

## Circle: 10th Anniversary of the Gulf war

0 August 2nd is the anniversary of the beginning of the Gulf war in 1990

1 Since this time Iraq has been under bombardment and sanctions

2 Highlight the plight of the Muslims of Iraq and the cold-hearted colonialist nature of America.

3 Even people on that used to be on UNSCOM like Scott Ritter. "Does Iraq have weapons of mass destruction today? Does Iraq possess the ability to produce weapons of mass destruction? The answer is no," Ritter said.

4 The absence of the Khilafah, the betrayal of the rulers and the disunification of the Muslim lands allows the sanctions and the bombardment to exist.

5 The Prophet (saw) was also boycotted by the Quraish as the Muslims are today. The roles were reversed after the Hijra and the establishment of the Islamic state. The Quraysh were once boycotted by one of the tribes and the Prophet (saw) ordered the tribe to send food to them - this was a political move to show the dominance of the Islamic state. Similarly when the Khilafah is re-established we can use similar styles to ensure dominance of Islam.

Surah Al-Anfal. (VERSE 73).

*"And those who disbelieve are allies to one another, but if you do not do so then there will be mischief and great corruption in the World"*

**Imam Ibn Jarir at-Tabari has interpreted this verse by saying:** That if you do not do what Allah [swt] has ordered i.e. all of the Muslims do not become friends, protectors and allies of one another as one solid block so as to make the Deen of Allah [swt] victorious, then there will be great fitna (mischief and corruption). Indeed it is fitna to have many khulafa'a (many khalifah's). It has been mentioned in the Sahih of Imam Muslim by Arfajah (ra), who said: I heard Allah's Messenger (saw) say, **"If someone comes to you when you are united under one man and wants to break your strength and divide your unity, kill him"**. [Tafsir at-Tabari Vol. 10 pg. 56]

## Reference articles

### Sanctions curb Iraqi aggression

*Following is an article contributed to The Korea Herald by U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. - Ed.* By Madeleine K. Albright Ten years ago today, Saddam Hussein violated international law and betrayed pledges made to Arab leaders by launching a brutal invasion of Kuwait. The world bore witness as Iraqi tanks, troops, and gunships carried out unprovoked aggression against a neighboring Arab nation. During the invasion and subsequent occupation, the Iraqi regime perpetrated systematic atrocities against the Kuwaiti people. Torture, mutilation, rape and murder were used as deliberate weapons of intimidation and terror. The Iraqi forces looted Kuwaiti museums, businesses, and homes. They pillaged its industries, ravaged its environment, and took thousands of its residents hostage. The world responded to Saddam Hussein's invasion with nearly unprecedented unity and resolve. The U.N. Security Council voted to impose an embargo on trade with Iraq. More than 20 nations - including many Arab states - committed troops or other resources to deter further aggression. President Bush declared that the occupation of Kuwait must not stand. For almost six months, the world explored diplomatic means for resolving the crisis. The Security Council approved a series of resolutions exhorting Iraq to respond to global norms. The Secretary General and other world leaders urged Saddam Hussein to pull his forces back to within Iraqi borders. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met with his Iraqi counterpart in a last-ditch effort to prevent conflict. But Saddam Hussein


refused to depart from his menu of bluster and lies - or from the lands his troops had so brutally and unlawfully occupied. Given no choice, the international coalition that had been assembled struck and liberated Kuwait. The end of the war could have been the beginning of Iraq's recovery and reintegration into the family of nations. All that was required was for Saddam Hussein to meet the requirements insisted upon by the Security Council. These were designed not to punish Iraq, but rather to prevent renewed aggression, and to gain an accounting of the more than 600 Kuwaitis missing after being abducted by Iraqi forces during the war. If Baghdad had simply met these obligations, the U.N. economic sanctions would long ago have been lifted. Instead, Saddam lied repeatedly to U.N. weapons inspectors and sought to conceal and preserve his capacity to build weapons of mass destruction. As a result, the U.N.-required process of disclosure, inspection, and monitoring that should have taken months to establish instead took years and is still not complete. This illustrates the fundamental choice Saddam has had throughout the past decade. He has always had the option to comply with the U.N. requirements, cease to be a military threat to his neighbors, end his people's isolation, and enable Iraq to once again become a normal, law-abiding country. But he has stubbornly refused to follow this path. Instead, he has chosen to defy the U.N., rebuild his military to the extent he can, and exploit the suffering of Iraqi civilians in order to gain sympathy for lifting sanctions. This is why Saddam so long opposed efforts, led by the United States, to establish an "oil for food" program to ease the impact of sanctions upon the Iraqi people. It is why he chose to squander Iraq's limited resources on building more than 70 new palaces for himself and his cronies, rather than on the health and education of Iraqi children. And it is why he has relentlessly sought to portray his regime as a victim, instead of admitting that Iraq's suffering is the result of his own aggression, lies, and ruthless ambition. Saddam still thinks his strategy will succeed. He is determined to continue crushing all signs of opposition within Iraq. He is counting on the world community to forget his past use of chemical weapons, his preparations for launching warheads containing biological arms, and his efforts to build nuclear bombs. He is encouraged by his success in seducing some governments and NGOs to embrace his disingenuous arguments. He hopes his people's suffering will worsen, so the pressure for lifting sanctions will heighten, and the revenues he needs to rebuild his weapons of mass destruction will once again begin to flow. The problem for Saddam is that the facts are not on his side. The U.N. sanctions have never prohibited or limited the amount of food or medicine Iraq could import. And the oil-for-food program has now been expanded to the point where the Iraqi government says it plans to export more oil by the end of the year than it did prior to the Gulf War. As a result, the availability of food to Iraqi civilians has risen significantly. And in northern Iraq, which is subject to sanctions but not to Saddam's misguided administrative control, child mortality rates are lower now than they were a decade ago. In addition, the Clinton administration is devoting additional personnel to the job of processing sanctions-related export requests at the United Nations, so that legitimate goods may be shipped without undue bureaucratic delay. Much has changed since Aug. 2, 1990, but there is one constant, and that is the brutal duplicity of Saddam Hussein. His victims include his Arab neighbors, Iraqi Kurds and Shiites, political dissidents and his own citizens. He wants the world to forget what happened 10 years ago, and to ignore his prevarications in the decade since, but we must not. We must honor the memory of those who died as a result of Saddam's aggression by vowing not to permit it to happen again. We must maintain our resolve to lift the siege Saddam has imposed upon the Iraqi people. And we must strive for the day that will surely come when we can welcome Iraq's return as a full participant and partner in the international community. *Updated:*

