

Iraq forbidden and Biological Weapons

Point 1: The Iraq government under Saddam Hussein had began the production of chemical and biological weapons after the withdrawal of the United Nations inspectors of weaponry in 1998

Support 1: The CIA report (as cited in Gordon, 2002 (1)) showed that the Iraq government was reconstructing its program for nuclear weapons. It had also investing on launching missiles and other biological weapons.

Support 2: Baghdad was also reported to be in a bid to buy “high-strength aluminum tubes” from which centrifuges could be made that strengthen uranium (CIA report; as cited by Gordon, 2002).

Support 3: Britain through Prime Minister Tony Blair explained Iraq’s threat if the Nuclear weapons disarmament program was not commenced immediately. This was detailed in a 50-page report (as cited by Hoge, 2002 (2)) released by Blair to the lawmakers in Britain. The report asserted that it would only take 45 minutes to launch the chemical or biological weapons if the materials could be acquired in 1 to 5 years.

Point 2: Saddam’s regime had showed signs of supporting terrorism and mass destruction

Support 1: According to Jacoby (2003 (3)) through the Boston Globe 2003 report, the Iraq government had already murdered up to 1 million people through gasification, beheadings, dismembering and property destruction due to sharing different opinions on weaponry

Support 2: Milbank and Pincus (2004 (4)) editors of the Washington Post, there was established communication between Iraq and Al Qaeda in the 1990s. Though evidence of a strong relationship could not be located, the effectiveness of the communication shows that Baghdad supported the terrorist entity.

Support 3: Baghdad (Iraq's capital) refused to document the shutting down of its chemical and biological weaponry program. According to Jacoby (2003), Hans Blix a weapons verification expert was inhibited from working on the program. The government (Iraq) documented a 12,000-page report with lies that showed Saddam's strong stance on mass destruction. Moreover, Jacoby (2003) reports that Saddam's tyrannical rule was filled with aggression records.

Point 3: Saddam flouted mandates of the United Nations Security Council

Support 1: In a report by Tracy (1995 (5)) of the Fas.org, Saddam Hussein disclosed that Baghdad had refused to oblige to the Security Council warning on development of weapons of mass destruction. The Los Angeles Times reporter, Robin Wright (1995) reported that biological weaponry were still being produced in Iraq

Support 2: Saddam Hussein's son-in-law; Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel al-Majid who was the "top arms procurer" of Iraq defected to Jordan once this disclosure of biological warfare was made public (Tracy, 1995).

Support 3: Iraq went ahead to invest millions in hiring more than "150 scientists and senior technicians" (Tracy, 1995). Baghdad explained that the scientists were producing Biological weapons that included viruses and poisons (toxins) that were meant to incapacitate

rather than kill enemy soldiers so that they would demand special attention by the enemy thus end fights.

Summation of points

The research seeks to establish that the Iraq government under Saddam Hussein had defied the International Community's stand on development of weapons of mass destruction. The withdrawal of weapon experts from the UN paved way for Iraq to continue its production. Though Iraq's involvement in nuclear weapons can be put to question, it is clear that the government supported terrorist activities and was conducting mass destruction among its citizens. This was verified by the Jacob (2003) editor of the Boston Globe who asserted that Saddam's regime has killed up to 1 million individuals who contrasted their extremist stand on violence. Tracy (1995) editor of the Fas.org explains how Baghdad had hired personnel to produce biological weapons that would be used to incapacitate enemy soldiers.

Thesis

Production of chemical and biological weapons, defiance of the UN Security Council's prohibition of developing destructive weapons and continued support of terrorism by the Iraq government under Saddam Hussein was enough evidence to show Iraq's commitment in developing weapons of mass destruction.

Introduction

In a CIA report (cited by Gordon, 2002), it was shown that Iraq had a huge possibility of developing weapons of mass destruction especially if it sourced fissile materials from the Black market. The CIA report indicated that it would take a year for a nuclear weapon to be complete

after successful acquisition of the same. The British government also expressed its fears of an impending world attack by the Iraq government if a disarmament program was not initiated quickly. Efforts of diplomacy have also been futile in Iraq according to Hoge (2002) of the New York Times. Moreover, the fact that Iraq was in constant communication with Iraq in the 1990s and the massive destruction and killings of more than 1 million Iraqis proves that the government is clear on producing destructive weapons.

Purpose of research

This research seeks to show that the Iraq government under the regime of Saddam Hussein was guilty of intending to produce weapons of mass destruction; nuclear weapons that contradicted the UN Security's Council position on such development. The research questions include:

1. Did the Iraq government revive the weapons program that was forbidden?
2. What was the response of the Iraq government to the claim of launching the weaponry program
3. Were the weapons of mass destruction destroyed by the Iraq government as was claimed

Method

The bibliographical evidence provided in this proposal is enough to begin a case on Iraq's involvement in production of weapons of mass destruction. Skeptics have showed that Iraq's hands are clean but multiple evidences prove that terrorism in the nation itself is present. The areas of interest in this research are on Iraq's chemical and biological weapons program and the British and American reports of forbidden weapons in Iraq. The research questions will be answered by a critical analysis of the bibliography presented as well as by documented

interviews carried out in Iraq. This plan of analyzing primary and secondary sources will be crucial in answering the research questions.

Implications of the research

This research project will provide a way forward into the weaponry crisis not only in Iraq but also in other Middle East countries that are currently torn down due to civil wars. The research's thesis is focuses on the Iraq's position on terrorism and its defiance of the UN Security Council's forbiddance of production of chemical and biological weapons as evidences of its production of weapons of mass destruction. This thesis may change, if it is verified that Iraq was not in the process of developing nuclear weapons as stated by some scientists. The key arguments in the research include the unclear Iraq's involvement in production of nuclear weapons and the defensive position taken by the US and Britain over Iraq. The research implies that the mass killings in Iraq are evidence for there being dangerous weapons in Baghdad.

References

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