US. Cuba was a ‘rogue state’ when its military forces were in Angola, backing the government against South African attacks supported by the US. South Africa, in contrast, was not a rogue state then, nor during the Reagan years, when it caused over \$60 billion in damage and 1.5 million deaths in neighbouring states according to a UN Commission, not to speak of some events at home – and with ample US/UK support. The same exemption applies to Indonesia and many others.

The criteria are fairly clear: a ‘rogue state’ is not simply a criminal state, but one that defies the orders of the powerful – who are, of course, exempt.

More On ‘The Debate’

That Saddam is a criminal is undoubtedly true, and one should be pleased, I suppose, that the US and UK, and mainstream doctrinal institutions, have at last joined those who ‘prematurely’ condemned US/UK support for the mass murderer. It is also true that he poses a threat to anyone within his reach. On the comparison of the threat with others, there is little unanimity outside the US and UK, after their (ambiguous) transformation from August 1990. Their 1998 plan to use force was justified in terms of Saddam’s threat to the region, but there was no way to conceal the fact that the people of the region objected to their salvation, so strenuously that governments were compelled to join in opposition.

Bahrain refused to allow US/British forces to use bases there. The President of the United Arab Emirates described US threats of military action as ‘bad and loathsome’, and declared that Iraq does not pose a threat to its neighbors. Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan had already stated that ‘We’ll not agree and we are against striking Iraq as a people and as a nation’, causing Washington to refrain from a request to use Saudi bases. After Annan’s mission, long-serving

Saudi foreign minister Prince Saud al-Faisal reaffirmed that any use of Saudi air bases 'has to be a UN, not a US issue'.

An editorial in Egypt's quasi-official journal *Al Ahram* described Washington's stand as 'coercive, aggressive, unwise and uncaring about the lives of Iraqis, who are unnecessarily subjected to sanctions and humiliation', and denounced the planned US 'aggression against Iraq'. Jordan's Parliament condemned 'any aggression against Iraq's territory and any harm that might come to the Iraqi people'; the Jordanian army was forced to seal off the city of Maan after two days of pro-Iraq rioting. A political science professor at Kuwait University warned that 'Saddam has come to represent the voice of the voiceless in the Arab world', expressing popular frustration over the 'New World Order' and Washington's advocacy of Israeli interests.

Even in Kuwait, support for the US stance was at best 'tepid' and 'cynical over US motives', the press recognized. 'Voices in the streets of the Arab world, from Cairo's teeming slums to the Arabian Peninsula's shiny capitals, have been rising in anger as the American drumbeat of war against Iraq grows louder', *Boston Globe* correspondent Charles Sennott reported.

The Iraqi democratic opposition was granted a slight exposure in the mainstream, breaking the previous pattern. In a telephone interview with the *New York Times*, Ahmed Chalabi reiterated the position that had been reported in greater detail in London weeks earlier: 'Without a political plan to remove Saddam's regime, military strikes will be counter-productive', he argued, killing thousands of Iraqis, leaving Saddam perhaps even strengthened along with his weapons of mass destruction and with 'an excuse to throw out UNSCOM [the UN inspectors]', who have in fact destroyed vastly more weapons and production facilities than the 1991 bombing. US/UK plans would 'be worse than nothing'. Interviews with opposition leaders from several groups found 'near unanimity' in opposing military action that did not lay the basis for an uprising to overthrow Saddam. Speaking to a Parliamentary committee, Chalabi held that it was 'morally indefensible to strike Iraq without a strategy' for removing Saddam.

In London, the opposition also outlined an alternative programme: (1) declare Saddam a war criminal; (2) recognize a provisional Iraqi government formed by the opposition; (3) unfreeze hundreds of millions of dollars of Iraqi assets abroad; restrict Saddam's forces by a 'no-drive zone' or extend the 'no-flight zone' to cover the whole country. The US should 'help the Iraqi people remove Saddam from power', Chalabi told the Senate Armed Services Committee. Along with other opposition leaders, he 'rejected assassination, covert US operations or US ground troops', Reuters reported, calling instead for 'a popular insurgency'. Similar proposals have occasionally appeared in the US. Washington claims to have attempted support for opposition groups, but their own interpretation is different. Chalabi's view, published in England, is much as it was years earlier: 'everyone says Saddam is boxed in, but it is the Americans and British who are boxed in by their refusal to support the idea of political change'.

Regional opposition was regarded as a problem to be evaded, not a factor to be taken into account, any more than international law. The same was true of warnings by senior UN and other international relief officials in Iraq that the planned bombing might have a ‘catastrophic’ effect on people already suffering miserably, and might terminate the humanitarian operations that have brought at least some relief. What matters is to establish that ‘What We Say Goes’, as President Bush triumphantly proclaimed, announcing the New World Order as bombs and missiles were falling in 1991.

These are tendencies of considerable import, relating to the background concerns that motivate US policy in the region: its insistence, since World War II, on controlling the world’s major energy reserves. As many have observed, in the Arab world there is growing fear and resentment of the long-standing Israel-Turkey alliance that was formalized in 1996, now greatly strengthened. For some years, it had been a component of the US strategy of controlling the region with ‘local cops on the beat’, as Nixon’s Defence Secretary put the matter. There is apparently a growing appreciation of the Iranian advocacy of regional security arrangements to replace US domination. A related matter is the intensifying conflict over pipelines to bring Central Asian oil to the rich countries, one natural outlet being via Iran.

And US energy corporations will not be happy to see foreign rivals – now including China and Russia as well – gain privileged access to Iraqi oil reserves, second only to Saudi Arabia in scale, or to Iran’s natural gas, oil, and other resources.