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## Ritter returns to Iraq to prove Baghdad has no banned weapons



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Web posted at: 9:05 p.m. EDT (0105 GMT)

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*From staff and wire reports*

[BAGHDAD, Iraq](#) -- The man who, not long ago, was the most demonized in Iraq is about to become one of Baghdad's biggest assets in its campaign to lift the U.N. sanctions imposed on the country after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

[Scott Ritter](#), the former U.S. Marine Corps intelligence officer and U.N. weapons inspector once accused by Iraq of spying, is back in that country trying to prove that Iraq no longer has banned weapons. He says he wants to make an objective documentary film about the issue that will prove his point.



### VIDEO

CNN's Jane Arraf says former U.N. arms inspector Scott Ritter, once demonized in Iraq, has returned to a warm welcome [Play video](#) (QuickTime, Real or Windows Media)

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"Does Iraq have weapons of mass destruction today? Does Iraq possess the ability to produce weapons of mass destruction? The answer is no," Ritter said.

Until he quit the now-defunct U.N. Special Commission, or UNSCOM, Ritter headed inspectors trying to uncover suspected secrets. He was often blocked.

"This refusal means we can't carry out our inspections -- it is a failure of Iraq to comply with obligations," Ritter said at the time.

Inspectors from UNSCOM were forced to leave Iraq in 1998, prompting U.S.-led airstrikes on Baghdad.

In December 1999, the U.N. Security Council created the U.N. Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, or UNMOVIC, to replace UNSCOM, but inspections have yet to resume.

Baghdad says it has eliminated its weapons of mass destruction and the means to produce them. It immediately rejected the December resolution by the Security Council, which, if agreed to, would lead to the suspension of the sanctions.

### Ritter claimed UNSCOM was tool of U.S.

A few months after the inspectors left Iraq, Ritter quit UNSCOM in disgust, saying it had been turned into a tool of the United States.

Ritter has returned to Iraq to interview Iraqi and U.S. officials and revisit some of the inspection sites.

"One of my biggest concerns is that people think I am a tool of the Iraqi government," Ritter said, "that I'll be used as a propaganda piece for the Iraqis.

"Anyone who said that, doesn't know Scott Ritter. I'm a tool of no one but myself."

Ritter says he didn't become a U.S. Marine to see children die under sanctions -- sanctions kept in place, he says, by misinformation about Iraqi weapons.

Hussam Mohammed Amin, head of the Iraqi National Monitoring Directorate, told Reuters that Ritter was in Iraq "to film a documentary on the impact of the unjust embargo on the Iraqi people and (show) that Iraq has no more weapons of mass destruction."

Amin, whose office served a liaison function with the U.N. weapons inspectors before they left the country in 1998, said Ritter had made a request to film the documentary and Baghdad had agreed.

### **Saddam Hussein allowed access throughout Iraq**

Ritter told The Washington Post in an interview published on Friday that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had agreed to give him and his crew access to weapons facilities throughout Iraq with the aim of judging whether Iraq had rebuilt its arsenal since the inspectors left.

But U.S. authorities are unhappy about Ritter's visit. "He is going to places where he was denied access as an inspector," White House national security spokesman P. J. Crowley told Reuters.

"We can all predict that the places he will go to will be thoroughly sanitized and the Iraqis will try to reap as much PR from this as possible," Crowley said.

*CNN Correspondent [Jane Arraf](#) and [Reuters](#) contributed to this report.*