
Subject: Re: United States using chemical weapons in Iraq?

Posted by [Javaxcx](#) on Sat, 03 Dec 2005 15:03:08 GMT

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NeoSaber wrote on Fri, 02 December 2005 19:55

Last I heard, Saddam invaded another country thinking the world wouldn't care. America kicked him out, but didn't finish him off for political reasons. Then Saddam signed a cease fire agreement. After that he spent years shooting at American forces with little response. The US finally finished the war Saddam started over a decade ago, citing WMD among other reasons.

I know people like hitting Nodbugger over the head with his own knee jerk reactions, but at least do it right. If Saddam hadn't invaded Kuwait, the US would probably never have gotten involved in the region, at least militarily. There would have been nothing to respond to. Now that I think about it, 9/11 might not have happened either since Bin Laden hates the US primarily for its involvement in protecting the Middle East from Saddam.

The big problem here is that this is simply not accurate, but the general public takes it as truth. We went through this argument ages ago, and it was concretely proven that while American soldiers did act in the Kuwait campaign, they were working under U.N. orders and as such (and affirmed by the UN itself) ought to be considered a UN army; acting under UN law and its periferals. This is especially important, seeing how America's army wasn't the only one IN Kuwait.

That being said, the Gulf War I was not between America and Iraq, it was between The United Nations (United States, Saudi Arabia, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Egypt, Syria, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Niger, Romania, South Korea) and Iraq. This goes further to say that a cease-fire was never made between America and Iraq, it was made between the UN and Iraq. Thus, *only* the UN has juristicion to nullify the cease-fire in the event Iraq does; not the members acting independently of both UN rulings and universally ratified international law.
